SUMMARY REPORT

Second Annual Conference

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York City
June 26-29, 1959

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE

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NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Governor, State of New York

". . . I should like to tender a special word of welcome to the distinguished Africans taking part in your meeting. It is gratifying to know that a substantial group of American scholars, writers and artists are studying Africa with a desire to help the new nations which are emerging and to present their art and culture to America."

STUART SYMINGTON, *U.S. Senator from Missouri*

" . . . America and Africa have many bonds. . . . As the ancestral home of millions of American citizens, Africa already has given and today offers America a rich fund of art, music and other forms of culture, as well as the richest benefit of friendship."

Greetings to the Conference

The Second Annual Conference of the American Society of African Culture was honored by the presence of leading American scholars, distinguished men and women of accomplishment of African descent and leaders of several African nations. In addition, several messages were received from persons unable to attend, including Mayor Robert Wagner, Congressmen Adam C. Powell and Edward P. Boland. Excerpts from a few messages of greeting follow:

JACOB K. JAVITS, *U.S. Senator from New York*

" . . . The Society is to be highly commended for its fine work in behalf of the advancement of African culture and its efforts to gain recognition of the striving for full equality and independence in all parts of the continent and by mankind everywhere."

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senator from Minnesota

" . . . The rich cultural heritage of African civilization has already inspired Western artists and social thought in the twentieth century and I expect this cultural fertilization to increase as political progress fosters cultural consciousness in the newly developing nations of Africa."

JEAN PRICE-MARS, Président and
ALIOUNE DIOP, Secrétaire Général,
Société Africaine de Culture, Paris

Comité Paris n'ayant pas moyen envoyer délégué New-York vous prie transmettre congressistes et AMSAC Voeux plein succès vos travaux pour libération et Unité, Afrique et Monde Noir. Souhaite que Congrès contribue enrichissement culture humaine et fraternité des races et des peuples.

Introduction

A brief description of the Society and the agenda and method of the Conference

THE SOCIETY

The American Society of African Culture (AMSAC), founded in June 1957, is the outgrowth of a movement of Negro artists, writers, and scholars from all over Africa and the Western world to advance the knowledge and appreciation of African culture.

Hundreds of men and women of African ancestry are linked through the international Society of African Culture and AMSAC in the task of freeing African culture from the prisons of prejudice and bigotry in which it has been held for centuries. Hundreds of men and women *who are not* of African descent have joined with the Society both abroad and here in America as associates in this undertaking. A great part of the task includes working toward the freedom and independence of parts of Africa in which men and culture still suffer under colonial tutelage.

Through a program of seminars, conferences, exchanges, exhibitions, hospitality and publications, AMSAC has been instrumental in awakening a renewed and enthusiastic interest in Africa and Africans which we now see in this country.

THE CONFERENCE

The Conference opened on Friday, June 26th at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The opening session of the Conference heard talks by Dr. Horace M. Bond, President and Mr. James T. Harris, Jr., Ass't Executive Director of AMSAC. Mr. Harris noted that Americans of African descent have a special interest in the fulfillment of the goal of freedom for all of Africa.

The first three days of the Conference were taken up with panel sessions, two of which ran simultaneously throughout the morning and afternoon. Members of the panels prepared papers which were distributed to the participants at registration. Descriptions of the panels and personnel follows on the next page.

Special programs were held in conjunction with the Conference. On Friday night a demonstration of the African idiom in music was presented to the entire Conference. A reception for all participants was given on Saturday evening, and on Sunday evening, the Annual Banquet was held in the Grand Ballroom. (See page 6). In addition to the outstanding individuals who addressed the banquet, entertainment was provided by: Miss Camilla Williams and Mr. Todd Duncan; Mr. Babatunde Olatunji and his group of drummers and dancers; and Mr. Harold Scott and the *A Capella* choir. Mr. Dick Campbell of the American National Theatre and Academy was Master of Ceremonies for the entertainment.

Throughout the Conference, a special exhibit of African and Contemporary American Negro art and Sculpture was open to the participants and general public. (See page 5).

The annual general membership meeting of the Society was held on Monday, June 29th. (See page 16).

Approximately 250 persons participated in the Conference in addition to 650 persons who attended the banquet. These figures represent AMSAC members, especially invited guests from the United States and Africa, African students and scholars, members of the working press and interested persons from the general public.

Panel Sessions

The panel sessions held during the Conference were designed to explore and examine the major topics of interest in and about Africa today. The variety of subjects also gave the Society the opportunity to use to the fullest the many talents and abilities of the members and especially invited experts and guests at the Conference.

The Society is indebted to the panel chairmen and panelists for their cooperation and high level of achievement. The following list of panels and personnel includes the titles of the papers presented or lectures given. It is hoped that in the near future the Society will find it possible to publish selected papers from the Conference.

AFRICAN EDUCATION

DR. MABEL M. SMYTHE, *Chairman of Panel.* The New Lincoln School, New York.

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, President, AMSAC; Dean, School of Education, Atlanta University, "Contribution of American Education to Africa".

DR. EDWARD W. BRICE, Specialist in Fundamental and Literacy Education, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. "Contemporary African Education in the Societies South of the Sahara".

MR. WILTON DILLON, Director of Research, Phelps-Stokes Fund. "Some Uses of Social Research in Shaping Educational Policies in West Africa".

DR. LEONARD S. KENWORTHY, Professor of Education, Brooklyn College. "Determining the Aims and Philosophy of Education in Africa".

MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON, formerly of the African-American Institute, Washington, D.C. "The African Student in the United States".

DR. CHANCELLOR WILLIAMS, Assistant Professor of Social Science, Howard University. "Towards an African University".

DR. DAVID G. SCANLON, Professor of International Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. "African Education and African Traditions".

DR. ASSANE SECK, Professor of Geography, University of Dakar, Senegal. "Education in French West Africa".

MALLAM AMINU KANO, President, Northern Elements Progressive Union, Kano, Nigeria. "The Problem of African Education".

AFRICAN LEADERSHIP

DR. ROBERT L. WEST, *Chairman of Panel,* Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DR. MERCER COOK, Professor of Romance Languages, Howard University. "Notes on African Leadership".

DR. CARL G. ROSBERG, JR., Department of Political Sciences, University of California, Berkeley. "African Leadership and Political Developments in East Africa".

DR. RUTH SHACHTER, African Research and Studies Program, Boston University. "French West Africa Leadership".

MR. TOWNSEND M. LUCAS, Returning Fulbright Scholar, Paris. "The Fifth Republic and the Communaute in French West Africa".

COMMENTARY

MR. A. CHANDERLI, Permanent Representative, Algerian Front for National Liberation, New York.

M. PATRICE DIOUF, Director, Service d'Information, Gouvernement Générale, Dakar, Senegal.

DR. GIKONYO KIANO, Member, Legislative Council, Kenya; Principal Competent Commercial College, Nairobi, Kenya.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

DR. ELLIOTT P. SKINNER, *Chairman of Panel,* Department of Anthropology, Columbia University.

PROFESSOR ABSOLOM VILAKAZI, Hartford Seminary. "Religious Concepts and the Separatist Movements".

MALLAM ISA S. WALI, Assistant Secretary, Nigerian Liaison Office, Washington, D.C. "Islam and the Impact of Modern Ideas on Islamic Practices in Africa".

MR. LEONARD ZEITZ, Graduate Student, Dept. of Anthropology, Columbia University. "Some African Messianic Movements and their Political Implications".

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. LAWRENCE C. HOWARD, *Chairman of Panel.* Ass't Professor of Politics, Brandeis University.

MR. FREDERICK S. ARKHURST, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations. "The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa".

MR. ELLIOT J. BERG, Research Associate, Littauer Center of Public Administration, Harvard University. "The Economic Basis of Political Choice in French West Africa".

DR. DAVID E. CARNEY, Department of Economic Affairs, Secretariat, United Nations. "Economic Integration in West Africa".

MR. ARNOLD RIVKIN, Director, African Economic and Political Development Project, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "African Economic Development: Role of External Assistance".

MISS MAIDA SPRINGER, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL-CIO. "The International Trade Unions and the African Labor Movement".

DR. ELLIOTT ZUPNICK, Ass't Professor of Economics, City College of New York. "Problems and Prospects of Economic Development in Tropical Africa".

DR. H. A. OLUWASANMI, University College, Ibadan, Nigeria. "Some Problems of African Economic Development".

COMMUNICATIONS

DR. HUGH H. SMYTHE, *Chairman of Panel.* Ass't Professor of Sociology-Anthropology, Brooklyn College.

MR. HAROLD R. ISAACS, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "The American Negro and Africa: Some Notes".

MR. SHADRACH N. OKOVA, Graduate Student, Dept. of Economics, Columbia University. "An Image of African Views about America and Vice Versa".

MR. ALVIN D. ZALINGER, African Research and Studies Program, Boston University. "Reactions of African Students in U.S.A. to their Education and to the Country".

M. LAMINE DIAKHATE, Director of Information, Federation of Mali, Dakar, Senegal. "Problems of Presenting an Image of a New African Nation to the Western World".

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AFRICAN PRESS

MR. C. SUMNER STONE, JR., *Chairman of Panel.* Editor, *The New York Age.*

MR. JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Writer, New York. "The American Negro Press and its Coverage of African News".

M. PATRICE DIOUF, Director, Service d'Information, Gouvernement Générale, Dakar, Senegal. "African Press Coverage of American Negroes".

DR. RUTH SLOAN, Director, Ruth Sloan Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., "The Press in Africa".

MR. K. A. B. JONES-QUARTEY, Assistant Director, Institute of Intra-Mural Studies, University College of Ghana. "The Press in West Africa".

AFRICAN PRE-EUROPEAN HISTORY

DR. IRENE DIGGS, *Chairman of Panel.* Professor of Sociology, Morgan State College.

PROFESSOR LEO HANSBERRY, Department of History, Howard University. "Africa in Stone Age and in Historical Antiquity".

PROFESSOR MELVILLE J. HERSKOVITS, Director, Program of African Studies, Northwestern University. "Prehistory, History, and Ethnohistory".

NEGRO LITERATURE—AFRICAN

MR. SAMUEL W. ALLEN, *Chairman of Panel.* Poet and Critic; Associate Professor of Law, Texas Southern University.

MR. HAROLD W. CRUSE, Writer, New York. "Racial Integration and Negritude—A Philosophical View".

MISS MIRIAM KOSHLAND, Specialist in African Negro Literature. "The Creative Writer of African Descent (excluding North American Authors)".

PROFESSOR. SAUNDERS REDDING, Dept. of English, Hampton Institute. "The Sanctions of the American Negro's Literary Art".

NEGRO LITERATURE—AMERICAN

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS REDDING, *Chairman of Panel.* Dept. of English, Hampton Institute.

PROFESSOR STERLING BROWN, Dept. of English, Howard University.

DR. WILLIAM T. FONTAINE, Secretary of AMSAC; Ass't Professor of Philosophy, University of Pennsylvania. "Toward a Philosophy of American Negro Literature".

MR. RICHARD GIBSON, Writer, CBS News Staff. "The Proper Function and Role of American Negro Literature".

Special Exhibit of African and Contemporary American Negro Art and Sculpture

The Special Exhibit of African and Contemporary American Negro Art and Sculpture was held concurrently with the Conference in the Crane Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The selected collection of African art which included sixty pieces represented contributions of over twenty African tribes.

The exhibit provided the opportunity to view the variety, dynamism and beauty of the art from the great artistic centers of the African continent. The exhibit was a demonstration of the African idiom in the plastic arts. The Society is indebted to Mr. Julius Carlebach of the Carlebach Gallery, New York, for this part of the exhibit.

The selected collection of Contemporary American Negro Art and Sculpture included thirty-two pieces by sixteen artists.

A committee headed by Mr. Ernest Crichlow extended invitations on behalf of the Society to a group of America's most outstanding Negro artists to participate in the exhibit. The collection provided an opportunity to indicate the quite considerable contribution to contemporary American art made by Negroes and to demonstrate the competence and originality as well as diversity of style with which these artists have made their contributions and become a part of present-day American art. The Society wishes to give special thanks to those artists who generously permitted their works to be exhibited: Michael Bannern, Romare Bearden, Selma Burke, Eldzier Cortor, Ernest Crichlow, Felrath Hines, Paul Keene, Jacob Lawrence, Hughie Lee Smith, Norman Lewis, Norma Morgan, Carroll Simms, Merton Simpson, Charles White, Walter Williams, and John Wilson.

The Annual Banquet

Address by the Honorable J. GIKONYO KIANO Member, Legislative Council, Kenya, East Africa

Africa Shall be Free

Africa shall be free! This is the hopeful and challenging message coming from the Africa of today. It may appear inappropriate to deliver a message of freedom and political nationalism to a conference such as this whose interests are essentially cultural; but you cannot understand the Africa of today unless you realize that the love of freedom is the motivational factor, the transcendent emotion, and the guiding star of the societies of New Africa.

This love of freedom is expressed in song, in church organizations, in cultural clubs and in nationalist organizations. And the day is here when an action for African welfare, for African economic development, for African educational growth, any such action from outside governments or private agencies has significance to the leaders of Africa and their people only to the extent that it serves the cause of freedom.

Often you hear people say: the African should be grateful for hospitals brought to Africa by colonial powers, of schools built by missionaries from foreign territories, of modern techniques and knowledge introduced to Africa in recent decades.

And people wonder why individuals like me are, instead of being humble and grateful collaborators of colonial powers, dedicate our lives, our training and our hard-won pennies and shillings to the task of eradicating those powers from our continent. The reason is simple to the extent that these things have been brought to us at the price of subjecting our race to the white race, the price of subjecting our continent to the continent of Europe, the price of our freedom, equality, and human dignity *vis-à-vis* other races and other nations. We cannot be grateful. These things are no cause for gratitude, I do not believe; and I shall not concede that there can be any justification for any race, any nation, any country to rule, dominate or otherwise subjugate another!

Those interested in Africa: governments, churches, colonial segments, etc., should therefore realize that they have first and foremost to believe that the African should be free as of right, in the process of making this possible.

It is in this context that I wish to underline proposals put forward by Senator Kennedy and to say that the United States government is not positive enough in this regard. We in Africa like to feel that the United States is interested in Africa not just to save us from possible advent of communism but because the United States strongly believes in the freedom of Africa!

Why does the African want to be free? What are the moral, ideological, and cultural, as well as the practical bases of the Africa leadership guiding the masses of African people today?

The heritage of New Africa from her traditional tribal systems were those that loathed authoritarianism of government by a special class keeping others out of power. African rulers governed with the effective direction from a council of elders who came from all the walks of life of the people—not from any special class. Systems existed to depose or "destool" rulers who governed against the express will of the people. Freedom is an idea that is universal—not a monopoly of Western white society alone—something that has been brought up with us from days of tribal society to days of nationalism.

Secondly, African traditions are so structured as to enhance pride in one's family, one's tribe and one's own self as a member of the tribal community. African people, therefore, are essentially a burningly self-respecting people as taught by their traditions.

Thirdly, due to their strong feelings of community, they think in terms of self-reliance and self-help as a people. These characteristics inherited from African traditions are always in conflict with colonial systems which are authoritarian, which often fail to enhance self-respect of the individual, and which deny people the right to participate effectively in the running of their affairs.

African peoples, as demonstrated by their art, their music, their rhythms, and their sayings and proverbs, are a people possessed by an irresistibly free spirit seeking avenues of self-expression. Theirs is a spirit that knows no bounds and tolerates no curtailments of its freedom of expression. Present-day colonial Africa is in conflict with that spirit. The African must speak out; he shall speak out to make his contributions in art, in culture, in human relations in a world where freedom abounds. But there is more than the heritage from traditional Africa that underlies Africans' spirit for freedom.

As Aristotle once said, the only reason for politics is the good life of the people. This good life is expressed in modern terms in such things as education, better health, better housing, more production and consequently more wealth for the common people. In the modern world, free nations can and may exchange aid and resources to increase those things as equal and free partners. But aid from self-imposed superiors to supposedly poor people always is accompanied by resentment. Cooperation and mutual aid between free men is always beneficial and good-willed. Cooperation between the upper and the under-dog is unnatural and unfriendly. What we want is mutual aid and cooperation between equal and free men of the world.

It is often assumed that all we are concerned with is politics, that we are oblivious to the economic well-being of our people, that we are not building up for our people the necessary things of life. To this we say: we know and believe that Africa's destiny is in our hands! We are building businesses, schools, hospitals for our people to the best of our ability and it is in this regard that the people of the United States can best reach the hearts and minds of our people.

How many families are willing to have boys and girls from Africa staying with them in order to attend your free public schools and junior colleges, for example? This is one of the things I am here to encourage because it shall put together an African and an American family as friends.

In this regard, I want to thank American universities and colleges who have so generously given our students scholarships and fellowships. Also, the State Department has done well by its exchange of students' programs, and we can only say "keep up the good work."

As free nations arise in Africa, one sensitive issue will be aggravated in the African-American relations. I refer to the problems of race relations. When we struggle for freedom, we have in mind the freedom of every person of color wherever he may live, and that includes the United States of America.

We feel hurt, angry, sometimes impatient to read about some experiences accorded Negroes here. We appreciate greatly the positive stand taken by President Eisenhower and the Federal Courts against this inhuman thing called discrimination! But until the American people cooperate with the Federal Government to wipe out color bars in America, free African nations, and freedom-loving African nationalists will always have a heavy heart and strained friendship for democratic U.S.A.

Culture is the totality of the way of life of a people. The African people are grateful to AMSAC (the American Society of African Culture) for the new interest it has raised with regard to Africa. The days when even intelligent people thought of Africa in terms of jungles and lions are over. The steps taken by AMSAC to examine Africa and see what the rest of the world can learn from Africa is a great step which all fair-minded people should support. I have no doubt that this will increase the appreciation of the African's yearning for freedom.

Africa shall be free!

Address by the Honorable John F. Kennedy, Senator from Massachusetts

The United States and Africa: A New Policy for a New Era

It is a great honor to have this opportunity to participate in the Second Annual Conference of the American Society of African Culture. This organization is to be commended for its efforts in this vital area—for there is probably no area in the world today where so many important developments are so little understood in this country. Some 2,500 years ago the Greek historian Herodotus described Africa south of the Sahara as a land of "horned asses, dogged creatures, the creatures without heads, whom the Libyans declared to have eyes in their breasts, and many other far less fabulous beasts." Apparently when Herodotus found himself short on facts, he didn't hesitate to use imagination—which may be why he is called the first historian.

But we must not be too critical of Herodotus. Until very recently, for most Americans, Africa was Trader Horn, Tarzan, and tom-tom drums. We are only now beginning to discover that Africa, unlike our comic strip stereotypes, is a land of rich variety—of noble and ancient cultures, some primitive, some highly sophisticated; of vital and gifted people, who are only now crossing the threshold into the modern world.

As chairman of the new Subcommittee on African Affairs in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I have become increasingly aware in recent months of our interest in Africa south of the Sahara—of our concern for developments in that area—and of the changes needed in our current attitudes and policies. Some may look at it from the viewpoint of vital natural resources and strategic materials. Some may be interested in military bases or new allies against communism. Some may feel a responsibility in Africa because the West thrust itself upon the area and cannot be indifferent to the consequences. Some may have a real concern for Africa and her people. But whatever one's point of view, one fact cannot be denied—the future of Africa will seriously affect, for better or worse, the future of the United States.

And so, with the help of such organizations as yours, we are beginning to look at Africa with new eyes. In 1835, de Tocqueville said that "in America I saw more than America; I saw there the image of democracy itself. . . ." Today we can say that in Africa we see more than Africa. We see there a continent so long "behind God's back" coming into its own. We see 200 million human beings awakening from centuries of sleep. We see the ideas of freedom being reborn. We see the birthpangs of independence being suffered anew. We see the problems of national development, of modern civilization, weighing down the shoulders of a new generation. We see, above all, the image of modern man being created in a vast new land under new and difficult conditions.

You are aware of the complexities involved. In your panels on the various problems of Africa and American policies, you have been considering the difficulties that Africans and Americans must encounter together in this new era of history. And when we consider all these difficulties, we realize that we in the United States had it comparatively easy. After winning our independence, we were given 133 years in which to develop in relative peace before the First World War ended our isolation. Africa has no such leeway. The world is in Africa now, and Africa is an integral part of the world community.

But even without the pressures of the Cold War, no leisurely pace of change would be possible for Africa. For the word is out—and spreading like wildfire in nearly 1,000 languages and dialects—that it is no longer necessary to remain forever poor or forever in bondage. "From a small spark kindled in America, a flame has arisen not to be extinguished," wrote Tom Paine during the American revolution. And that very flame is today lighting what was once called "the Dark Continent."

We must conclude that ultimately Africa, stretching from the Mediterranean to the south, will be composed of independent countries. It must not be that these people when free will look to the United States as a country which was indifferent to their efforts to win their recognition. Instead we must hold out the hand of friendship to them *now* during this vital period, even if on occasion it brings us into disagreement with countries of Western Europe who have been our traditional allies. In doing so we serve the cause of freedom. I recall that Dante has said that "the hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in a period of moral crisis maintained their neutrality". In this matter we cannot remain neutral.

It would be a mistake, of course, to apply any sweeping conclusions to all of Africa, or even all of Africa south of the Sahara. For perhaps the greatest challenge

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about Africa today is its variety. As Ernest Dunbar noted recently in *Look Magazine,* "A trip through Africa is like a quick tour through the history of mankind." In almost every category the whole range of human possibilities, new and old, good and bad, exist on this continent, often side by side. Uranium production is going on in the midst of primitive agriculture. Automation is being introduced not far from ancient village handicraft; dictatorship, tribal rule, colonial rule, white-settler rule and republics, and varying mixtures of these are all to be found. In some areas there are only a handful of white people. In others the ratio of white settlers—who also have a real stake in the land—is very large, reaching nearly 25 percent of the total population in the Union of South Africa.

But racial division, ethnic, cultural and geographic ties, are not reflected in Africa's national boundaries, reflecting instead the trades and deals of the former imperialist powers. I doubt that any ambassador anywhere in the world has a more difficult task than the British County Councillor in Uganda whose one thousand square mile county includes five separate tribes speaking four languages and representing three distinct racial types. At one and the same time, in the words of *The Economist,* Africa is "undergoing an agricultural, industrial, technological, urban, social and a political revolution. It is passing from a feudal—in some places still prehistoric—stage into the atomic age in a matter of decades. It is recapitulating the history of the last five centuries of European society in 50 years."

In the light of such fantastic variety and revolutionary progress, it is a mistake for the United States to fix its image of Africa in any single mold. We can no longer think of Africa in terms of Europe. We dare not think of Africa in terms of our own self-interests or even our own ideologies. But neither should we shrink from the tremendous problems Africa presents, with an excess of caution, conservatism or pessimism. For they are the problems of the greatest triumph modern man might ever know. They are the problems attendant upon newly won, or nearly won, freedom. They are the problems of a continent with an unlimited future—not a poor continent, let me stress in that regard, not even a poor continent today—but a rich continent filled with millions of poor people.

For today, years after the white man supposedly took up Kipling's predestined burden, most of the exploited natives live a life that holds no greater meaning for them than the unending search for enough food for themselves and their children. While non-African nations fattened and prospered materially from African natural resources, the tribes remained destitute. Per capita income—amidst acres of diamonds, lush pastures and now uranium itself—is generally below $50 a year.

In spite of splendid missionary efforts—many of them American—the pathetic shortage of medical care accounts for the deaths of legions of natives—deaths that could be prevented—from malaria, trachoma, worm infections and leprosy. Because of the absence of the barest educational facilities, the prevalence of illiteracy has denied to history the body of literature any culture needs to record and perpetuate itself.

But our purpose here tonight is not merely to criticize the past or deplore the present. We want to help the states of Negro Africa. We have already given some help. It was not enough. We are giving some help today. It is not enough.

Our goal, for the good of Africa, for the good of the West, is a strong Africa. A strong Africa can only result from a strong people. And no people can become strong in a climate of servitude and social indignity. What can the United States do?

Through our Mutual Security Program, economic aid to Africa has been increased from $10 million in 1956 to $100 million this year. But this is still less than 3 percent of our total foreign aid budget—less than three percent for the most underdeveloped continent of them all covering one-fifth of the earth's inhabited surface. Even this represents a substantial increase—between 1945 and 1955, Africa received less than one-sixth of one percent of American foreign aid—and most of this went to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

It is in this area of economic development that a new American policy toward Africa must begin. Our leaders may talk of "winning the battle for men's minds," which the Vice President stressed upon his return from that continent. There may be importance attached to the prompt recognition of new states, improved diplomatic relations and membership in international organizations. *But the people of Africa are more interested in development than they are in doctrine. They are more interested in achieving a decent standard of living than in following the standards of either East or West.*

For the present, this cannot be the development of large industry. These are still, for the most part, primitive economies. There is an acute shortage of technical, managerial and skilled labor. Our aid now should be concentrated not on large-scale monuments to American engineering but on the village and the farm—on increasing agricultural productivity and diversifying one crop economies. And that is why it is not enough to say that private capital should take the lead in Africa. Private overseas investment in Africa has been concentrated largely in the few metropolitan areas—in the cities and districts dominated by whites—on mining gold, diamonds, copper and uranium. It avoids the jungle village in need of light industry, the farm in need of modern equipment, the hungry and illiterate people in need of a better way of life. I do not overlook all that private capital from America and Europe has done for the African continent—but it cannot do the job alone. It will not be attracted to nonprofit schools, hospitals and social services, or even to the necessary network of communication and transportation.

To meet this shortage of development capital in the underdeveloped areas of the world, the Congress has in recent years established the Development Loan Fund. That fund is our best tool for African economic policy today. Unfortunately, only a negligible amount of an already inadequate appropriation has been used for Africa to date. It is essential that this Congress strengthen the Development Loan Fund this year—and thus strengthen Africa's participation in it.

At the same time, far more must be done by way of technical assistance, under the so-called Point Four program. With more than 80 percent of the population struggling to get by on a meager subsistence, we have made available to the entire continent in the current budget only $14 million for the promotion of education, technical training and public health. A 50 percent increase has been proposed for 1960—but a 50 percent increase would hardly begin to do the job.

Let me stress, however, that economic progress in Africa is not the responsibility of this nation alone. It is primarily the responsibility of the Africans. It is also the responsibility of those European nations who have for centuries extracted the wealth of that continent. *Perhaps the most effective way to provide financial help for investment, development and personnel might be through multilateral cooperation with African, European, American and other countries in an African regional economic plan.* Such a program should properly be initiated by the African independent states, and be sufficiently elastic to negotiate and coordinate bilateral and multilateral arrangements. The African states would participate on a basis of complete equality—as givers as well as receivers.

Such an organization would spread the economic load, substitute cooperation for competition and decrease the sense of dependence of one nation toward another which is certain to lead to resentment. Such a regional organization, moreover, would be more likely to base its decision on proposed projects on objective, rather than political, standards. But whatever final method is used, sound, orderly economic development for Africa should be on the priority agenda of the 86th Congress in Washington.

Tied in closely with Africa's problems of economic development are her problems of education. Illiteracy is prevalent—schools are inadequate—teachers are in short supply—and the problems of language, diversity and change all pose an unprecedented challenge to educators. It is not enough to tell them how we did it here. Their conditions, their needs, their circumstances are different—and they cannot wait for a century of educational evolution. An African educational development fund—with particular emphasis on the exchange of students, teachers and trained personnel—making available our technicians and specialists in a whole variety of fields, while at the same time opening our universities and college doors to several times as many African students as now come over—this would be an investment which would be repaid to this country many times over in increased goodwill, trade and national security.

For Africa and America, with common ties and common concerns, are—and should so consider each other—partners in the world community. We must seek to understand their needs and aspirations—and ask them to understand our problems—to understand in particular, I might add, that racial segregation and violence, which badly distorts our image abroad while weakening us here at home, constitute only a small part of the American scene.

This organization and these conferences can play a tremendous role in furthering that mutual understanding. Our many government agencies and programs can do likewise. And because of my interest in improving those programs, and to increase my own understanding as chairman of the African Subcommittee, it is my intention to visit that continent this fall—to talk with its people—to observe firsthand its problems—and to assess the effect of our programs. I know that I shall return recalling the words of George Washington—ordinarily a calm and solid figure—who declared he felt "irresistibly excited whenever in any country I see an oppressed people unfurl the banner of freedom."

Address by the Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Representative from Michigan

The Role of the American Negro in American-African Relations

The American Negro should have as much interest in the development of Africa as the American Jew has in the development of Israel. Not only will a renaissance of concern uncover the missing link between the American Negro and his African heritage, but it should further substantiate, among other things, the rich contributions Africans have made to the culture of the world.

There has been a colossal conspiracy to minimize and even obliterate these contributions. Partly, this is due to the fact that many languages in that vast complex land are spoken but not written, which precludes a proper chronicle of achievement. Partly, it has been caused by centuries of isolation and general inaccessibility. But largely, it was the objective of a calculated scheme to expedite the exploitation of black people by slave traders and white supremacists. They knew it would be easier to subjugate Negroes, both in Africa and America, if they imposed a badge of inferiority on them. based upon an alleged lack of cultural heritage and group achievement.

The resurgence of interest in Africa today presents a unique opportunity for American Negroes to forge an unbreakable chain with their African brethren. They should not only be inspired by great yesterdays in Africa, but even more motivated by its great tomorrows. As was so aptly stated last December at the Accra Conference, Africa is the continent of the future. All segments of the Western world, regardless of background, should be interested in the kind of continent Africa will become under pressures of her mid-twentieth century problems. But they will make a grave mistake if they underestimate the African intelligence by displaying an interest based merely upon the power struggle with the Sino-Soviet bloc. It must be a genuine interest based upon the dictates of human decency which demand that Africans stand equal before the bar of world justice. It must be based upon a sincere desire to seek not just trade and industry, but improved mankind. It must be based upon the highest human ideal: that the rise of all men is a menace to no one—and is the one road to world salvation.

Unfortunately, too few Americans below a select leadership group appreciate the important implications involved in our relations with Africa. It is true that our policies toward Africa have changed considerably during the last two years: We have expanded our diplomatic representation there; we have increased our direct aid through the mutual security funds and our participation in international economic agencies; we have interested more private enterprise investments; we have sent numerous and helpful technical missions to Africa; we have stepped-up our student exchange program; and we have entertained scores of African governmental officials and important private citizens. In the United Nations, we have for the first time officially joined the forces who seek the elimination of the extremist racial problems in South Africa, although we are not nearly as vocal on this subject as we were relative to Hungary and Tibet. The role of the American Negro should be to accelerate this progress relating to the African peoples.

No other group as a whole should be more sensitive to the aspirations of the African peoples for freedom, equality, and recognition, more understanding of the underlying factors of motivation, and more determined that the United States make a significant contribution to Africa's uplifting.

The American Society of African Culture is making a particularly unique contribution by broadening our country's knowledge and appreciation of African culture. If the true facts of African culture are properly disseminated, it will help change a derogatory image of the so-called Dark Continent which has even victimized many American Negroes. I have just recently prepared a communication to be sent to all major motion picture studios, radio and television networks urging that they re-examine their portrayal of African characters in light of valid history and contemporary realism. They are

presently doing a very fine job of recasting oriental characters and culture, eliminating the bowing, grinning, sneaky Chinese or Japanese stereotype. The same treatment can be applied to broaden the "bushboy" concept of Africans here in America. I hope that AMSAC will see fit to associate itself with this appeal. It is this kind of mass medium of communication which must be enlisted if we are to reach within a reasonable time the grass roots elements in America to whom the words Accra, or Lagos, or Leopoldville, or Nairobi, or Johannesburg have comparatively little meaning.

It should also be the role of the American Negro in concert with our friends of other groups to establish aid to Africa as a federal political objective. Aside from the fact that as an important underdeveloped area it meets our prime criteria for economic assistance, there is no question that the coveted Negro vote can serve as an impetus to underscore proper attention to Africa's needs. Our Jewish friends proved only recently in connection with the current mutual security bill before Congress that aid to Israel has political undertones to which the State Department is not insensitive. You will recall that an announced drastic reduction in aid to Israel was quickly retracted within a short period of time. Not only must we launch an offensive to build up assistance to Africa, which presently is only a small and disproportionate fraction of America's total foreign aid program, but we must prepare ourselves for the probability of an intensified negative attitude on the part of opponents to foreign aid, which includes practically the entire Southern delegation in congress.

In today's *New York Times,* Milton Braker reports from Tanganyika that white settlers have already begun to equate American aid to Africa with the potentialities of the Negro vote in 1960. Aside from moral considerations, let us not be less politically wise about our own political effectiveness than our discerning enemies thousands of miles away. I suggest, too, that it might help the State Department clear up the blurred vision of its policy toward Africa which is best described as a diplomatic tight rope walk between African independence aspirations and the principles of continued African ties with Western Europe. Although I recognize the delicacy of this problem, I see no reason why we cannot have a clear-cut policy in support of the African quest for nationalism. This is not only consistent with America's historical origin, but could not possibly cause a serious rupture with our NATO allies. They have no choice but to maintain their marriage to us. On the other hand, Africa's policy of positive neutralism indicates a long courtship before she will even consider being engaged to anyone.

Africa has such tremendous requirements for technical assistance and general education benefits that the role of the American Negro must certainly encompass participating in the fulfillment of these needs. There are already many who are presently serving with distinction in these capacities, and with the present rate of inquiries about opportunities in this area, we may expect a considerable amount of future activity.

There are those who challenge the ability of the American Negro to contribute through his own private investment to the African economy, on the premise that he has not demonstrated such a capacity in this country. Unfortunately, it is true that we do not control a share of the American economy comparable to our purchasing power. This is our principal weakness. Outside of the insurance company organized by New Yorkers in Ghana, a lumber company organized by Detroiters in Liberia, and a mining company also in Liberia in which some American Negroes have an interest, I am not aware of any other major investment by us in Africa. There is a group of Negroes who plan an exploratory conference, immediately following the National Negro Insurance Convention this summer, on the possibilities of starting another insurance company somewhere in Africa. Our Jewish friends, on the other hand, have invested millions of dollars in private capital into all kinds of projects in Israel during its short existence, and whereas they admittedly possess considerably more assets than we do, their successful activity should serve as an inspiration and guide.

Finally, I believe part of our role should be to absorb and practice the lessons our African brethren are teaching us—the lessons of solidarity, despite tremendously diverse backgrounds, and a passionate determination to succeed, including the capacity to sacrifice even their lives, if necessary, in pursuit of just goals.

AMSAC
Program Activities 1958-59

A Summary

I. PUBLICATIONS

(a) *The AMSAC Newsletter*

On October 30, 1958, the American Society of African Culture initiated its *AMSAC Newsletter*. The newsletter appears monthly and is a roundup of news concerning the activities of the organization and its members. The newsletter has been extremely well received, with a readership far beyond those who are on the mailing list. Responses from all over the country as well as from Paris have been most enthusiastic. In January, 1959 the newsletter initiated as additional service a supplement published periodically. The supplements are works, preferably by AMSAC members, which are related either to the work of the Society and/or to African affairs.

(b) *The Special Issue*

The Special Issue of *Présence Africaine,* entitled *Africa Seen by American Negroes,* has been published and a limited number have already been distributed. The initial response has been entirely gratifying. The bulk shipment has only recently been received and a larger promotional campaign which is already planned is expected to increase sales substantially.

II. REGIONAL PROGRAMS

So far, one pilot project has been held in Houston, Texas, under the auspices of the American Society of African Culture group in Houston. The program was a great success, with more than 1,000 persons participating. Additional projects are being planned for Georgia and California. The Society also participated in the World Affairs Institute held at Hampton, Virginia, June, 1958, and in the 40th American Conference of the Institute of International Education, April, 1959, Washington, D.C.

III. CONSULTATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES

The Society has rendered consultation and advice on several occasions to a number of organizations dealing with Africa. Among them are the John Hay Whitney Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. National Student Association, the Young Adult Council, World University Service, the American Committee on Africa, the African-American Institute, the African Studies Association, and the All African Students Union.

IV. CONFERENCES, LECTURES AND SEMINARS

(a) The Society sent a delegation to the All Africa Peoples Conference in Accra in December of 1958. The delegation included Dr. John A. Davis, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dr. Mercer Cook, and also provided a grant for Mr. Michael Olatunji, President of the All African Student Union of the Americas, who traveled from New York representing his organization. In the course of their stay in Accra, AMSAC members were able to make contacts with a large number of important African leaders and had private talks with Prime Minister Nkrumah. In all there were about nine members of the American Society of African Culture present in Accra in one capacity or another. Dr. Cook, on his return from Accra, was received by President Sékou Touré of Guinea on which occasion Dr. Cook explained the work of AMSAC and invited His Excellency to visit this country.

(b) The Society has also been responsible for conducting seminars or parts of seminars related to Africa in cooperation with the United States National Student Association in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

(c) The Assistant Director of the Society assisted in presenting a series of lectures at the New School for Social Research on African Culture under the joint sponsorship of the School and the Society.

V. CONFERENCE OF NEGRO WRITERS

On February 28 and March 1, 1959, the Society sponsored a conference of Negro writers at the Henry Hudson Hotel on the theme "The American Negro Writer and His Relationship to His Roots." The conference was a great success and included many of the top Negro writers in the United States. There were some seventy writers who participated in the main body of the conference and about two hundred guests at the final session from publishing houses, television and screen industries. A series of recommendations coming from the conference are incorporated in the Executive Committee program recommendations. An excellent series of papers of high literary quality from this conference will be published in the near future and will be available for sale.

VI. LIBRARY

The Society has continued the building up of its specialized library on Negro and African Affairs and African Culture. Works in the library now include a large selection of all publications of the Society of African Culture in Paris, as well as a growing collection of recorded African music.

VII. BALLETS AFRICAINS

The Society, in correspondence with the European producers of Ballets Africains, was instrumental in helping set up the group physically in New York City and also in arranging other services such as the appearance of individual artists in New York night clubs and entertainment in private homes.

The principal service rendered by the Society to the Ballets was the conducting of four theatre parties in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. All four parties were eminently successful and were responsible for bringing a large audience to the related performances of the Ballets. The enthusiasm of the AMSAC audiences is probably in no small measure responsible for the general acclaim with which the Ballets was received and the large success of their engagements.

VIII. ROME DELEGATION

The delegation which represented AMSAC at the Second Congress of Negro Writers and Artists in Rome from March 25 to April 2 included Dr. John A. Davis, Mr. James T. Harris, Jr., Dr. Mercer Cook, Mr. James W. Ivy, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dr. William T. Fontaine, Mr. Saunders Redding, Mr. Samuel Allen, Mr. Robert Carter, Mr. Elton Fax, Dr. Adelaide Cromwell Hill, and Miss Pearl Primus.

The conference was the seventh major conference since World War II bringing together Africans and peoples of African descent and perhaps was the turning point in the concerns of the men of culture in the Negro African world. For though it was clear that the all-important task of securing independence for areas still under colonial domination was unfinished, it was equally clear that the constructive work to be undertaken involved making "every effort toward . . . the enrichment of national cultures as well as . . . toward the coexistence of black men of culture in the context of their constituent civilizations . . . toward the universality of values through the contributions (of Negro culture) to human civilization."

More than two hundred delegates from some 30 countries were in unanimous agreement on the fundamental importance of freedom for Africa and Africans, without which indigenous culture could hardly survive, let alone grow.

IX. THE JUNE CONFERENCE

Three meetings of a Special Preparatory Committee and three meetings of a Banquet Committee got underway plans for the Second Annual Conference of the American Society of African Culture. The meetings determined the sub-divisions of the conference, seminar discussion groups and the respective chairman, and planned a promotional campaign. The Conference took place June 26th to 29th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and the public events ended with a banquet in the Grand Ballroom, June 28th.

X. HOSPITALITY PROGRAM

(a) The Society has also provided hospitality programming for a number of African visitors to the United States, including Dr. J. J. Nguku from Swaziland; Mr. Patrick Hulede from Ghana; Mr. Martin Kuanda of Lusake, in Northern Rhodesia; six student and youth leaders from French West Africa, and a special party for Mr. Tom Mboya of Kenya.

(b) In addition, several informal gatherings were sponsored during the year for the purpose of creating and maintaining liaison with African students, diplomats, educators and artists residing in the United States.

XI. RADIO AND FILM PROGRAMS

(a) During the past three months the Society has undertaken an exploratory and experimental program to determine if there is a demand and use for radio program material taped in this country for use in Africa. These materials would largely be devoted to American Negro life and interests. At the moment negotiations are underway with Radio Conakry and Radio Djibouti.

(b) The Society has also been requested to cooperate in several film projects, both in Europe and Africa, dealing with the making or distribution of film about Africa and the Negro. To date this has been only an exchange.

XII. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

Membership in the Society is now about two hundred persons of outstanding caliber, with about fifty persons awaiting final action of the Executive Committee. Further expansion is expected as a result of a recent trip to the West Coast and the Midwest on behalf of the Society which resulted in enthusiastic reception of the Society from a substantial portion of the writers, artists and scholars in the Negro communities in Los Angeles, San Francisco and St. Louis.

Associate membership status for AMSAC was approved by the international society as a result of a meeting of the Executive Committee in Paris, October, 1958. Associate membership is open to persons of non-African descent and to Africans temporarily residing in the United States. It was also agreed that AMSAC could receive as Associate Members those of African descent from other countries in the Americas until such time as national committees in those countries are established. AMSAC representation in the Executive Council in Paris was also satisfactorily established.

XIII. STUDENT AND INTERCULTURAL EXCHANGE

Under the sponsorship of the Council on Race and Caste in World Affairs, the Society has organized a limited student scholarship program for highly specialized scholars whose needs are clear and whose work is related to the Society's program and policies. To date, one grant has been made, and several are under consideration. In addition to these grants, the Society has several special research projects in the planning stage, including the work of Dr. Mercer Cook in Europe and that of Dr. St. Clair Drake in Ghana.

Dr. Cook has presently undertaken a study which will involve travel in Africa and interviewing a number of African leaders. A clear presentation of the men in positions of leadership as well as their estimates of the needs and aspirations of their countries is the purpose of the study. Dr. Cook also hopes to determine the position of the African leaders on the type of aid which they need to fulfill their objectives with particular emphasis on American aid.

XIV. INCORPORATION OF AMSAC

Incorporation of the American Society of African Culture as authorized by the First Annual Conference and the Executive Committee of the international body is still pending. The staff hopes to complete incorporation proceedings within the next few months.

The Annual General Membership Meeting

The annual General Meeting of the membership as provided for in the Constitution of the American Society of African Culture is the main legislative organ of the Society. As such, the General Meeting, held on June 29th, heard and received and/or adopted:

a) The Annual Report 1958-59
b) The Financial Report 1958-59
c) The budget 1959-60
d) The Annual Program 1959-60

Other business was also discussed and acted upon. The following is a brief summary of the minutes of the General Meeting with the exception of the Annual Report which is presented on page 13.

The Annual Program 1959-60 was adopted. The following outlines its major points.

PUBLICATIONS

(1) The *AMSAC Newsletter* will be expanded and its circulation increased, hopefully, internationally. (2) The Society will investigate the possibility of establishing a literary magazine. (3) The Society will try to place more articles in African and American periodicals and journals. In connection with the above activity, it is recommended that the staff intensify its efforts to place articles and manuscripts at the disposition of other publications, such as *ODU, Black Orpheus, Présence Africaine,* as well as American periodicals and journals. (4) The Society will continue to explore possibilities of interesting American publishing houses in the longer works of Negro and African writers.

CONFERENCES, LECTURES AND SEMINARS

(1) A series of lectures, films and exhibitions will be held this year at the new central office headquarters. These programs will be designed so that they could be used by local groups if they are interested. (2) One major conference in the field of African culture, possibly painting and sculpture, is envisioned for the 1959-60 program. If funds are available, this conference will include noted African artists as well as American Negro artists. (3) The Society will explore the possibility of sponsorship or co-sponsorship of programs in Africa. (4) The Society will seek to cooperate as closely as possible with the international Society of African Culture in the planning and preparation of the next international conference which may be held in Africa.

HOSPITALITY

The Society was urged to expand its contacts with other American organizations (public and private) in order to keep up to date with the traffic of African visitors whom it might help to program wholly or as a part of their U.S. visits. The first such hospitality program, which was accomplished with the help of persons in key cities, was held in conjunction with the visit of African guests to the Second Annual Conference.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

AMSAC members will be encouraged to interest local groups and organizations to assist in sponsoring seminars, conferences, exhibitions, performances and hospitality programs. The central office will aid the members in planning, promoting and staffing such programs.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was amended to expand representation on the Executive Council and insure continuity in the Council.

> "The Executive Council shall be composed of eight members; six elected by the General Meeting for three-year terms with two retiring each year; the President, who shall be elected by the General Meeting for a term of five years; and the Executive Director, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council and serve at its pleasure."

Two new members were elected for three years: Mr. Saunders Redding and Dr. Adelaide Cromwell Hill.

RADIO AND FILMS

(1) The Society will continue to develop its experimental African-American Radio Exchange Service with a view to enriching the program materials and expanding the African and American channels and outlets for these materials. (2) The Society will continue negotiations with American, African and European film groups with the objective of enlisting the support of film-makers and distributors in the production and distribution of films for use in Africa and abroad. (3) The Society will attempt to help correct misconceptions which American TV and radio perpetuate about Africans and things African.

WRITERS CONFERENCE

The Continuity Committee of the 1959 Negro Writers Conference reported and recommended that under the auspices of AMSAC: (1) a National Forum of Negro Writers be formed, (2) the Forum have for a major purpose the publication of a regular magazine, and (3) the Forum will act as an agency for the sale of its members' writings.

THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The staff was authorized to investigate the possibility of holding the third annual conference on a university campus.

The General Meeting was adjourned after the body expressed congratulations to the staff on the Second Annual Conference program and arrangements.

Photo Index

All photos are read from left to right and from top to bottom as they appear on the page. Identifications are read from left to right.

Front Cover:

1. Ancestral Figure. Senufo, Sudan. Carlebach Gallery, N.Y.C.
2. Cult Figure. Archaic Dogon, 17th Century, Sudan. Carlebach Gallery, N.Y.C.
3. Mother with Child on Back. Baule, Ivory Coast. Carlebach Gallery, N.Y.C.

Page 1:

1. In the first few hours of the Conference, the staff processed about 200 persons.
2. Each participant received the papers for the panels for which he registered.

   45 papers were reproduced for Conference use.
3. Informal discussions were an important part of the Conference.

   Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi, Dr. Lawrence Howard, Dr. Ruth Schachter.
4. A group registering in the Silver Corridor.

Page 2:

1. Simultaneous translation was provided in as far as possible for guests from French-speaking Africa.

   Mr. A. B. Fall is seen with translator.
2. Each panelist summarized his paper and participated in the discussion.

   Mr. Patrice Diouf and Dr. Ruth Sloan.

Page 3:

1. Participants had available their written papers in order to be fully prepared for discussion.
2. Panels included from three to ten panelists. The Panel on African Religions is shown here. Dr. Elliott Skinner, Mallam Isa S. Wali, Professor Absolom Vilakazi and Mr. Leonard Zeitz.

Page 4:

1. The larger panels met in two sessions. Shown underway here is one session, the panel on African Education. Mallam Aminu Kano and Dr. Edward W. Brice.
2. The Conference provided time for the participants to comment on the presentations and to ask questions.

Page 5:

1. Admiring the work of American Negro artists are three guests from Africa. Mr. A. B. Fall, Dr. Assane Seck, and M. Lamine Diakhate.
2. Mr. Julius Carlebach of Carlebach Gallery, New York, loaned to the Society the valuable pieces of art which made up the African Art Room.
3. The exhibit was open without charge to the general public in addition to the Conference participants. Two participants are shown in the Contemporary American Negro Painting and Sculpture Room.

Page 6:

The dais included many distinguished guests in addition to the officers of the Society.

Page 7:

The excellence of the speeches and entertainment captured the entire audience. Mr. Frederick S. Arkhurst.

Pag 9:

Camilla Williams and Todd Duncan, outstanding concert artists, sang selections from classical opera and from *Porgy and Bess.*

Page 11:

Harold Scott and the *A Cappella* Choir presented their interpretation of "God's Trombones" by James Weldon Johnson.

Page 12:

1. Representing Africa in the entertainment was Mr. M. Babatunde Olatunji with his African drumming and dancing group.
2. The three distinguished speakers are shown with the Master of Ceremonies just prior to the Annual Banquet. The Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., The Hon. John F. Kennedy, The Hon. J. Gikonyo Kiano, and Dr. John A. Davis.

Page 13:

1. AMSAC's first Conference of Negro Writers was a great success. Dr. John A. Davis, Mr. Arna Bontemps, Mr. Langston Hughes, Miss Lorraine Hansberry, and Mr. Saunders Redding.
2.* A delegation representing the Society attended the Second Congress of Negro Writers and Artists held in Rome at the end of March. Two of SAC's delegates are shown here with two AMSAC members. Mr. Robert Carter, Mr. F. Agblemagnon, Dr. William T. Fontaine, and Mr. Andrade.

Page 15:

During the year, the Society was privileged to entertain and to offer hospitality to many outstanding persons. Shown at an informal gathering in honor of Mr. Tom Mboya are Dr. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Mungai Njoroge, and Mr. Tom Mboya.

Page 16:

1. The last day of the Conference was occupied by the Annual General Meeting of the membership. Mr. James T. Harris, Jr., Dr. John A. Davis, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, and Miss Cynthia Courtney.
2. The Conference organization and leadership was the responsibility of the officers and staff. Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President; Mr. James T. Harris, Jr., Ass't Executive Director; Dr. John A. Davis, Executive Director; Dr. Mercer Cook, Chairman of the Executive Council.

Page 17:

The General Meeting had an important agenda and acted with deliberation. Mr. John Henrik Clarke, Mr. James W. Ivy, and Mr. Samuel W. Allen.

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* Official Congress Photo

PHOTOS BY: Ed Bagwell
Scope Associates
16 W. 45th St.
New York City

Publications

Africa Seen by American Negroes

. . . a special issue of PRESENCE AFRICAINE

. . . introduced by Alioune Diop, Editor of PRESENCE AFRICAINE as "evidence of solidarity between Negro intellectuals of America and Africa."

. . . contains articles by the leading American Negro scholars who have worked in the African field and represents all points of view.

. . . twenty-two contributors, three sections: Analysis of African Societies; African Art, Dance and Literature; and American Negro Relations with Africa.
$3.14 postpaid

order from
American Society of African Culture
15 E. 40th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

African Socialism

by Leopold Sedar Senghor
Translated by Mercer Cook
Published by the American Society of African Culture

$1.34 postpaid

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American Society of African Culture
15 E. 40th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

3rd Annual AMSAC Conference

American Society of African Culture
June 23 - 26, 1960
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Summary Report
Published by
American Society of African Culture
Editor: Cynthia A. Courtney

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE
15 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Officers

Horace Mann Bond president
Mercer Cook chairman, executive council
William T. Fontaine secretary
James W. Ivy treasurer
John A. Davis executive director

Staff

James T. Harris Jr. assistant executive director
George Carter information program director
Yvonne O. Walker administrative assistant
Cynthia A. Courtney program assistant
Charles E. Cheatham secretary

A

January 18, 1959

Mr. William E. B. duBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 7, New York

Dear Mr. duBois,

I am writing to ask a favor of you. I am making a collection of autographs of famous persons who have been outstanding during their lifitime. I would be very honored and pleased if you would send me an autographed photograph of yourself.

I am enclosing the return postage for your conveinence.

Thank you very much for your time and trouble.

41-18-21

Sincerely yours,
Robert Ancell,Jr.,
6209 Alta Monte NE,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

March 19, 1959

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 7, New York

41-18-22

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have not yet had occasion to read any of your fine stories, as our public library has not received any. However, after studying your writings, I find that they deal with the Negro race. Is there any way that I could get a hold of some of your books? I very much want to read them.

Thank you .

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Ancell Jr.

Robert M. Ancell, Jr.
6209 Alta Monte Ave., NE,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

July 20, 1959

41-18-23

Mr. Robert Ansell, Jr.
6809 Alta Monte NE,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

My dear Mr. Ansell:

I regret to say that I have no photographs at present. Also most of my books are out of print, but you will find a list of them in "WHO'S WHO", and might suggest to your librarian that she buys copies of any that are available.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

December 31, 1959

My dear Dr. DuBois, Whitaker

I have not seen you since Thanksgiving and I do hope you and Shirley are well. I am spending my Christmas vacation at my former camp in Vermont.

I remember you describing the grounds of the sanitorium near Moscow, and right now Vermont looks almost as beautiful as the words of your letter sounded.

I tried skiing yesterday and didn't do too badly considering it was the first time I ever skied down a slope of any size. It's a wonderful feeling to ski down a slope; it makes you feel so free and wonderful,—the wind blowing in your face. The whole world seems to whiz past you — ah! there are hardly any words to describe it.

Since school began I've hardly had time to read as much as I wanted to. The books we receive from school are nothing to brag about — especially our history text, which distorts facts until they are almost unrecognizable. Christmas, of course, offers a perfect time for reading. I just finished reading

40-0-04

40-9-25

The Golden Threads by Hannah Josephson. It is a fascinating book dealing with the town of Lowell, Mass. where young girls were employed to work in textile mills.

I am now in the midst of Madame Curies' life written by her daughter Eve. This is a truly a remarkable biography and I'm enjoying it immensely.

Please let me take this opportunity to which you and Shirley a very, very, Happy New Year! By the way, I'm almost finished reading your novel, Mansart Builds a School; it's a wonderful book - You have written with such passion that as I read my spine tingles!

My love to Shirley and to your Mr Louise!

Bettina

January 4, 1959

Dear Friends:

When I was in England about 38 years ago, conducting the second Pan-African Congress, the Government suspecting I might be attempting to overthrow the Empire, set an intelligence agent on my trail. We came to be very good friends and later when he became District Commissioner in Uganda he sent me a beautiful leopard skin which lay on my living room floor for 30 years or more. Last year I had to discard it. This year I have seen this picture of a leopard skin in several Ghana papers. It occurs to me to write you and ask if it would be possible for me to buy such a skin and how I can go about it. Can you advise me?

41-18-28

I would like a large skin and if possible with a stuffed head and well tanned. What would it cost and whom could I address?

Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Shirley joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Arkhurst
30 West 60th Street, Apt. 8A
New York, New York

B

November 9, 1939

William M. Brewer
Assoc. Study Negro Life & History
1538 Ninth Street N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

41-18-72

Dear Mr. Brewer:

Enclosed is my check for one hundred dollars for the Carter G. Woodson Building Fund.

Perhaps you will allow me a word of advice. Money raising today is almost a profession. You should if possible hire an expert. Perhaps it will not be possible to get one at a reasonable price, but there are certain things to be remembered. Before you prepare a list of donors to a project like this you must get a large initial list. You should try to get one or two of the great foundations to give five thousand dollars each. Then a number of Negro organizations like the Elks, the Masons, the Baptist Convention, the A.M.E. General Conference should be induced to give a thousand dollars each. Ten or more smaller organizations of teachers and institutions should give five hundred each, and at least one or two hundred individuals should give one hundred dollars each. If in this way you could start out with at least twenty thousand dollars pledged you could appeal to the world with a good chance of getting the rest. It would seem like an opportunity of getting on the band-wagon.

Please forgive this unsolicited advice, but I have long experience in matters like these.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

J

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, BY CARTER G. WOODSON

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY
AND
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
The Carter G. Woodson
Building Fund Committee

November 23, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-17-53

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your contribution of $100.00 toward the new building.

We are confident that this work will be realized, for we believe deeply that the work of the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History that has survived his death, are soundly rooted in that continuing opportunity and responsibility to build. Through your contribution you join us, and the many others who will contribute.

We appreciate the wonderful advice in your letter to Dr. Brewer. Action is being taken to incorporate these suggestions in our next release.

Sincerely yours,

THE CARTER G. WOODSON BUILDING FUND
COMMITTEE

Willie L. Miles

(Miss) Willie L. Miles,
Chairman.

WLM/m

B

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

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AND
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

P.O. Box 27
Elberton, Ga.

December 12,1959

61-8114-67

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois :

Thank you ever so much for your letter of December 6,1959 which has been forwarded here for reply.I am sending your letter and the enclosures to President Wesley for him to consider.I think this rare collection would be an excellent addition to the Carter G. Woodson Collection in the Library of Congress or it would be valuable for the libraries of Atlanta, Fisk, and Howard Universities. The Association has no fund at present with which to make the suggested purchase. Possibly Dr.Wesley may be able further to advise which you know he will promptly do, Meanwhile ,I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Harry E. Chrisman, Lane D. Apt. 74, BBC, Liberal , Kansas.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Brewer

W.M. Brewer
The Journal of Negro History.

copy to Mr. Chrisman

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, BY CARTER G. WOODSON

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY
AND
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

P.O. Box 27
Elberton, Ga.
December 30,1959.

41-18-68

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklynl, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois :

Please forgive my delay in acknowledging your letter of November 9,1959 which was forwarded here after Miss Miles wrote to you.She is the last of Dr.Woodson's office staff and is engaged in promotional efforts which have carried her recently to Texas. She is doing this in connection with managing the Associated Publishers.The printers shifted 50,000 volumes which have crowded the headquarters building of four stories. The plan under way is to renovate and enlarge this stucture.

Thank you ever so much for your timely and wise advice some of which Miss Miles and others are undertaking.Dr.Woodson had several substantial grants from the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations during the 1920's.The late infernal Thomas Jesse Jones, his satellites, and sponsor, Anson Phelps Stokes,had these cut off by 1930!Dr.Woodson took the Association's cause to colored people who have supported it since that time. If Dr.Woodson had lived five years longer, he would have published three volumes of the Encyclopedia Africana which are in the files now.There is hope now for foundation aid as you doubtless know from Dr.Wesley's correspondence of the last two years.

I take this opportunity to assure that I have an open mind of Communism and Socialism whichIformally studied in several economics courses as an undergraduate and graduate student at Harvard and Wisconsin.I think that the doom of the United States is as possible as that of imperialism is certain!Please accept my gratitude for the inspiration which your writings have meant to me for 40 years! Through eight years I have been unable to do and issue of the Journal without somethings about Dr.DuBois and I will continue this. A happy 1960 for you.

Gratefully and hurriedly,

W.M.Brewer

Tel. = 7-3334
Box 2895
Prairie View, Texas
Feb. 19, 1959

41-18-220

Dear One!

Happy Birth-day wherever you are and thanks for the envelope - stamps - paper and letter from Moscow. I have just learned of the naming of Fiske's new building for you.

Dame Rumor says that the Kabritos hope to go to Howard for the Presidency. She does not like "de South". Born in New London, Connecticut.

Mr. B. is well and invited to be Alumni speaker at A. U. this June. He has been graduated 50 years.

I hope you get down to Texas and to see us when you return. Tashkent and Samarkand sound like names from the Arabian Nights.

Love to Mrs. Du Bois. A kiss for myself.

Sincerely,
Gloria Virginia Perry-Banks

Telephone 7-3334
Box 2895
Prairie View ,Texas
July 15,1959

Dear Ones :

Both of us prayed daily for your safe return. We followed all the news items about you, as well as, the articles written by Mrs. DuBois. We are glad that you were able to have so nice a trip. Inasmuch as the State Department or some one is not allowing the "Top " men to visit in China they ought to hear about it from you. I have just been reading an article about China in a wonderful magazine called "Realities" published in English and in a French edition.

Please take care of both of you and never do too much work. We have just read Broderick's book about you. At first I thought that you did not know about it, and then in reading I found that you had worked together. Seldom does a man write his autobiography and live to criticise his biographer. Or do you agree with all that he says ? I never felt that you wanted to be a leader. Nor do I think that you have changed your position. In fact, you are still a man far ahead of Time and too white people hate to hear the truth and from a Negro at that.

President Nabrit was here recently to lecture in a Science Institute. A teacher here brought him down and so we could not talk as we desired. I did get in a word about you. We could not discuss a visit down here then. He did say that you liked Mrs. Nabrit, but that you disliked him because he would not write a chapter on Science in your Encyclopedia of the Negro. Is this true ? Texas Southern is growing. Mrs. Nabrit works in a new bank opened in Houston for Negroes. There was talk about their leaving Houston for Howard. Dr. Nabrit was named on the President's Science Committee, but he could not draw monies from other sources while on the State payroll and so he gave up the Eisenhower chore. The President of the University of Texas at Austin was so named and he too had to

give up the government assignment. Many still fear the "Left" and so hesitate. Really if all that is said could be heard many would be named on other sides.

I shall buy a copy and hope to have some prospective buyers for your second volume of your book.

It is a joy to hear that Yolande's family is fine. I am sure that you enjoy your grand-son. We hope to see you here and there some day. Mr. Banks was the commencement speaker at Atlanta University this June I. I did not go with him as he had scheduled stops for Board meetings in Memphis and Birmingham --- all stops to be made before he reached Atlanta. He spent one day with Ammon Cotton in Alabama. Mr. George Towns was present when he spoke. Spelman's speaker was Winthrop Rockefeller. The Reverend Martin Luther King spoke for Morehouse.

41-18-179

Amy Webster writes me that she plans to retire next summer and go to the Webster cottage in Fairhope. She expects to renovate the cottage. Ralph Bumstead was at the A.U. Commencement. He wanted to have an honorary degree conferred, but his request ca me too late this year. A.U. Au Alumni are trying to secure and pay a full time secretary to carry on the business.

It is ten minutes to twelve at night and so I shall stop here.

Know that both of us love both of you and hope to have the two of you in our home.

Sincerely and lovingly yours,

Gloria Virginia Perry Banks

Tel. = 7-3334
Box 2895
Prairie View, Texas
September 19, 1959

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We hope that you are well and happy. Of course, Mrs. DuBois is taking good care of you. Did you have a chance to see Premier Nikita Khrushchev?

If possible at all — can and will you send me a copy of the 1924 Alumni address which you made at Fisk in 1924 published in a Fisk Herald Vol. XXXIII No. 1?

With love forever,

your student,

Gloria Virginia Perry Banks.

(This winter rich white people in Houston threw a Roman Holiday party - quite like your "Ides of March" Party once given in Atlanta.)

B

Tel. - 7-3334
Box 1895
Prairie View, Texas
November 28, 1959

41-18-180

Dear Ones:

It was good to see you at the Embassy. It was good to see the lovely gown worn at the Party. Do be careful. I see articles in the News papers that scare me about you two and africa.

Can you find the article written that caused President McKenzie to resign at Tuik?

Is it true that you two will not travel any more, but devote the time to writing? One mrs. Goens told Lewis Jones of Tuskegee some such. Can you trabel? Are you physically able — say to come to Texas?

Do write. Love always. Both of us keep up.

Sincerely
Gloria Virginia Perry Bouyer

B

41-18-57

December 2, 1959

Mrs. Virginia Perry Banks
Box 2895
Prairie View
Texas

Dear Virginia:

I've been a long time answering your letter of September 19th, but we have been in California and the Mid-West for lectures and have just returned.

Yes, I had a chance to see and talk to Premier Krushchev.

I am sorry, but I can't just now find a copy of the 1924 speech at Fisk. If I do run across it I will let you know.

I am still reasonably well and hope that you and Mr. Banks are getting on.

Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

Frohes Osterfest

ERHARD BUNKOWSKY Dresden 1. 3. 59

Sehr geehrter Herr Burkhardt!

Gestatten Sie mir Ihnen frohe Ostergrüße zu senden, sowie ich wünsche Ihnen eine gute Gesundheit. Ich bin 17 Jahre alt. Sollte Sie fragen, haben Sie eine liebe Tochter mit der ich Korrespondenz treten kann? Ich würde mich sehr freuen wenn Sie es erlauben. Ich liebe die Welt und die guten Menschen und möchte sie kennen lernen, per Briefwechsel.

Dankbar ist Helga Bartsch-Kümmer
Dresden 27 Pötzschmüllerstr. 21 DDR

41-1-821

B

39-46-149

July 17, 1959

Mr. Joseph T. Beaver Jr.
Missouri 10,
Colonia Napoles
Mexico, D. F.

Dear Mr. Beaver:

I have just seen your letter of September 2nd. 1958, as I have just returned from eleven months abroad.

Thank you for your copy of the life of Wendell P. Dabney. He was among one of my closest friends.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

B

[1959]

16 Talbot Sq London W 2

July 17

Dear WEB and Shirley: I am delighted and amazed at your reception upon returning home. I am reluctantly compelled to conclude that the State Dept. is growing up, and does not fancy the idea of standing before the world as persecutor or humiliator of an American who just came from an embassage to both Mao and Khrushchev.

11-18-78

It was very disappointing indeed to me that you should have left before I returned to London. I had a most interesting time in Israel and was surprised by a number of things.

Do you happen to know the magazihe New Outlook, published at 8 Rehov Carl Netter, Tel Aviv, dealing mainly with Arab affairs, and published by Leon Mohill of Massachusetts who is an old Guardian friend? You ought to know about it, and also, I think, to write for it. (Payment in real money I am told.)

With love to you both,

Cedric

(Bolshazel)

B

Bethayres
Pennsylvania
June 24th 1959.

41-18-138

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Congratulations on the deserving recognition given you in the form of the Lenin International Peace Prize.

American and World History is fast recognizing the magnificant work that you are doing and have done.

I have written to the N.A.A.C.P. Requesting that they give an interview in "The Crisis" (Magazine) to you, covering your recent trip to China + Soviet Union. The Readers will welcome such an article.

Your name is frequently mentioned with great pride in this tiny part of the country and in at this small chapter.

As My wife + Myself are Life Members of the N.A.A.C.P. this point will be pressed! And I may add, Relentlessly.

Sincerely

Max Berg

B

Douglas M. Black
575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22

November 12, 1959

41-18-60

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of November 5th and for the hat, which arrived this afternoon. The mistake caused me no difficulty, but I am sorry you were put to this trouble.

I appreciate your courtesy.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
New York

B

July 14 1959

Mr. Arna Bontemps
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

41-18-124

My dear Bontemps:

We arrived home July first, after an extraordinary and inspiring trip. We were admitted with every courtesy. Our passports were not taken, and none of our baggage seized.

I simply write to let you know we are here and well, and will be glad to see you whenever you come this way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

July 20, 1959

41-17-88

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Welcome home! I'm delighted to hear that your extended journey abroad has terminated so happily, and I am hoping to hear more about it next time I get to New York.

With all good wishes to you and Shirley.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps

AB/gg

B

July 12, 1950

Mr. Lawrence Bradshaw
22 Warwick Road
London S.W. 5,
England

41-18-23

Dear Mr. Bradshaw:

I arrived safely in New York on July first, and we were received with every courtesy.

We still have our passports, and all of our baggage. I remember with great pleasure your kindness when we were in England, and deeply appreciate the bust which you are making.

This is just a short note to convey our greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

B

July 22, 1959

39-46-155

Paul & Willie Breman
98 King Henry's Road
C/O Abrams
Longon, England

Dear Paul & Willie:

I have had a lovely voyage home for six days, with Shirley's proverbial sunshine. Not only that, we were actually welcomed by the officials. Our passports were not taken, and our luggage all admitted.

We are both in good health, but are beginning the throes of house cleaning and painting, which will probably last most of the summer. I hope you are well, and happy. Tell Willie that I wear her present on my lips each day. Shirley joins me in love. Drop us a line sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P

December 3, 1959

British Peace Committee
81 City Road
London, E. C. 1
England

Gentlemen:

May I join in congratulations to Ivor Montagu for his unselfish devotion to world peace. It takes rare courage in these critical days to oppose war and its awful consequences. This courage Ivor Montagu has exhibited for many years and I hope he will long continue to guide the British people.

41-116-11

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

X Dubois B

14th May 1959.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am very sorry that I cannot be one of those who will welcome you at the airport. I shall be out of London. I need not tell you how much I admire all you have done for human rights during your long life. You must feel encouraged by the great progress made towards the freedom of your people in Africa and the greater equality which is now extended to them in America and other countries.

69-81-17

I do hope that whilst you are in England I may have the opportunity to meet you and many of us would like to hear you speak about the life long struggle in which you have been engaged in America and its results. I have told Mr. Cedric Belfrage that if he will get in touch with me we will try to arrange a meeting at the House of Commons which could be attended by both Members of Parliament and many sympathisers outside Parliament.

I am sorry that I cannot take your hand in welcome but please regard this letter as symbolic of my personal presence.

Sincerely yours.

Fenner Brockway

FENNER BROCKWAY.

B

WEBSTER HALL, COURT STREET
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

February 17, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois:

41-18-126

I am sorry not to have received from you the permission I requested in my letter of November 19, 1958. I hope that this was the result of your inaccessibility rather than of your unwillingness to grant the permission. But in any case, my publisher, the Stanford University Press, informs me that I should notify you that we have deleted those passages for which permission was requested. I did this with heavy heart, I must say, for they were flavorful and enriching. But with the book going to press this week, I had no choice.

I hope you are well and enjoying your trip abroad. With your birthday just a week away, may I take the liberty of wishing you a happy one, and many more of the same?

Sincerely yours,

Francis L. Broderick

Francis L. Broderick

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, New York

WEBSTER HALL, COURT STREET
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

April 23, 1959

49-36-5

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept this copy of W.E.B. DuBois: Negro Leader in Time of Crisis with my very warm regards and with the compliments of the Stanford University Press.

You will not agree with everything in it, and you may even dislike parts of it quite intensely. I hope you will nevertheless see in it a conscientious attempt at Historical understanding. For those points on which we disagree, we can both appeal to the verdict of history written at a greater interval from the events they describe.

Sincerely yours,

Francis L. Broderick

Francis L. Broderick

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

B

July 15, 1939

Brooklyn Heights Association
76 Montague Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for Five dollars for active membership in the Brooklyn Heights Association.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

41/18/31

B.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION, INC.

76 MONTAGUE STREET BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE OF:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

RECEIPT FOR DUES PAID

FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING

JUL 1959

PAUL B. WOODFIN

TREASURER

ACTIVE MEMBER

4/18/39

KEN BROWNE
35 East Mahoney Avenue
Mesa, Arizona

B

June 17, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois:

GREETINGS go across the miles to you - this time from the hot desert sands of Arizona ! We hope that our message finds you and Mrs. DuBois well and happy. Oh yes, it has been our intentions to re-write you for some months but rheumatoid arthritis can be cruel, and Mrs. Browne has suffered much since last fall. In fact, it became necessary for us to leave our Iowa home and travel to this desert area seeking relief for her. Hence the delay in getting these lines off to you. We wrote to you on two occasions in 1958 but you were away.

41-18-140

For some years my wife and I have read and heard much about you and your long distinguished career as a writer. Your contributions have won you countless new friends all over the country, and we're proud and happy to be among them. Your writings have meant pleasure for an equal number and undoubtedly it makes you feel good inside to know that fact. It has long been our hope that we might meet you personally for a handshake and personal greeting but we've never had that pleasure - perhaps someday.

Besides expressing our interest and friendship, Dr. DuBois, we asked a small favor in our letter - an autographed photo of some kind. Haven't you a picture at this time that you'll inscribe and send out here to us ? Mrs. Browne and I would indeed be grateful for such a favor.

Have you ever visited this area ? Mesa lies just 16 miles east of Phoenix on the Apache Trail. Although we haven't traveled about much on account of Mrs. Browne's health, we have found this to be fascinating country.

Respectfully yours,

Ken Browne

July 20, 1959

41-18-139

Mr. Ken Browne
Murray Hall # 201
Sioux City, Iowa

My dear Mr. Browne:

I have been abroad eleven months, and on my return, I have received your letters of November 25th., 1958, and June 17th., 1959.

Thank you for your kind words. I trust you are finding better health in the hot sun of Arizona. Unfortunately I have no photographs just now, but when I have I shall be glad to send one to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du B ois

B

KEN BROWNE
35 East Mahoney Ave.
Mesa, Arizona

JULY 27, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was nice hearing from you today - we had hoped that one of our letters would reach you on your return.

Mrs. Browne has been very ill and is presently at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota undergoing a complete check-up. She will be pleased too to learn of your reply.

We realize, of course, that you would not have a general supply of photographs for friends and admirers but haven't you a single print - maybe in your files, desk, or album - that you'll inscribe " For Ken Browne" ???? We would be so grateful, Sir.

Hope that you're glad to be home again after such a long visit - - hope too that it is not as HOT in Brooklyn as in Arizona ! It has been over 100 degrees for several weeks here without let-up.

Mrs. Browne would want me to send her best to you and yours along with my own.

Respectfully yours,

Ken Browne

41-18-128

B

35 East Mahoney Ave.,
MESA, Arizona,
September 5, 1959

41-18-131

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We hope that our letter finds you and yours well and happy.

Ever since your nice letter of last July 20th, my wife and I have thought of you often, and have watched the mails rather hopefully for the autographed photo or picture which we thought perhaps you might send along to us. It is understandable, Sir, that you would not have a general supply of photographs, but haven't you a spare print in your desk or files that you'll sign for two Arizona admirers ? Mrs. Browne and I would indeed be grateful.

It has been a hot summer here in the Grand Canyon State and we look forward to the fall and winter months which lie ahead. Mrs. Browne is somewhat better but it will takes months for her to regain her health. She spent a week at the famed Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota in July.

Respectfully yours,

Ken Browne

September 10, 1959

41-18-132

Mr. Ken Browne
35 East Mahoney Avenue
Mesa, Arizona

My dear Mr. Browne:

Enclosed is the photograph for which you asked.
I trust your wife's health is improving.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

B

November 5, 1959

Bulgarian Mission to the
United Nations
21 East 73 Street
New York, N.Y.

39-46-148

Gentlemen:

In 1958, the University of Sophia did me the honor of granting a degree "Honoris Causa". I tried to communicate with the officials to express my appreciation and thanks but I never received a reply nor did I get the copy of the diploma and of the exact wording of the degree.

I fear that my letter did not reach them. I am therefore writing you for advice. To whom should I communicate on this matter?

I shall be under great obligations for any inofrmation that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEB/erd

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
22 EAST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 7-4790

December 11,1959

41-17-104

Dear Dr.Du Bois,

It is a great pleasure for me to invite you and your whole family to the presentation of your diploma from the University of Sofia which will take place on Wednesday,December 16,1959 at 5.30 p.m. at the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations - 22 East 73rd St, New York 21,N.Y.

Looking forward to seeing you and your family on December 16 at our Mission,

I remain

Sincerely yours

Dr.P.Voutov

2100 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 1

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Nigeria
575 Lexington
Ghana
144 East 44th

[Bulgarian National Peace Committee]

COMITE NATIONAL
DE LA PAIX DE BULGARIE
Sofia

Tél.: 8-46-30, 7-86-18

N: 61

January 30, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Moskow

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Bulgarian National Peace Committee has the pleasure of inviting you and your wife for a three or four weeks visit to our country.

We shall be happy to give you the opportunity of acquainting yourself with our country and people who know of your public and scientific work.

We would like to inform you that between April 19 and 25th the Bulgarian National Peace Committee will organize a "Peace Week" on the occasion of the World Peace Mouvement's 10th anniversary. We have extended invitations in connection with the Week to prominent peace fighters from England, France. Italy. etc.

This is for your information only and we shall be happy to have you with us at any time during this year.

Hoping that you will have the possibility to accept our invitation, we remain,

Sincerely yours, G. Pirinsky

(G.Pirinsky)

111-227-81-14

July 22, 1959

241-81-14

Mrs. Margaret Burroughs
3806 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Burroughs:

We returned from our eleven months trip abroad on July 1st., This is just a note to let you know that we are here and well. If you come east this summer, do let us see you. Our best regards to Charles, and our best memories of the birthday we celebrated last year.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

B

July 17, 1959

41-18-61

Mr. Alan Butler
2057 West 55th. Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Butler:

Your letter of July 9th., 1953 has just reached me since I have been abroad for eleven months. It is of course too late to answer the specific problems which you listed, but in general I can say that we colored people have got to understand the problems of the working class, to which most of us belong, and to take in account with what is too their best interests.

It is impossible to give any general answer to questions of this sort. We can only study specific cases carefully, and then make the best answer that we can. I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

B

Byelorussian

Kuzma V. Kiselev
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
requests the pleasure of the company of
Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Dubois
at a reception
on Wednesday, the eighteenth of November 1959
from six-thirty to eight-thirty o'clock

6 East 67th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

R. S. V. P.
Lehigh 5-0730

11-18-70

B

December 6, 1959

His Excellency, Mr. Kuzma Kiselev
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Byelorussian Socialist Soviet Republic
6 East 67 Street
New York 21, New York

41-18-71

Sir:

I regret very much that I and Mrs. Du Bois were out of town, November 18, 1959 and so could not avail ourselves of the pleasure of attending your reception.

We thank you for thinking of us.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

C

41-18-146

Truman Capote
70 Willow Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Tel: TR 5-0388
20 October 1959

Dear Mr. [redacted] Dubois,

I called you several days ago, and explained that I was a writer who hoped to go to China sometime this winter. As I understand you have recently been there, I would very much like to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Enclosed are some recent examples of my work, both as a fiction writer and as a reporter.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration you may give me, I am,

Most sincerely,

Truman Capote

December 2, 1959

Mr. Truman Capote
70 Willow Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Mr. Capote:

I have received the material which you kindly left for me and thank you for it.

We have been away for some time delivering lectures on the Pacific Coast and in the Mid-West.

I am not sure that I can be of any service to you in the matter of China, but if you will make an appointment by phone, MAin 4-2929 perhaps we can set a date for you to call.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

P Pushkin

Sept 20, 1959

Dear Dr DuBois,

I read with a great deal of interest your remarks relative to the translations of Alexander Pushkins remarkable poetry in a recent edition of the National Guardian.

I have been studying Russian and for the first time really began to appreciate him. In fact, I became so enamored that I have translated about fifty of his poems - a very well rounded selection.

My teacher and other classical Russian scholars (including Mr. Krekin, editor of a Russian newspaper) tell me I have done a very remarkable translation. They say that I have truly captured the true

11-12-231

spirit and lyricism of Pushkin and this is the first worthwhile English translation they have seen. They suggest that they should be submitted for publication.

They were considered by Pitman Publishing Co. (a text book concern) and their opinion was that they were very beautiful, marvelous cadence - however, they did not feel that poetry would be attractive to a student body and also, I do not have scholarship standing in this academic field.

Since you have so definitely specified the need for a good translation, I am wondering if you have

41-18-232

any concrete suggestion to make or if you would be interested in reading them.

I would appreciate hearing from you

Sincerely yours.
Goldie Cassel

41-18-233

17 West 106 St.
New York 25. NY.
No 3-4293

P.S. If there were any possibility for publication I would very much like to include a brief biography for even that in The Modern Library edition is woefully distorted
Thank you again
G. Cassel

Dear Mrs. Du Bois,

Just may I thank you for a very informative and pleasant evening.

I am sorry that I did not see my Russian teacher there and we, therefore, arranged you individually. I with my self introduction and she with my poetry translations, I would appreciate both your opinions - yours and your husbands.

What my teacher gave you are but a few of the many I have completed, and, of course, if they have any merit I can continue with my translation.

My main objective is not to be in print, but primarily to help people enjoy them and really become familiar with and appreciate Pushkin and his great contributions.

I know you are very busy and creative people and I do hope I am not imposing.

I am enclosing a brief note which was to have been attached to the poems.

Thank you again,

Most sincerely,

Goldie Cassel

17 West 106 St.
MO 6-0335

41-18-235

41-18-234

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I read recently your article in the Guardian, relative to the very inadequate translations of Pushkin's poetry. During the past period I have been studying Russian and began to translate Pushkin and noted for the first time his classical and very beautiful and varied writings.

My teacher and others familiar with Pushkin have been very complimentary and my translations have been carefully checked for proper interpretation.

In fact, I also had occasion to show some of them to some of the Russian professors that were here at the Exhibition and they were also very enthusiastic.

Also, as you may know, the brief biographical sketch in the Modern Library Edition is very bigoted and does not in any way reflect the real greatness of Pushkin.

I am submitting a few samples and would appreciate your opinion and also suggestions about a possible publication to include also pertinent biographical introduction. I would appreciate hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Goldie Cassel

(Miss) Goldie Cassel
17 West 106 St.
New York 25, N. Y.
Mo 6-0335.

The Little Bird.

In a strange place, I watched the consecration,
Obsessed with awe at ancient holy rites.
A little bird, I sent out to her freedom
Into the sun bright holiday of Spring.
I, then, began to have my consolation;
Why must I ever grumble mumgx at my lord?
For had I only, but, this one creation--
To grant this sacred freedom to a bird.

FROM EUGENE ONEGIN

For now the sky breathed in the autumn's dawn;
The sun has less to give from of her beams;
And thus, began to be the shortened days.
The mysteries of forest trees
Revealed themselves, in grieving sounds.
The fmx fog was sitting on the misty fields;
The caravan of noisy geese moved on,
Stretched toward the South.
Approaching now, and time is bored with time,
For at the gates November will arrive.

E-5/81/14

From Eugene Onegin Tatyana

And so, they called her their Tatyana.

She did not have her sister's beauty;

Nor the freshness of the rose;

Nor could she attract the many.

[illegible]

Shy and sad and ah, so silent

And timid as the forest doe.

This young girl was strange, unknowing;

Unknown to her a father's kiss

Or the warmth of Mother Love.

A child herself, with other children,

To play and jump was not her wish.

Alone, in silence, at a window,

She sits there oft—thus, pass the days.

She loved from off her balcony

To watch the dawn whene'er it rose

And twinkling, in a sky grown pale,

The stars would leave before the morn.

Quietly, upon the rim, along the earth,

A light would shine.

Soft winds would blow the morning in

And, gradually, the day begins.

Winter when the nights are shadowed;
And they longer hold the world
Tucked away in idle silence.
When the shining moon is hidden,
And the East sleeps calmly on,
Even then, she still arises,
Always, as she did before,
She awaits the morning's coming
By the glow of candlelight.

41/18/58

The Singer

And have you heard, from out the woods
Nocturnal voice, in wilderness,
The singers' love; the singer's grief?
When silent glades at morning hour,
are doleful sounds and simple sounds
That simmer through the reeded pipe,
Oh, have you heard?

Did you make welcome in the woods,
Deserted, and in darkness too,
The singer's love, the singer's grief?
Observed the smile of sad lament,
His gentle gaze with sadness filled?
Did you make welcome, then?

And did you sigh, when you absorbed
The gentle voice,
The singer's love; the singer's grief?
When in the woods you saw the youth,
And met his glance from dimmed out eyes,
Did you sigh, then?

4/18/59

Translation of Pushkin

In Siberia

In the deep Siberian ore mines,
Where you proudly keep your patience,
You lose not your mournful labor;
Nor your thoughts of highest yearning.

In misfortune, always with you,
There is Hope—a loyal sister.
She inspires the joyous cheering
For the hoped for times to come.

And the love and friendship for you
Penetrates your dark seclusion,
For within the dreary rat hole
Rings my vibrant cry for Freedom.

Tragic fetters will be banished;
Darkness will be washed away;
Freedom at the gate will greet you;
And, with joy, into your hands
Brothers will put back your sword. (sword)

Winter

Here in the North, Storm clouds undressed.
They howled and diddd. Then She, herself,
Magic Winter had arrived.

She had come and scattered charms
That piled up on the oak trees arms;
She freely laid her carpet frills
Along the fields, around the hills.
The rivers then stood immobile;
The dust swell evened on their banks;
The gleaming frosts; My Joyful Thanks
To Mother Winter and her pranks.

4/1/18/60

To Chaadaev

While our hopes for Freedom burn,
While our hearts for honor live;
My friend, we give our Fatherland
The souls that burst with beauty.
And, Comrade, truth must give herself
The dawn of joys to capture.
Our Russia, roused from sleep,
Will smash the despots chains that bind her.
And we, upon the wreckage cast,
Will write our names in Glory.

41/18/61

The Monument (excerpt on Statue in Moscow)

Eternally, to be beloved by the people;
What good feelings I awakened with the lyre,
That in my cruel century, I glorified the Freedoms,
And appealed for kindness for the fallen.

Epigram to Count Vorontsov

Half hero, half me Know naught at all,
And also, yes, half scoundrel too;
Buthere, the cherished hope, your role,
That in the end, You'll be a whole.

P

Pushkin

December 1, 1959

Miss Goldie Cassel
17 West 106 Street
New York 25, New York

41-18-226

My dear Miss Cassel:

I am glad to know of your work in translating Pushkin. I have read the translations which you sent me with great interest. I regret to say, however, that I have at present no connection with American publishers and no way to get even my own work published. In fact, I am afraid that my recommendation would hurt rather than help your chances for publicity.

On the other hand there is crying need for letting the English speaking public know about Pushkin's magnificent work and realize what his place is in Russian literature. There is need not only for the translation of his work, but the story of his life should also be written. What you ought to do is go on with your translations and keep up your effort to get in touch with publishers. One of these days a book on Pushkin in English is bound to appear.

I am sorry I can't be of any personal assistance so far as I now see.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

WEBD/r

July 20, 1959

41-18-161

Mr. Tertius Chandler
Fack
Gothenburg 37,
Sweden

My dear Sir:

Your letter of September 12, 1958, has just reached me because of my eleven months absence from home.

You will permit me to say that I think most of your letter is untrue. You say "RUSSIA HARDLY PLOTS NOW". Russia did not plot before; it was Britain, France, and America who did the plotting. Stalin did not have a conspirators nature. He had the will to resist pressure. Lenin's Bolsheviks were not pacifists of course, and that was because fourteen European nations attacked them. There is thus nothing to explain current United States fears except greed.

Socialism is a feeder of Communism, and with it the goal of more equal wealth is not in danger. Soviet salaries are not "HIGHLY UNEQUAL", and to say that Russia exceeds the United States in pomp and inequalities is a ridiculous lie. The Soviet Union is not a dictatorship, and if there is any danger of blundering into war, that danger resides in the United States, France, and Britain, and not in Russia.
Soviet leaders have died, and there has been no Civil War, and no likly hood of any. The United States is not a Democracy; it is ruled by wealth.

I thank you for your statements, and I trust you will digest mine.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

CHEMICAL BANK NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 15, N. Y.

September 8, 1959

To Our Customers and Friends:

We are pleased to inform you of the consummation today of the merger of The New York Trust Company with Chemical Corn Exchange Bank under the name Chemical Bank New York Trust Company.

Of importance to you, we believe, is the fact that the combined institution provides a greater dimension of convenience for customers. Not only will you be greeted personally by the same men and women upon whom you have called in the past, but you will have the benefit of the broadened experience and resources of what is now the nation's fourth largest bank.

The merger results in a branch banking system of 102 offices in Greater New York. It strengthens close ties with correspondent banks throughout America and abroad. It unites and enhances the personal and corporate trust facilities of both institutions.

In expressing our appreciation of the relationship which we have enjoyed with you and our hope that you will avail yourself of any of the bank's complete line of services, may we remind you that the bank's new name requires no action on your part—***just continue to use your present checks and other forms until you need a new supply.***

You may be sure that our combined resources and personnel will give you unsurpassed service.

HAROLD H. HELM
Chairman

ADRIAN M. MASSIE
Chairman, Trust Committee

ISAAC B. GRAINGER
President

GILBERT H. PERKINS
Vice Chairman

HULBERT S. ALDRICH
Vice Chairman

11/18/47

[CHICAGO COUNCIL ...]

W

June 14, 1959

Dr. William E.B.DuBois
48 Balcombe St.
London N.W.1, England

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your wife's reply to my letter of June 3rd, written June 8. Although it would be wonderful to have the Lenin Peace Prize presentation in Chicago in September, and I had thought of suggesting it, I hesitate to do so because it is quite possible that I will be in the USSR until mid-September, and I am the only full-time person with our Council who could handle the organizational end. I just got my passport after over 11 months of stalling by the State Department, which has a bit of a grudge against me for going to the Moscow Youth Festival in 1957 without benefit of their protection (sans passport). I want very much to make use of it this year before they get some new legislation and take it away from me again.

41-18-206

Therefore, understanding that as Shirley Graham wrote, you cannot make a final commitment as yet, I would suggest that two specific tentative dates be reserved for Chicago: Saturday, October 17 and Saturday, November 7. The latter, of course, would be especially appropriate. Please let us know if one or both dates at this time can be put down as tentatively reserved, so that things can be put in reasonably good order before I leave and followed up without excessive difficulty while I am gone. Then I can go right into full-scale practical preparations when I return, by which time there would be reasonable certainty as to the final decision on a date.

Your health permitting, we could easily arrange radio, TV, and large home appearances in addition to our public meeting while you are in Chicago. Please advise as to which, if any, of these you consider desirable.

I wrote to Paul Robeson about his plans and whether they might bring him to Chicago in the near future. I have no answer. Perhaps he mentioned whether he will be back in the US in the near future when you met him at Stratford-on-Avon. If so, I would appreciate very much knowing his intentions.

With best wishes for a pleasant voyage home and a tremendous rallying for peace, coexistence and friendship in connection with the Lenin Prize ceremony.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Wolins

LeRoy Wolins
Secretary

cc: 31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

380

SUITE 1100-02 - 32 W. RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
TEL.: ANDOVER 3-1877

C

September 28, 1959

Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

100-81-154

Dear Miss Graham:

The November 11th date is settled and we are going ahead with tickets and publicity for Dr. DuBois' lecture. We are in close touch with the National Guardian group, and with the people who organized the very successful 90th Birthday Tribute. There will be a meeting with these people already this Friday.

We will also look into the possibility of a home meeting for you, but with the very short period you will be here at mid-week, the prospects are limited. I presume you must still be in Los Angeles on November 13th, which means only the 10th is open.

Everyone here looks forward to a tremendously interesting meeting November 11th.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Wolins

LeRoy Wolins
Secretary

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

360

SUITE 1100-02 - 32 W. RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
TEL.: ANDOVER 3-1877

November 3, 1959

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois &
Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-18-150

Dear Friends:

Preparations are almost complete for the November 11 meeting. Enclosed is some of the material which has been issued. We feel that the coming into sponsorship of the Afro-American Heritage Association is a step forward not only for the meeting but for our Council in terms of organizational contact in the Negro community here, something that has been sadly lacking.

Of course, the financial arrangement is acceptable. Should we take care of making the hotel reservation? Is there a particular hotel you would like?

A few remarks from Shirely Graham would be most welcome at the meeting. If Dr. Du Bois is willing to undertake a question period, which people here generally seem to like very much, time would be limited to about 10 minutes. If there is no question period, it could be 15-20 minutes. Please let us know your preference.

Lastly, would you both feel up to having dinner before the meeting with a group of our board members and a few invited guests?

With your permission, we plan to have a tape made of the main address.

Here's looking forward to a great meeting.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Wolins

LeRoy Wolins
Secretary

239

C

November 5, 1959

41-18-155

Mr. LeRoy Wolins, Secretary
Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
32 W. Randolph Street - Suite 1100-02
Chicago 1, Illinois

My dear Mr. Wolins,

We have your letter of November third and are glad to know that your plans for the meeting are getting on successfully. We are, however, a little uneasy over some details.

1. The advertised subject of my address is evidently yours, not mine. My subject will be "Socialism", especially in the Soviet Union and Shirley will be glad to say a few words about China. It is too late now to change the announced address, but it is also too late for me to make any change in the subject which I have prepared.

2. In our last letter we said that our fee would be $150 in addition to hotel accommodations for two nights, November 10th and 11th. We expected you to attend to this and hope you will. We have no choice as to hotels.

3. The Afro-American Heritage Association has already asked us for services at a banquet where we are also going to make short speeches; this however was done over the telephone and we do not know therefore whether this engagement for November 23rd still stands or not. I am writing them about it.

I shall be glad to answer a few questions, say for 10 or 15 minutes after the lecture. I would prefer not having a dinner before the meeting. It would add too much to my strain. Possibly a supper after the meeting might be alright, but I will leave that to your judgement.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEB/erd

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

360

SUITE 1100-02 - 32 W. RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
TEL.: ANDOVER 3-1877

November 6, 1959

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In answer to your questions of yesterday:

42-1-F-4

1. Don't worry about the announced subject. Your material on "Life in Socialist Lands" will fill the bill perfectly. We simply had nothing from you for the ticket and had to make up something appropriate that would appeal to people. The Afro-American Heritage Association people suggested a title and we agreed. People are coming to hear the speaker and to mark the occasion, so a difference in emphasis of what the lecture covers should not disturb them in any way. Please furnish us with a copy of the text of the speech if you can, as we have been asked for this by TASS and have promised to try to get it for them.

2. A room is reserved for you at the Sherman Hotel, one block from our office and the meeting hall. We of course will take care of the housing expenses and any others that are necessary while you are in Chicago.

3. I can give you no information on any plans for any events other than ours on the 11th. I know nothing about any possible event on the 23rd.

4. You will be met at the airport by Mandel Terman on Nov. 10th, American Airlines Flight 315, by Mandel Terman, our chairman.

5. The program of the meeting was agreed to yesterday as follows:

Announced start:	8:00 p.m.
Actual start:	8:15 p.m.
National Anths.:	8:15-8:20 p.m.
Opening remarks:	8:20-8:25 p.m.
Afro-American Heritage Assn. speaker:	8:25-8:40 p.m.
Soviet Embassy speaker:	8:40-8:50 p.m.
Shirley Graham:	8:50-9:05 p.m.
Collection:	9:05-9:20 p.m.
Dr. Du Bois:	9:20-10:10 p.m.
Questions:	10:10-10-20 p.m.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Wolins

LeRoy Wolins, Secretary

FRIENDSHIP

Travel
Trade
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Monthly Bulletin of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 32 West Randolph St. ANdover 3-1877

VOL. 4, NO. 1 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS NOVEMBER, 1959

42/1F11

HEAR DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS NOVEMBER 11

"Coexistence, Colonialism & Peace" will be the subject of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois when he addresses the Chicago meeting marking the 42nd Anniversary of the Russian Revolution which gave birth to the Soviet Union, and the 26th Anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations. Dr. Du Bois will speak Wednesday, November 11, 32 W. Randolph St., Hall C-2. The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Afro-American Heritage Association, will begin promptly at 8 p.m. Admission is $1.

Dr. Du Bois has just returned from almost a year of foreign travel, capping his career as one of America's greatest historians and sociologists and a militant publicist for progressive and socialist causes. He visited China, where government leaders gathered to honor his 91st birthday; made two trips to the Soviet Union; was

DR. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS & SHIRLEY GRAHAM

A VERY SPECIAL OFFER !

To the first 5 people sending or bringing in a contribution of $25.00 or more to the November 11 Anniversary meeting of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, we will present a

SACCO & VANZETTI
FOUNTAIN PEN

42-1F-7

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

'COEXISTENCE, COLONIALISM AND PEACE'

42nd Anniversary of the USSR—26th Anniversary of U.S.-Soviet Relations

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1959 — 8 P. M.
32 WEST RANDOLPH ST. 12th floor HALL C-2

Auspices: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Afro-American Heritage Association

ADMISSION $1 Free literature display

№ 2000

[1959]

42-1F-6

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the Soviet Union and the 26th anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations, we are proud to present a lecture by the outstanding American historian and sociologist, one of the founders of the NAACP,

W.E.B. DU BOIS

Dr. Du Bois has just returned from a triumphant world tour, including two trips to the Soviet Union, and a visit to the forbidden land of China, where top government leaders joined in feting his 91st birthday in Peking.

WED., NOV. 11 — 8 P.M. SHARP

32 W. RANDOLPH — HALL C-2

ausp. Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

adm. $1

big free literature display

China

49 Portland Place,
London, W.1.

November 2, 1959.

Dr. Wm. Du Bois,
McCanns, 31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York,
U.S.A.

41-18-159

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Enclosed please find three photographs taken at our reception in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China. We are indeed very grateful for your kindness to present your bust to the Chinese people as a sign of deep friendship and sympathy. We purposely selected this date (October 1st, 1959) for the presentation ceremony which as you can see from the photographs, was attended by Mrs. Robeson. But it was a regret that another great friend of China, Mr. Robeson, was unable to attend because of his rehearsal at Stratford-on-Avon. I hope you will keep these photographs as our people's love and respect of you.

With our best wishes to Mrs. Du Bois and your good self,

Yours sincerely,

(Huan Hsiang)

[China]

C

China

November 9, 1959

41-18-160

His Excellency Huan Hsiang
Charge d'Affairs
Chinese Republic
49 Portland Place,
London, W.I.
England

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for your kind letter of November 2nd., and for the knowledge that my bust has been given to your great country. Mrs. Du Bois and I appreciate the photograph that you have kindly sent, and your words of greeting.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[China Welfare Institute]

01523

42-54-227

lq643/60200 shanghai 132 22 1310

dr w. e. b. dubois

0554 0079 7391 1648 (341) 5714

beijing

on behalf of the china welfare institute i send warmest felicitations on your ninty-first birthday dear dr dubois stop it is a special pleasure to send this to you in china where our people greatly appreciate your faithful support during our days of hard revolutionary struggle comma and where we -50wds-

highly value your unceasing efforts over the past decades for peace comma equality among all peoples and for the progress of mankind stop your militant spirit and work have long been an inspiration to all who believe in mans unlimited capacities and seek his pinnacle of development stop here is -100wds- my wish that you will know many more years of such productive labours and the best of health

soong chingling

kq

rd tw90 is unlimited rpt fm mans unlimited capacities etc

C

December 6, 1959

Mr. Harry Chrisman
Lane D Apt. 74
BBC
Liberal, Kansas

Dear Mr. Chrisman:

I have referred your letter of November 30th to the Journal of Negro History. They will write you.

I am returning the document which you enclosed. Thank you very much for letting me know about this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
Enc.

(CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY)

M

MISS ANNA MAY MASON
P.O. BOX 676
BROOKLYN 1, NEW YORK

May 7, 1959

Dear Friends,

A Judge, acting upon an application for a summary judgment without granting a trial to determine the facts, has awarded control of $400,000 in endowment funds to a group of vestrymen repudiated and replaced in 1956 by the parishioners of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. This will enable them to pay the Rev. Herman S. Sidener some $28,000 in back salary and other allowances.

Such a sum, to those who call themselves Christians, is as shocking morally as it is surprising legally. Dr. Sidener officiated at Holy Trinity precisely three Sundays in July, 1957 and then CLOSED the church. He has rendered not a single pastoral ministration to the congregation, and to the best of our knowledge has been receiving salaries from two positions elsewhere. The payment of such a sum is compensation for his willingness to act as the instrument for keeping this historic church closed and its congregation dispersed. This payment is an insult to every parish and hard-working parson in the land.

These endowment funds at Holy Trinity were initiated through the foresight of a distinguished liberal layman known throughout the whole Church, Mr. George Foster Peabody. The Peabody Family made generous contribution, designating that the income therefrom should go for the maintenance of the organ and choir. Other gifts subsequently were joined to these, along with various bequests and legacies. Also, over a period of years at no little personal sacrifice a number of families participated in an insurance plan to help guarantee the future of this beautiful church in its changing neighborhood.

All of these donors believed in a liberal, evangelical and community-minded parish. They had no sympathy for what are presently the trends in the diocese of Long Island. To award control of these parishioners' funds to a group of men who broke their pledged word to the congregation in order to impose an unwanted rector on the parish is to violate every essential human equity.

Legally this decision is alarming. The Court was obviously swayed by the superficially persuasive but specious argument that since the higher Courts have now upheld the election and institution of Dr. Sidener as rector of Holy Trinity, the control of the parish's funds should be awarded to those who support him, no matter what may be the requirements of the Religious Corporations Act of the State of New York.

That Act, in keeping with the historic polity of the Church, provides for annual parish meetings and elections. In April, 1956, the annual meeting and election of Holy Trinity parish was conducted according to Law. At that meeting an eleven-member vestry was elected by the people to replace the two wardens and four vestrymen who had violated their pledge to the congregation.

It is not the fact, as alleged by the repudiated vestrymen in affidavits before the Court, that Dr. Sidener as the rector was forcibly prevented from attending the 1956 annual parish meeting. He made no attempt to attend, because a Court decision by Mr. Justice Baker had just declared his election null and void for lack of a quorum, and in consequence he had no legal right to be there.

more...

M

When there is no rector, annual meetings are called and presided over by one of the wardens. This is what occurred in 1956. The warden who called the meeting and presided was one of those who had voted for Dr. Sidener. By that warden's own list of qualified voters, subsequently produced under oath for examination, he and his five fellow vestrymen were overwhelmingly repudiated. The eleven-member vestry then elected was again confirmed at the annual meeting and election in 1957. In 1958 and 1959, Dr. Sidener, now declared the rector by the Courts, refused to call an annual meeting. He knew that if there were an election, the men who had called him would again be repudiated by the members of the congregation and the vestrymen of their choosing upheld. For three years this eleven-member vestry elected by the people has steadfastly been maintaining the life of Holy Trinity. Morally and legally, these men and only these men have the right to control the funds and properties of the parish.

In the interest of preserving the historic democratic polity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, we believe that this Court decision arbitrarily granting funds to a vestry long since repudiated by the people must be appealed and reversed. If this precedent is allowed to stand, what has happened to us can happen to any vestry and congregation in the land. No vestry, no congregation, can feel secure.

Denied access to parish funds, the tenacious people of Holy Trinity have in front of them a difficult road. Dr. Sidener and his supporters are refusing to maintain the parish properties, pay the custodial staff or support the on-going community activities in which the people believe. These continue the responsibility of the eleven-member vestry and the parishioners' committee, who have to raise the necessary funds. At the same time they must also provide for the printing of the Court record for an appeal, and find the means to defray the legal costs. They need substantial help.

Will you indicate by a generous contribution that you believe with them that this utterly unjust decision must be appealed and reversed for the good of the whole Church? Democracy is a mark of the Protestant Episcopal Church to its everlasting glory. It is a solemn obligation and duty for all of us to uphold the rights of truly representative vestries, and the rights of the people in the pews.

Faithfully yours,

Frances E. Henry

FRANCES E. HENRY

Anna May Mason

ANNA MAY MASON

For the Parishioners' Committee

4/18/37

CABLES: WIMIG, LONDON

TELEPHONE: SLOANE 0343/7

THE COMMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE WEST INDIES,
BRITISH GUIANA AND BRITISH HONDURAS

MIGRANT SERVICES DIVISION,
26, GROSVENOR GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.1.

41-18-215

YOUR REF.:

OUR REF.:

18th December, 1959.

My dear Dr. Du Bois

Rather than send to all and sundry an increasingly impersonal Christmas Card, I prefer to write you this short note conveying from us all heartfelt greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

While this letter may not be as elegant in appearance as a card, we hope that this the fruits of our joint labour will prove an acceptable alternative!

Cordially

I. S. DeSouza
Secretary.

The COMMUNITY CHURCH of BOSTON

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP
MINISTER

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER
565 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.
COMMONWEALTH 6-6710

February 11, 1959

41-18-179

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mr. Cedric Belfrage
16 Talbot Square
London W 2
England

Dear Dr. DuBois:

From Mr. McCanns, who answered a letter that I had written to you, I have learned that you are planning to return to the States sometime around the first of May, and he has given me your European address so that I might write you directly.

It is my hope that you will be free to come once again to our service in Boston and occupy our pulpit sometime in May. Our last service is on the 24th and that date is filled. The 17th is open and I suppose would be safer than an earlier date.

It is my hope that we may have the privilege of your acceptance and that we might look forward to hearing you again.

Sincerely,

Donald G. Lothrop

DONALD G. LOTHROP

DGL/DLS

The COMMUNITY CHURCH of BOSTON

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP
MINISTER

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER
565 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.
COMMONWEALTH 6-6710

July 17, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

41-18-174

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your extended journey into China prevented us from having you occupy our pulpit this past year. This has made us all the more anxious to have you this coming year when we will be celebrating our Fortieth Anniversary. We have the date of Sunday morning, November 1st, open and I wonder whether you could find it convenient to be at Community Church on that Sunday morning.

As far as topic is concerned, we will leave that entirely to you, but I think I can say that we would appreciate it if you could bring in China in a major way.

Sincerely,

Donald G. Lothrop

DGL/DLS

DONALD G. LOTHROP

July 22, 1959

Rev. Donald G. Lothrop
The Community Church Center
565 Boylston Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

41-18-175

My dear Mr. Lothrop:

Answering your letter of July 17th., may I say that I would be glad to speak for you on the subject of CHINA November 1st. Of course it will depend on my health which is still good, but at my age cannot be depended upon.

Hereafter I shall make my addresses short, about twenty minutes, reading slowly. My fee will be One Hundred dollars, to which I usually add expenses, but in your case will not do so since I realize how difficult a path you have had during the last years.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

C

The COMMUNITY CHURCH of BOSTON

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP
MINISTER

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER
565 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.
COMMONWEALTH 6-6710

October 28, 1959

41-18-158

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are looking forward with great expectation to your being with us this Sunday. As I said in my previous letter, we hope that you will concentrate your attention on China, where your unique and lengthy experience will be a contribution which could be made by no one else. You will note from the enclosed, the time and place of service and you should be there at around 10:25.

We will have an amplification system so that there will be no problem of your being heard, and although you said that you would speak for not too long, let me say that you would have a full fifty minutes if you so desire and feel up to it.

Sincerely,

Donald G. Lothrop

DGL/DLS

DONALD G. LOTHROP

[1]

Forward through the ages,
In unbroken line,
Move the faithful spirits
At the call divine:
Gifts in differing measure,
Hearts of one accord,
Manifold the service,
One the sure reward.

Wider grows the kingdom
Reign of love and light;
For it we must labor,
Till our faith is sight.
Prophets have proclaimed it,
Martyrs testified,
Poets sung its glory,
Heroes for it died.

Chor. Forward through the ages
In unbroken line,
Move the faithful spirits
At the call divine.

Chor.

Tune: St. Gertrude

Frederick Lucian Hosmer, 1908

[2]

These things shall be, — a loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise
With flame of freedom in their souls,
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be simple in their homes,
And splendid in their public ways,
Filling the mansions of the state
With music and with hymns of praise.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mould,
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song
When all the earth is paradise.

Tune: Truro

John Addington Symonds, 1880

[3]

Turn back, O Man, forswear thy foolish ways,
Old now is Earth, and none may count her days;
Yet thou, her child, whose head is crowned with flame,
Still wilt not hear thine inner God proclaim —
'Turn back, O man, forswear thy foolish ways.'

Earth might be fair and all men glad and wise.
Age after age their tragic empires rise,
Built while they dream, and in that dreaming weep;
Would Man but wake from out his haunted sleep,
Earth might be fair and all men glad and wise.

Earth shall be fair, and all her people one;
Nor till that hour shall God's whole will be done.
Now, even now, once more from earth to sky,
Peals forth in joy man's old undaunted cry —
'Earth shall be fair, and all her folk be one!"

Tune: Old 124th

Clifford Bax

EDWARD W. BLYDEN, III
SIERRA LEONE

The Community Church of Boston

[Non-Sectarian]

CONSERVATORY AUDITORIUM

31 HEMENWAY STREET

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP, Minister

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1959

42/11F/16

10:30 A. M. — ORGAN PRELUDE

Andantino	*Thomas*
Prayer in F	*Ceuppens*
Larghetto	*van Eyken*

Victoria Samuelian, lyric soprano
Bertram F. Whipple, organist

10:45 A.M. — ORDER OF SERVICE

INVOCATION	—	
HYMN (1)	—	"Forward through the ages"
READING	—	
* * * * *		
INTERLUDE	—	Spirit of God — *Neidlinger*
PRAYER	—	
RESPONSE	—	(By people with organ)
		Now with our hearts attuned to thine,
		Thy Spirit flows through ours,
* * * * *		**Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done,**
NOTICES	—	**Through our creative powers.**
OFFERTORY	—	The Penitent — *Beardsley Van de Water*
HYMN (2)	—	"These things shall be, — a loftier race"
ADDRESS	—	**DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS**

Recently returned from China; formerly Prof. of History at Atlanta University; former Editor of "The Crisis", and Founder of the Pan-African Congress; Author of "The Souls of Black Folk", "Black Reconstruction", and "The World and Africa"

"Life in Socialist Lands — China"

HYMN (3)	—	"Turn back, O Man, forswear thy foolish ways"
BENEDICTION	—	
POSTLUDE	—	Maestoso — *Merkel*

NOTICE—Quiet During Music! Please do not disturb those near you by talking during the music. Please refrain from applause during the address. It is requested that all remain until after the Benediction.

*** * * * * At this time those who have arrived late will be seated by the ushers.**

FORUM 12:00 - 12:30 P.M.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Community Church is a free fellowship of men and women united for the study and practice of universal religion, seeking to apply ethical ideals to individual life and the democratic and co-operative principle to all forms of social and economic life.

FUTURE SPEAKERS—Conservatory Auditorium—10:30 A.M.

Nov. 8—DR. KIRTLEY F. MATHER

Representative of the World Alliance of the Y.M.C.A. at the U. N.; Former Professor of Geology at Harvard; Past President of American Association for the Advancement of Science

"Nuclear Sanity"

Nov. 15—ROGER N. BALDWIN

Chairman, International League for the Rights of Man, accredited to the U. N.; National Chairman and Former Director of American Civil Liberties Union

"Human Rights Around the World"

Nov. 22—HON ROY JENKINS, M.P.

Representing Stechford Division, Birmingham; Member Executive Committee, The Fabian Society; Author of "Mr. Attlee—An Interim Biography", and "Sir Charles Dilke—A Victorian Tragedy"

"British Socialism — Modern Style"

Nov. 29—DR. J. RAYMOND WALSH

Investment Counselor; Formerly on Faculty of Harvard, and Williams College; Formerly Consultant, Federal Reserve Board

Subject to be announced

HOST AND HOSTESS

Greeting you at the door today are Mr. and Mrs. Allan Sidd

MARRIAGE CONSULTATION SERVICE by appointment — Call COm 6-6710

REV. MR. LOTHROP is available for weddings, funerals, and personal consultation on call. He has office hours at The Community Church Center on Wednesday and Saturday mornings from 9 to 12, when he will be able to meet any of the church members or friends who may wish to consult him. Office Phone COm 6-6710. Residence, 46 Williams Street, Brookline. Home phone ASpinwall 7-9576.

If you are not receiving at the present time **The Community Church News,** and would like to have your name on our mailing list, please fill in the blank below, tear off and leave it at the Secretary's Table in the Lobby or mail to The Community Church Center, 565 Boylston St., Boston.

PLEASE PRINT

Mr.
Mrs. .....
Miss

Phone ..... Street .....

City & Zone number .....

State .....

Calendar of Events

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER, 565 Boylston Street (Copley Sq.) Boston

Nov. 1—(TODAY)—10:30 A.M. to 12:30 SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Nov. 2—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Lectures: "MAJOR THREATS IN HUMAN EXISTENCE — GUILT, GRIEF, ANXIETY". Speakers: Dr. Volta R. Hall and Rabbi Albert S. Goldstein.

FORUM SUPPER

MOVING PICTURE: "REPORT FROM AFRICA"

"CHANGING AFRICA"

SPEAKER

JAMES JONAH

From Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa; Graduate of Fourah Bay College, Freetown and Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa. Graduate Student, African Studies, B. U.

Wednesday Nov. 4 7:30 P.M.

Supper 6:30 P.M. 99¢. Please make supper reservations on or before Tuesday, Nov. 3. Call Church Office, COm 6-6710.

Nov. 9—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Lectures: "POTENTIALITIES IN HUMAN EXISTENCE". Speakers: Dr. Benjamin Cohen and Dr. William Douglas.

Nov. 12—(THURSDAY)—10 A.M. to 4 P.M. FELLOWSHIP SEWING GROUP.

Nov. 13—(FRIDAY)— 8P.M. SKINNER CLUB, at the home of Bernard and Elvira Weisman, 104 Winter St., Belmont. Topic: "The Causes of Prejudice". Leader, Mrs. Dorrit Gloss.

Nov. 16—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Lectures: "GROUP, COMMUNITY, AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES IN HUMAN EXISTENCE". Speakers: Dr. Joseph F. Fletcher and Leon O. Brenner.

FORUM SUPPER

"LEGAL BACKGROUNDS OF THE UPHAUS CASE"

SPEAKER

HOWARD WHITESIDE

Boston Attorney; Former Civil Liberties Union Counsel

"TURN INFORMER OR LIFE IMPRISONMENT?"

SPEAKER

WILLARD UPHAUS

Director, World Fellowship

Wednesday November 18 7:30 P.M.

Supper at 6:30 P.M. 99¢. Please make supper reservations on or before Tuesday, November 17. Call Church Office, COm 6-6710.

Nov. 23—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Lectures: "CHANGING THE CONDITIONS OF HUMAN EXISTENCE". Speakers: Dr. Lionelle D. Wells and Rev. William Spofford, Jr.

Nov. 30—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Panel: "CO-ORDINATION: RELIGIOUS AND PSYCHIATRIC APPROACHES TO HUMAN EXISTENCE". Participants, Dr. James Luther Adams, Joseph Golner, Dr. Robert M. Ravven.

D

Jul 4-5230

Consolidated Tours, Inc.
250 West 57th Street
New York City

October 27, 1959

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois

ITINERARY

Tue Nov 10	Leave from LaGuardia on #315 American Airlines	3:00 pm
	Arrive Chicago (Midway)	4:30 pm
Thu Nov 12	Leave Chicago (O'Hare) #35 American Airlines	4:45 pm
	Arrive Los Angeles	6:50 pm
~~Mon Nov 16~~ Thurs. Nov 19	Leave Los Angeles on #789 United Airlines	3:00 pm
	Arrive San Francisco	4:33 pm
Sat Nov 21	Leave San Francisco on #48 American Airlines	2:45 pm
	Arrive Chicago (O'Hare)	8:30 pm
Tue Nov 24	Leave Chicago (Midway) on #85 Capital Airlines	1:50 pm
	Arrive Detroit	3:50 pm
Nov 25	Leave Detroit #134 Amer	5:30 p.m.

PLEASE BE SURE TO RECONFIRM FLIGHTS FROM NOVEMBER 12 ONE AT LEAST SIX HOURS BEFORE EACH FLIGHT

SCHEDULES IN THIS ITINERARY ARE CORRECT AT THE TIME OF WRITING. THEY ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

41-11E-4

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР
ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ
Редакция журнала „СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ВОСТОК"
Москва, Армянский пер., 2

№ 138-220 «24» November 1959 г.

41-116-5

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The "Contemporary East" journal is planning to publish in March 1960 a special issue on African Present Problems. We request you to write an article "Africa 1959" similar to that published in the March issue of 1959. The size should be ten type-written pages. Please, send it by the end of this December.

Thank you in advance.

Yours

Nikolai Polyakov
Deputy Editor-in-Chief

P.S. We are glad to inform you that your article on China was published in the October issue of our journal.

ВИНИТИ. Зак. 2836. Тир. 1000

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CHAIR - LOUNGE CORP.

14/81/14

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JUdson 6-0967

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07/81/14

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THIS warranty does not apply to defects that result from negligence, misuse or accidents, nor does it warrant the permanence of color or wearing quality of the fabric or plastic.

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Date Bought Oct 1, 1959

Contact Your Dealer

Contour
34 West 46th St
N.Y. 36

C

July 17, 1959

111-81-14

Dr. Jean L. Cook
25 Amsterdam Place
Mount Vernon, New York

Dear Dr. Cook:

I have just returned from eleven months abroad, and have your letter of November 17th. I would be glad any time to talk with Dr. Stamos. You might telephone me at Main 4-2929

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

COUNCIL OF
WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
cordially invites you to a
RECEPTION
honoring

Shirley Graham du Bois

Author and World Traveler

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 15, 1959
3 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

at the home of
MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN MILLER
330 South La Palmas, Los Angeles

Donation $1.00

42/IF/7

[CRAWFORD?] A

Moscow
March 14, 1959

Dear Shirley and Lucas

I am sending you correspondence which has accumulated in the Committee and in the Writers Union.

41-18-14

There are more letters in the Hotel which I'll pick up today and send you on Monday. There is another parcel where I enclosed a little note from me. Hope to see you again soon

All my love

Alice

(CRAWFORD?)

A

Moscow
March 14, 1959

41-18-13

Dear Shirley and Dr. Du Bois,

Forgive me for not writing to you before. We all here were very busy with the Bureau session. You must have already read the resolutions. Some delegates stayed after the Bureau. I went to Kiev with some of them. It was a lovely trip and I enjoyed it.

I'm sure you're having a wonderful time in China.

All your friends here are looking forward to your coming back.

They all send to you their best wishes and greeting.

Love from me, Mac and my family

Yours
Alice

July 20, 1959

41-18-172

Mr. Roger A. Crawford
Crawford Studio
206 Michigan Street
Toledo 2, Ohio

My dear Mr. Crawford:

I thank you for the biographies which you sent, and which I have examined with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

CRAWFORD STUDIO • 206 Michigan Street • Toledo 2, Ohio

Design • Layout • Illustration • Production

CH. 4-4041

June 29, 1959

41-18-173

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Many thanks for being a part of our Notable Negro project. Your cooperation has aided in making it a reality. Enclosed you will find biographies of all those persons selected for this edition. The originals were displayed in the main branch of the Toledo Public Library during Negro History and Brotherhood week in 1958, and were met with public enthusiasm and appreciation.

We anticipate these biographies being accepted in various public libraries throughout the country, in addition to being distributed by club and church groups to serve as one of their fund raising projects. Again, many thanks!

Very truly yours,

Roger A. Crawford

lb/rac

P.S. Correspondence in reference to Biographies should be directed to GRAPHIC PUBLISHING CO P.O. Box 117, Sta. C, Toledo 7, Ohio

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41-18-49

LT

DR WILLIAM DU BOIS 31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN 2 NEWYORK=

AT OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL LENIN PRICE PEACE ATTRIBUTION
WE CONVEY CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS AND WISH YOU HEALTH AND ENERGY
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[Czechoslovak Radio Prague]

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LT RP~~86.00~~ W.E.B. DUBOIS C/O JOHN MACMANUS EDITOR

NATIONAL GUARDIAN 197 E 4TH STREET NEWYORK

OVERALL AND TOTAL DISARMAMENT WOULD AVERT THE THREAT OF ATOMIC WAR AND SAVE THE WORLD TREMENDOUS MATERIAL RESOURCES STOP CONDUCTING AN INTERNATIONAL POLL CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO ASKS FOR YOUR VIEWS ON HOW THESE RESOURCES COULD BE USED FOR GREATEST BENEFIT TO MANKIND STOP TWO HUNDRED WORDS REPLY PREPAID STOP LONGER REPLIES WELCOMED BY AIR MAIL STOP THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

BOHUSLAV SVEC DIRECTOR CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO PRAGUE

41-18-171

RP#-2867

AWAITING AN ANSWER
FOR SPEED, MARK YOUR REPLY
"Via W.U. Cables"
Via WESTERN UNION
Via WESTERN UNION CABLES
Via WESTERN UNION CABLES

(1955)

Buhuslav Svec, Director Czechoslovak Radio Prague

Most of the people of the world today need food, clothing, and shelter; care in sickness and accident, protection from catastrophes of nature, education for children, knowledge of what mankind has learned and experienced, and control of the powers of nature. stop. Once we thought that the civilization of the few based on the degradation of most men was the necessary method of human progress. Today we know that the great mass of mankind must rise or all will be held back. stop. If now we stop wasting most of our resources and efforts on war, murder and destruction, we shall have ample funds, materials and time to rescue the mass of men from ignorance and degradation and build a world of civilized men. If that part of the world which called itself civilized is not insane, it can today begin the march to progress without war and with real human britherhood

W.E.B.Du BOIS

41-18-169

ČESKOSLOVENSKÝ ROZHLAS
CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO

PRAHA 12,
STALINOVA 12

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
National Guardian, 197 E. 4th St.
New York 9, New York

November 2nd, 1959

Dear Mr. Dubois,

41-18-143

We want to acknowledge receipt of your reply to our poll on disarmament and to thank you for your cooperation. Your reply was broadcast on October 13th, and was without a doubt received with considerable interest on the part of our listeners, who are vitally interested in this question.

Cordially yours,

Bohuslav Švec,
Director,
Czechoslovak Radio.

TEL. 23-21-51, 24-77-15 TELEGR. RADIOPRAHA TELEX 100, 189

Dilia CZECHOSLOVAK THEATRICAL AND LITERARY AGENCY
COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Telegrams: DILIAG, Prague
Phone: 2351-40, 2346-20, 2345-73

VYŠEHRADSKÁ 28, PRAHA 2 - NOVÉ MĚSTO
Czechoslovakia

4th March, 1959
V - ih

Dr. W.E.B. du Bois
31 Grace Court
B r o o k l y n , N.Y.

41-18-162

Dear Dr. du Bois:

The publishing house Melantrich tell us that they have still in stock 923 copies of the original printing of 3,000 copies of the Czech edition of IN BATTLE FOR PEACE.

As no single copy has been sold since January, 1956, they have to sell the stock at remainder price or have it stamped. In the circumstances, no further royalties would be paid for this edition.

We are rather unhappy about this and hope to have some better news for you in the future.

With best wishes to you and your wife,

Yours sincerely,

D I L I A

Dilia CZECHOSLOVAK THEATRICAL AND LITERARY AGENCY
COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Telegrams: DILIAG, Prague
Phone: 2351-40, 2346-20, 2345-73

VYŠEHRADSKÁ 28, PRAHA 2 - NOVÉ MĚSTO
Czechoslovakia

10th August, 1959
V - ih

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

41-18-166

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We hear from the publishing house Naše vojsko that they would be very interested to issue under the imprint of the Union of Antifascist Fighters (S.P.B.) a Czech edition of your trilogy THE BLACK FLAME.

As you may know, they have already a copy of THE ORDEAL OF MANSART which we have received from Mainstream Publishers, New York. They are anxious to have also the other two volumes and perhaps you would very kindly have them sent to us.

The publishers tell us that you have agreed to payment in Czechoslovak crowns. In this connection, would you advise us if we should apply for the agreement to Mainstream Publishers or if we should get in touch directly with you.

Further, we would like to inform you that Mrs. Fastrová has turned over to us the photographed copy of JOHN BROWN. We have submitted this book for consideration to the State Publishing House of Political Literature here and as soon as we have the results of their reading we will report to you at once.

With best wishes to you and your wife,

Yours very sincerely,

DILIA

p.i. R. Dvořák

Pmt 01 - 4342 56

PHONE NORTH 7-3300

VELVYSLANECTVÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY
CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY
2349 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

PŘI ODPOVĚDI UVEĎTE Č.
IN REPLY REFER TO NO.
6532/59
Da/nl

Sept. 22, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

39-11-58

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On behalf of the Ambassador, Dr. Miloslav Růžek, I am pleased to inform you that there has just arrived here from Prague a package of books which you had received in China. We are sending the package to you, a list of the contents of which is herewith enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

L. Derka

Ladislav Derka
Third Secretary

Enclosure: 1

From:Harold Davies MP
(Deek)

D

41-18-200

18 June 1959

Dear Mr.DuBois

Can you and your wife come and have tea with me at the House of Commons on Monday 22 June, say at 4.30 p.m.?

Please ring me at my flat Holborn 1937 and let me know.

Best wishes.

Harold Davies

Dictated by Harold Davies but signed for him in his absence

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois
48 Balcombe St.
London N.W.1.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

710 Riverside Drive
NYC 31

D

August 7 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks very much for the time you and Shirley spent with Pat and myself the next day after your return. Although it was relatively brief, it was most interesting and inspiring to have you speak of your experiences.

41-18-188

I told some of my co-workers about it and that only whetted their appetites for more. So, with your agreement, as soon as I get back from my vacation--in about two weeks--a couple of us would like to ask your indulgence again. I should think that the afternoon would be better for you. But in any case I'll get in touch beforehand, so that arrangements can be made at your convenience.

Patterson tells me he had another talk with you, but he never got chance to tell me details.

What about the meeting, the "welcome home" and the presentation of the Lenin Peace Award? This must be in every way a success. I've spoken to one lady who would be very glad to spend considerable time in helping to organize it. Since Patterson knows my thinking on the project, any responsibility he assumes --naturally in concert with others--will be collectively discharged by a number of us. Such a meeting is of the utmost importance, and I hope arrangements for place, time, etc., will go ahead as soon as possible.

Incidentally, it was very good to see in the August 8, issue of the Pittsburgh Courier the well-played story of Bishop C. E. Tucker's vigorously expressed criticism of the NAACP officials for failing to invite you to the 50th Anniversary Convention. I attended a few sessions of the convention; your absence left a big void, and the whole convention was poorer because of it.

Warmest regards and best wishes to you and Shirley.

Sincerely,

Ben Davis

August 21, 1959

781-81-14

Mr. Ben Davis
710 Riverside Drive
New York 31, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of August 7th. The presentation of the Lenin Peace Award is awaiting action from Moscow, which we expect daily. Until something is settled about that, I do not dare to make obligations, or set dates. Meantime I am working very hard on a book, but I shall communicate with you as soon as possible.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

D

U559

PALMER HOUSE
CHICAGO

U

489 Ocean Ave.
West Haven, Conn.
Nov. 16th

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I enjoyed reading your article in the New World Review. Under separate cover I am sending you the report of our PEACE MISSION which went to Russia last summer.

I am planning to take another group this coming summer and if you have any suggestions of people who might like to go let me know. I shall be taking with me General Hester and other professors.

You may not have seen my latest book ON THE BRINK. If you have not I think you would be interested. It retails for $2.95 but I could send you a copy for $2.25.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Davis

Jerome Davis, LL.D.

A 161-81-14

December 2, 1959

Dr. Jerome Davis
489 Ocean Avenue
West Haven, Connecticut

My dear Dr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of November 16th. We have been away for some time for lectures in the West.

I am glad to know that you are making Americans acquainted with the Soviet Union.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

1924 Lake Shore Ave
Los Angeles 39, Calif.
February 17, 1959

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This letter is a bit self-defeating, since the papers report that you are not now in the country. The report was disturbing. It indicated that you have not been well. You must have been under the weather if you could not make it to the Pan-African Conference, which culminates your own work over the years.

I hope you are well again, now.

As you will recall, our names were associated on the Ad Hoc Committee to raise funds for the defense in the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Conspiracy case. The enclosed financial statement for 1958 shows that the appeal was helpful. I have been particularly asked to convey the gratitude of the Haags and of the other defendants to you for lending your name to the Committee.

On the basis of new evidence showing that the prosecution knew that its chief witness is a perjurer, the Cleveland defendants sought a new trial. They were turned down. They must now re-institute their Appeal to the higher courts. This means that our Ad Hoc Committee should make another plea for their support, this year.

A new ad for the Guardian, with a new appeal, is what we have in mind, bringing the new status of the case to Guardian readers and relying on their generosity. I presume that you will have no objection to our using your name, this year, for the same purpose for which you permitted its use last year. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, we will get up copy and proceed with our ad, probably during March.

My warmest wishes to you and to Mrs. DuBois.

Sincerely,

Hugh De Lacy

Hugh De Lacy

D

July 17, 1959

861-81-14

Mr. Hugh De Lacy
1924 Lake Shore Avenue
Los Angeles 39, California

Dear Mr. De Lacy:

I have your letter of February 17th., after my return from eleven months abroad. I am in pretty good health now, due to the excellent care I received in the Soviet Union and China.

I hope that the efforts of your committee in the Cleveland case will continue to be succesful. If it is not too late you can use my name in the appeal.

I hope if you come East we may have the pleasure of seeing you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

D

November 5, 1959

(Mr. Mr. Della-Moretta)

Dear Friends,

My wife and I have often thought of you and spoken of you since our parting last July. We are well and starting in a few days for a lecture trip on the Pacific Coast. Meantime we have been busied with cleaning and redecorating our home which has felt the result of our absence for nearly a year.

I trust you are both in good health and that you will let us know when you come to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEB/erd

191-81-17

D

December 6, 1959

Mr. Lewis Doby
2023 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Doby:

I am returning herewith your book, "John Brown."

Thank you very much for loaning it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

41-18-189

Cedric Dover The Studio 17A The Butts Brentford Middlesex

[Dover]

D

7 August 1959

Shirley dear,

We are consoling ourselves with the thought that no news is good news - and that you have not sent a card (which please do before very long) because it is too hot - climatically, I mean - and you are too busy.

41-18-195

I am afraid I have added to your busyness by sending you, in connxion with my book on American Negro art, some letters to forward. In the same connexion, did the Doctor know Robert S. Duncanson (painter), Edmonia Lewis (sculptor) and Edward M. Bannister (painter), who was one of the founders of the Providence Art Club. If so, any reminiscences, however hurriedly jotted down, opinions or copies of interesting correspondence would put me greatly in his debt and yours. I must add in a shy whisper, since I know how burdened you are, that my final press date is October 1.

With love to you both from both of us,

Yours,

Cedric

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

U. S. A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Cedric Dover
The Studio
17A The Butts
Brentford, Middlesex
England.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

D

December 1, 1959

Mr. Cedric Dover
c/o The Studio
17A The Butts
Brentford, Middlesex
England

41-18-196

My dear Cedric:

You must pardon us for our long silence, but no sooner had we returned July 1 than we were overwhelmed with work. First, of course, Shirley had tp paint and redecorate the house. Then we had a number of speaking engagements here. And finally we made a trip to the middle west and the Pacific coast from which we have just returned. We had a very fine reception. I gave three or four addresses and Shirley six or seven. We reached home a little tired out and are just now beginning to catch up with our correspondence.

I knew of the Negro painter Duncanson, of the sculptor Edmonia Lewis and Bannister the painter. But I never met any of them. There is some information about them scattered around, but I am already much too late for your final press date.

Let us know what you have done and if we can be of any assistance later we will try to be more prompt.

It was nice to see something of you and your wife.

Shirley joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E. Burghardt DuBois

WEBD/r

[1959]

Announcing

The Second in a Series of Global Books Forums

Shirley Graham

AUTHOR-LECTURER

42/IF/11

recently returned from an extended tour through Africa, Asia, and Europe with her distinguished husband, Dr. W.E.B. duBois

SPEAKS ON

"AFRICA ON THE MARCH"

Tuesday, 8 p.m., Nov. 24

at McGREGOR MEMORIAL CONFERENCE CENTER

(Ferry and Second Ave.)

Conference Room B **REGISTRATION AT DOOR $1**

Sponsor: **Global Books,** 4829 Woodward

42/IF/8

THE WOMEN OF ASIA AND AFRICA

The Streetsweeper in Moscow

State Pedagogical Institute in Tashkent

25 years old - Has graduated over 7,000 teachers

Central-Asian State University
At time of Revolution only 2 percent of popolation could read and write -

University now has student body of 4,000

Uzbek women, former graduates of University now on staff of scientists -
Maya Sultanova, Mathematical Sciences,

Faya Bedurasulova, Chemistry

Tashkent Medical Institute - medical paediatric, Sanitary and stomatological -
4,000 students two-thirds Soviet East
Over 800 girls of Central Asian nationality

Many women doctors graduated from institute have become promient scientist.
From Uzbekistan

M. Tursunkhokajeva, Helena Yunusova

~~At the Conference~~

~~The Doctor from Tajik~~

[1959]
42/IF/5

MISS SHIRLEY GRAHAM
(Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois)

Noted author, lecturer, world traveler

WOMEN OF THE FAR EAST

Tuesday, November 10 7:30 P.M.

Holiness Community Temple
5536 So. Indiana

Bishop M. W. Hall, Pastor

Donation .50

auspices: WOMEN'S PEACE & UNITY CLUB

CALLING ALL WOMEN !!!

MEN AND YOUTH, TOO

42/1F/15

HEAR

Shirley Graham

Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois

AUTHOR, LECTURER and WORLD TRAVELER

on

"WOMEN OF THE FAR EAST"

Miss Graham has just returned from a year abroad. She visited Asia and Africa, including Egypt, Sudan, Ghana, the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic. She was one of the few Americans to attend the All African Peoples Congress at ACCRA.

TUESDAY - NOVEMBER 10th at 7-30 P.M.

HOLINESS COMMUNITY TEMPLE

5536 SOUTH INDIANA AVENUE

Donation fifty cents

BISHOP M.W. HALL, minister

auspices - WOMENS PEACE AND UNITY CLUB

P.O. Box 1821, Chicago 90

(labor donated)

E

July 15, 1959

41-18-185

Dr. J. G. Endicott
252 Wichwood Avenue
Toronto 10, Ontario, Canada

Dear Dr. Endicott:

We spent a very pleasant six weeks in England including a week-end in Oxford, and arrived here on the French line July first.

We were treated with every courtesy. Our passports were not seized, and our baggage admitted without any difficulty. We are both fairly well, and beginning to get settled after this marvelous trip.

We both hope to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

c/o China Reconstructs
Wai Wen Building
Peking 37
April 16, 1959

E

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Welcome back to Peking!

While you were away, I had a note from Charles Humboldt, the editor of "Mainstream", asking that I contact you with a request that you do an article for him on your Chinese impressions. I'm sure it will be very much appreciated, and very useful, if you do. We did not know how to reach you directly, so went through me.

I hope you will drop him a note on whether you'll be able to write it. "Mainstream's" address is 832 Broadway, New York 3.

With very best regards from Elsie and to Miss Graham. It would be very good to see you again before you leave, but we know you must be tired and full of arrangements.

Sincerely,

Israel Epstein

41-81-184

c/o China Reconstructs
Wai Wen Building
Peking, 37
April 16, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Welcome back to Peking!

While you were away, I had a note from Charles Humboldt, the editor of "Mainstream", asking that I contact you with a request that you do an article for him on your Chinese impressions. I'm sure it will be very much appreciated, and very useful, if you do. He did not know how to reach you directly, so went through me.

I hope you will drop him a note on whether you'll be able to write it. "Mainstream's" address is 832 Broadway, New York 3.

With very best regards from Alice and to Miss Graham. It would be very good to see you again before you leave, but we know you must be tired and full of arrangements.

Sincerely,

Israel Epstein

Changgo
Chang An Avenue
Tien An Men (square)
Pa Chin (Author of "Family")

A

11

THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
80 East 11th Street
New York 3, N.Y.

July 8, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The teachers and staff of the Faculty of Social Science, of which I am the Director, have completed, with modest success, one year of functioning. During that year, scores of courses have been given, in philosophy, economics and politics, history, literature and the arts, psychology and other subjects, to about 900 students. All these subjects were presented from the viewpoint of Marxism.

41-18-15

It is the collective decision of the teachers and staff of this Faculty to continue and expand the work of this school by offering many additional courses, and by attracting additional teachers and (we fervently hope) many more students. In connection with this effort, we plan to announce this Fall the opening of a new and better school, with a new name, improved facilities and a broader appeal, so that the insight of Marxism may be brought into the educational experience of thousands of New Yorkers. For your information, I enclose a Statement of Principles recently adopted by the Faculty and Staff.

Important for this, we think, would be the support of a distinguished body of citizens who would act as sponsors of the venture. These sponsors would do no more, in indicating their support, than to demonstrate their feeling that people have the right to study Marxism, and to do this under the direction of other people who believe Marxism to be the most illuminating outlook available today. No more than this is intended by accepting sponsorship; there is no implication whatever of personal support for or endorsement of the Marxist outlook; simply, I repeat, a belief in the right of those who so desire to teach and study the world about them from the Marxist viewpoint. This limitation in the sponsors' act will be made explicit in all releases or activities of the projected school.

Would you please lend your support to this effort? If you do, we shall be very much encouraged, and we think the effort itself will have every possibility of success. This in turn will help advance all democratic and progressive efforts in this country.

With warmest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Herbert

Herbert Aptheker

[Enc.]

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The aim of this school is to provide a basic understanding of our country and its people, their social and cultural heritage, their present-day problems and struggles, and the movements of world history of which those struggles are an integral part. We take as our starting-point the actual conditions, major issues and currents of thought of the world in which we live. We are convinced that there are basic solutions to the problems of unemployment, poverty, racism and war.

41-18-16

This is a Marxist school - that is, a school of scientific socialism. Fundamental to our teaching is this theory and approach, as it has continuously developed in thought and in practice. It profoundly illuminates the economics and politics of the past, and the movement of history; it throws a clear light upon the great problems and battles of ideas of the present epoch of imperialism and of the growth of socialism.

Marxism is a body of ideas which serves as a guide to millions of people, and has made possible the building of flourishing socialist societies. It has a rich tradition in American thought, and has been a powerful factor in the progress of our country. Marxism, creatively applied to the conditions of life, is in our opinion vital to the welfare of our country.

In our teaching, we draw upon the entire heritage of mankind's achievements in history, the arts and the sciences. We believe that it is the analytical and critical approach of Marxism -

always rooted in the needs of today - which enables us to employ what is most useful and meaningful in this great heritage.

The school is open to men and women of all political beliefs, no matter what the extent of their previous schooling. We especially seek to incorporate within our student body, as within the substance of our teaching, the experiences and the aspirations of the working class of our nation, the Negro people, and the Puerto Rican and other minority peoples.

41-18-17

We welcome all who are concerned with such fundamental movements of our time as the struggles for peace, for economic progress, for democracy and equality, and for socialism. It is our aim that, in the class-room discussions, the widest range of backgrounds and outlooks will be engaged in full and free exchange, directed towards the creative application of our theory to these struggles and towards the development of common understanding and joint effort.

The policies and practices of this school are determined by its faculty and staff, who are associated in this common endeavor to equip our students, as socially aware human beings, to help meet the manifold problems of the world they live in. Its sponsors comprise men and women from the trade unions, and from the professional, cultural and scientific worlds, who - though of varying points of view and political affiliations - support our right to teach Marxism.

A

July 15, 1959

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
Faculty of Social Science
80 East 11th. Street
New York 3, New York

41-18-18

My dear Aptheker:

I would be very glad to act as sponsor for your new Marxian School.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

F U [First Unitarian]

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

Telephone DUnkirk 9-1356 • 2936 West Eighth Street • Los Angeles 5, California

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
Minister

LEWIS A. McGEE
Associate Minister

June 30, 1959

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

41-17-92

Dear Dr. DuBois and Shirley:

Welcome home, welcome home, we hope that's where you are and resting. No one in history ever deserved it more. The movies which we took at Donald Ogden Stewart's home came out beautifully and we have shown them to many friends. Also the one I took of Dr. DuBois in Stockholm.

I am the first to vote for a good long rest for Dr. DuBois, but I am also without contradiction the first to issue an invitation, I hope, sometime at your joint convenience. The First Unitarian Church Forum wishes to have Dr. DuBois and Mrs. DuBois report on China. As you know we have a Forum, eight or nine times a year. We could accomodate to any Friday night in the fall, or winter or, if necessary, spring that you choose. We cannot pay the full transportation for both and fee without some help from other organizations on the westcoast but this can be worked out, I am sure, the important thing is we want you and we'll give you a fine, full church of devoted friends. Please think about it very seriously and let me know your conclusions. The Committee is not only unanimous but giving a rising ovation to you both and hope we will hear soon.

I reported to several hundred Guardian readers at a dinner Sunday on the Stockholm Peace Conference, I read Dr. DuBois' speech at the Peace Conference to the Annual Dinner of the Liberal Ministers of Southern California, and they were deeply moved by it. This is enough for the moment, but Frances and I send most affectionate regards to you both wherever you may be.

Sincerely,

Stephen H. Fritchman

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

Telephone DUnkirk 9-1356 • 2936 West Eighth Street • Los Angeles 5, California

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
Minister

LEWIS A. McGEE
Associate Minister

June 30, 1959

P.S. Have you heard any further word about Essie? We have heard nothing about her health and naturally are solicitous of any later news you may have.

41-17-93

F

July 15, 1959

41-12-89

Mr. Stephen H. Fritchman
2936 West 8th. Street
Los Angeles 5, California

Dear Mr. Fritchman:

Shirley and I arrived in the United States July 1st. We had a pleasant voyage after our six week stay in England. We were received courteously here. Our passports were not taken, and our baggage was admitted without seizure of any sort.

Many friends were at the dock. We're both pretty well, although in the throes of house cleaning. We've met numbers of friends who have mentioned you.

As you probably know by now, Essie is quite well, and will get on alright if she does not overwork. That of course is her great danger.

I hope to be able to visit the coast in the fall, although I am not too strong. Shirley who is in excellent health joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

Telephone DUnkirk 9-1356 • 2936 West Eighth Street • Los Angeles 5, California

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
Minister

LEWIS A. McGEE
Associate Minister

November 25, 1959

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

41-12-100

Dear Dr. Du Bois and Shirley:

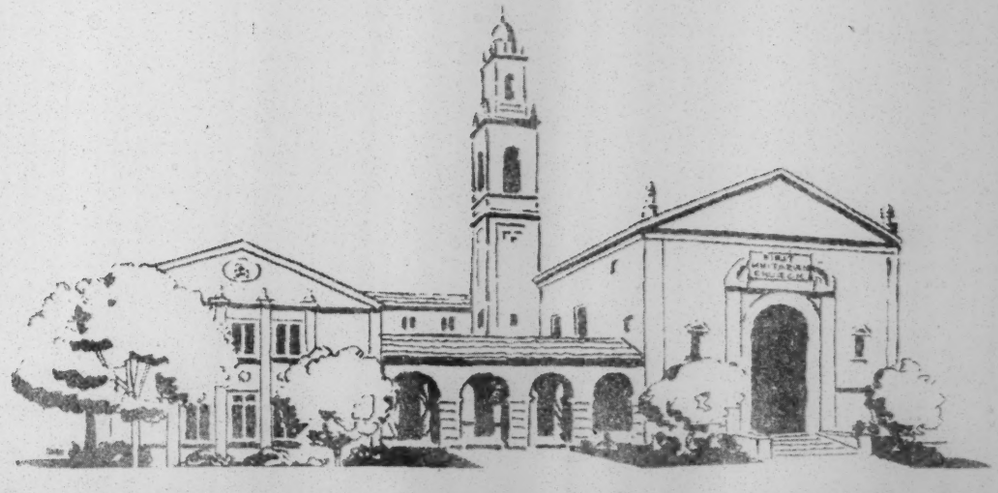
Just a word of repeated gratitude to the Du Boises for the wonderful weekend they gave the Unitarians of Los Angeles and their friends. It was a triumph indeed and we all rejoice that you could make it. When you have time just send me a postcard to tell me how you felt about the visit. I assume you've got your full check from us of $400.00, let me know if for any reason it wasn't properly transferred, I failed to ask you. I hope to be up for the Lenin Prize award in January in San Francisco, if it's at all at a time when I can make it.

Frances joins in affectionate regards.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen H. Fritchman

Mrs Dr 1 59



(Fisk Univ)

B

State of Minnesota
Municipal Court
Minneapolis

CHAMBERS
L. HOWARD BENNETT
JUDGE

March 5, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
c/o Mr. Cedric Belfrage,
16 Talbot Square,
London W-2, England.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

41-18-125

John Hope Franklin and I called your Brooklyn residence on last Saturday hoping that we might have found you returned from your extensive world travels of recent date. Your stepson advised that you were still abroad but was good enough to give us a contact point at which we would be able to reach you.

You will recall our conversations of last year concerning our Class of 1935 establishing in your honor "The W.E.B. DuBois Lectures". We are now in a position to schedule the first of these lectures and we want you to be the first lecturer in this annual series. We desire to have this lecture come during one of the high watermarks of the Fisk school year, the Annual Festival of Music and Fine Arts. This year the festival will take place during the period April 21-25. We would like to be assured that you can be present for that.

I do not know whether it has been officially brought to your attention or not, but as Secretary of the Board of Trustees I am very happy to advise you that the Board of Trustees of Fisk University has voted to name the new men's dormitory "The W.E.B. DuBois Men's Dormitory" in your honor. This building is nearing completion as well as the Student Union-Dining Hall, which is being named in honor of Adam K. Spence, whom I believe was one of your teachers at Fisk University. Both of these buildings will be dedicated during the aforementioned period, and the University wants you to be present for that occasion.

I would appreciate very much your advising me as soon as possible your acceptance of the invitation to give the first lecture and to be present on some specified dates during this period.

Congratulations on the honorary degrees which you have received, and give our kindest regards to Mrs. DuBois. Your reply is earnestly awaited.

LHB:hlp

Sincerely yours,

L. HOWARD BENNETT

W

December 4, 1959

112-81-14

President S. J. Wright
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Wright:

I have ordered the portrait of Frederick Douglass crated and sent to you. It will probably take it a week or more to get there.

I should like to have the following inscription placed on it:

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, PORTRAIT FROM LIFE
by S. J. Eddy, Rhode Island School of Design
Gift of W. E. B. Du Bois '88
and Yolande Du Bois Williams '24

I hope the portrait will reach you safely.

Our best regards to you and family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

W

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 28, 1959

41-18-217

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to inform you that the portrait of Frederick Douglass arrived in perfect condition. It is certainly a magnificent portrait and I feel that we must unveil it with some kind of appropriate ceremony. We are very grateful to you for this priceless gift.

Mrs. Wright joins me in wishing you and Mrs. Du Bois a wonderful New Year.

Very cordially yours,

S. J. Wright

S J W:
aeb

Jean-Jacques FOL,
47 avenue de la République,
Rosny-sous-Bois,
Seine (-) France.

March, 5th. 1959.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I have the great pleasure to annonce you that your book: "Soul of Black Folk" is to appeared on Eastern for the coming Conference of the African peoples, in Roma. It will be put to sell immediately both in Roma and in Paris. In the same time your article: "Race Integration in the U.S.A" will be published by the monthly magazine: Présence Africaine, both in English and French.

41-12-90

Will you be so kind as to send me a picture of you - as large as possible - either you alone or within a group, in order to help presenting your book in a parisian bookshop - of course ; on the other hand, any kind of pictures about the Negroes of the the USA would help - and we would be very grateful to you.

May I entertain you about another problem: Algerian War. The French readers would accept, I believe, criticisms coming from abroad, particularly from the USA, more easily than coming from French people. Could you inform me, please, about any american publications (articles, booklets...) dealing with the Algerian war and problems?

I hope anything is all right for you and remain your very respectfully,

Jean-Jacques Fol.

Jean-Jacques FOL.

July 22, 1959

Mr. Jean-Jacques Fol
47 Avenue de la Republique
Rosny-sous-Bois,
Seine, France

41-17-91

My dear Mr. Fol:

I am glad to know of the publication in France of my book "THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK". The details, however, are not clear. Who published the book, and when? Who translated it? What do you mean by appearance on Eastern? Is that a television program? Do I understand PRESENCE AFRICAINE has published my book.

If you will send me the name of any French editor who would like me to write on the question of Algeria, I would be glad to correspond with him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Jean-Jacques FOL
47 ave.République,
Rosny-sous-Bois,
Seine - France.

August, 1st, 1959

Dr W.E.B. Du BOIS,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn I, N;Y.
U.S.A.

41-17-137

Dear Docteur Du Bois,

I thank you for your answer which arrived here the very day of my daughter's birth.

Your book:"The souls of Black Folk" has indeed been published by Editions Africaines in April 1959 under the title of "Ames Noires". I hope you have received the ten copies send to you by the publishers.

As we both agreed upon two years ago I translated and presented the book.

I gave an interview about your book on the radio "Soraphon" which is listened to by the french speaking African people.

I hope everything is dear. If not I remain ready to answer any question and send you my best regards.

Respectfully yours.

Jean-Jacques Fol.

Jean-Jacques FOL.

P.S.: I'm leaving France for Finland at the end of the month, and staying there for few years.

K

„ИНОСТРАННАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА“

ЛИТЕРАТУРНО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ
и
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ
Ж У Р Н А Л

"Foreign Literature" magazine Piatnitskaya 4I Moscow USSR

Москва, В-17, Пятницкая ул, 41 Тел. В 3-51-47

№ 632/ин. „25“ November 1959 г.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.
U S A

My dear Dr. Dubois!

Editors of the Soviet magazine "Foreign Literature" who had the pleasure of receiving you in their office during your sojourn in Moscow request you to kindly participate in our Forum on the impact N.S.Khruschev's American visit had on the international situation.

We would be most grateful if you airmail us your answer to the following question which will be published alongside statements by others prominent American public figures and members of professions:

Have any new factors appeared after Khruschev's visit to the USA which testify to the relaxation of international tension?

Desirable length of this statement is about one type-written page.

Expecting your reply at your earliest convenience, I remain yours most sincerely,

S. Dangulov

S.Dangulov
Deputy Editor-in-Chief

P.S.Our address is: 4I Pyatnitskaya St. Moscow, USSR

Зак. 934

„ИНОСТРАННАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА“

ЛИТЕРАТУРНО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ
и
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ
Ж У Р Н А Л

Москва, В-17, Пятницкая ул., 41 Тел. В 3-51-47

№ 703/лл. „18“ December 1959 г.

Mr. W.E.Burghardt Dubois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 2
N.Y.
U S A

41-116-3

Dear Mr. Dubois,

We are hastening to acknowledge receipt of your contribution to our Forum and to thank you for your cooperation.

We hope to publish this Forum in one of our first 1960 issues and will let you know accordingly.

Yours very sincerely,

S.Dangulov
Deputy Editor-in-Chief

FORSCHUNGEN UND FORTSCHRITTE

Nachrichtenblatt der deutschen Wissenschaft und Technik

Berlin W 8, Otto-Nuschke-Straße 22/23
Datum des Poststempels
Fernsprecher 20 04 81, Apparat 569

40/94C

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor!

Wir sind ständig bemüht, die von uns geführte Kartei der Mitglieder aller die „Forschungen und Fortschritte" herausgebenden Akademien auf dem laufenden zu halten, um bei Veröffentlichungen unter der Rubrik „Personalnachrichten" die erforderlichen Angaben möglichst lückenlos bringen zu können.

Dabei sehen wir den einzigen Weg, um zu wirklich zuverlässigen Informationen zu gelangen, darin, uns in größeren Zeitabständen mit der Bitte um Überprüfung der uns vorliegenden Personalien direkt an die Herren Akademiemitglieder zu wenden.

Wir bitten Sie daher, sehr verehrter Herr Professor, die beiliegende, von uns bereits ausgefüllte Karte liebenswürdigerweise durchsehen zu wollen und sie uns nach eventueller Korrektur bzw. Ergänzung wieder zugehen zu lassen.

Darüber hinaus wären wir Ihnen zu größtem Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie uns über alle künftigen personellen Veränderungen (neue Mitgliedschaften und wissenschaftliche Auszeichnungen), die wir dann unverzüglich veröffentlichen werden, laufend informieren würden.

Mit verbindlichstem Dank im voraus für Ihre freundlichen Bemühungen sowie

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

„FORSCHUNGEN UND FORTSCHRITTE"

(Hasert)
Leiter der techn. Redaktion

145 Bm 6103/59 2

JUN 8 1959

Coulter, Penna.
6/5/59.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.

41-17-98

Sincere congratulations to a GRAND OLD MAN and the honor of the recognition you so graciously recieved from the Russian people. Your article "The Real Miracle Of China Today" is a most thrilling and inspiring piece of literature, believe me! May you few remaining days be the happiest of your whole life is my most heartfelt wish. You will live in history as long as there is a country called America. PEACE be to you.

Your most ardent admirer.

Chas. A. Francis.
P.O.BX. 30.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

MR. W.W.B. DUBOIS.

C/O NEW WORL REVIEW.

NEW YORK II, N.Y.

July 17, 1959

Mr. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

41-17-94

My dear Frazier:

We have just returned from eleven months abroad in England, Holland, France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Soviet Union China and Sweden.

It was a most extraordinary journey, and has changed my outlook on current affairs. I hear that you have not been well, and I am very, very sorry. You must get rest and care for yourself, which I imagine is easier said than done. At any rate accept my best wishes from myself and Shirley.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Enclosure]

For your file F

BLANCH FREEDMAN & GLORIA AGRIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
320 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 38, N.Y.

WORTH 4-7428

422

[redacted]

October 6, 1959

Hon. Frances G. Knight
Director, Passport Office
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: PT/LS130 DuBois, William E. B.
PT/LS 130 DuBosi, Shirley G.

41-17-95

Dear Madam:

We represent Dr. and Mrs. William E. B. DuBois of 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York City, the persons above named.

Reference is made to your communication to each of them dated: September 23, 1959 in which you state that their passports Nos. 1103544 and 1103545 have been "tentatively withdrawn".

Permit us to call to your attention two petitions for certiorari in the cases of WORTHY v. HERTER and FRANK v. HERTER that are now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. Both suits present for the Court's consideration the same constitutional and other legal issues that obtain in the instant matters.

In these circumstances we respectfully request that all action in the matter of the DuBois passports be held in abeyance pending the determination of the aforesaid petitions for a writ of certiorari.

Very truly yours,

Blanch Freedman & Gloria Agrin

by _____
Blanch Freedman

BF:ip

[Enclosure]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

F

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

OCT 8 - 1959

In reply refer to
PT/LS130-DuBois, William E. B.
DuBois, Shirley Graham

Dear Miss Freedman:

41-12-96

Reference is made to your letter of October 6, 1959 on behalf of Dr. and Mrs. William E. B. DuBois whose passports have been tentatively withdrawn.

In accordance with your request the Department has no objection to withholding further action to determine their entitlement to passports pending a decision by the Supreme Court on the petitions for certiorari filed by William Worthy and Waldo Frank, if, in the meantime, Dr. and Mrs. DuBois will surrender their passports, as requested, or agree in writing not to use them until this matter is resolved.

Your early advice as to Dr. and Mrs. DuBois' decision in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Hickey
Acting Director, Passport Office

Miss Blanch Freedman,
Blanch Freedman & Gloria Agrin,
Attorneys at Law,
320 Broadway,
New York 7, N. Y.

4.

October 12, 1959

41-17-97

Mrs. Blanche Freedman
320 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Blanche:

We have your letter of October 8th. Will you kindly prepare us the sort of statement which the State Department wants. We will sign it. In case of this premise could we still use the passports to prove our American citizenships.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Freedman]

BLANCH FREEDMAN & GLORIA AGRIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
320 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

WORTH 4-7428

October 14, 1959

copy for 25th file

41-100-12

Department of State
Passpprt Office
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: PT/LS130 DuBois, William E. B.
DuBois Shirley Graham

Att: Edward J. Hickey, Acting Director,
Passpprt Office.

Dear Mr. Hickey:

We have your letter of October [illegible], 1959 addressed to our attorney Blanch Freedman in which you state as follows:

> "...the Department has no objection to withholding further action to determine their entitlement to passports pending a decision by the Supreme Court on the petitions for certiorari filed by William Worthy and Waldo Frank, if, in the meantime, Dr. and Mrs. DuBois.....agree in writing not to use them until this matter is resolved."

Please be advised that we hereby agree to the foregoing. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

William E. B. DuBois

Shirely Graham DuBois

422

[Blanche Freedman]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PT/LS 130 - Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt

DEC 15 1959

41-1013-13

Dear Mrs. Freedman:

Reference is made to your letter of October 6, 1959 and the subsequent correspondence concerning the passport matter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. B. Du Bois.

In view of the Supreme Court's denial, on December 7, 1959, of certiorari in the Worthy, Frank and Porter cases we wish to proceed in the Du Bois matter.

Will you please advise us as soon as you can of a date in the near future which will be convenient for you to attend an informal hearing as provided in the Passport Regulations. In the meantime will you please forward the passports of Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois pending the outcome of the proceedings.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Hickey

Edward J. Hickey
Deputy Director, Passport Office

Mrs. Blanch Freedman,
Blanch Freedman & Gloria Agrin,
320 Broadway,
New York 7, New York.

F 41/100/16

BLANCH FREEDMAN & GLORIA AGRIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
320 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

WORTH 4-7428

December 28, 1959

Dear Shirley and Dr. DuBois:

I received the enclosed letter from the Passport Office, late last week.

I am sending it on to you for perusal and perhaps a thought or two. Directly after new year's day I will telephone you and we can arrange to meet and discuss the matter. At this moment I offer no suggestions as to what ought or might be done. We can consider all the possibilities when we get together.

In the meantime I extend to you both affectionate good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely

Blanch Freedman

Dr. & Mrs. W.E. B. DuBois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

422

G

Gandhi Marg

quarterly journal of gandhian thought
MANI BHUVAN 19 LABURNUM ROAD BOMBAY 7
TELEPHONES: 71035 (PRAKASHAK) 70334 (EDITOR)

New Address:
Rajghat, New Delhi-1
20 July 1959

No.E-3/2782

Dear Dr Burghardt Du Bois

It is a long time since we have had the privilege of receiving something from your pen for publication in Gandhi Marg. Meanwhile I am sure you have been getting copies of the journal regularly and noticing the large area of new ground that it has been trying to break - sometimes timorously, but always with an eye on its avowed aim of extending the scope and meaning of Gandhi study.

The ever-present menace of nuclear testing and stock-piling, the chance of something suddenly going wrong somewhere (in spite of the much-publicized Great Deterrent) and the growing conviction, among many eminent leaders of opinion, that the climate has never been better for a concerted move towards unilateral disarmament by big and small nations alike - the kind of thing that Gandhiji had time and again been pleading for - this is a matter on which you must be spending many hours of serious thought. Why not let Gandhi Marg carry some of your writing on this subject?

We are of course in no hurry and you can take your own time in sending us an article for consideration. But I shall be grateful for an immediate word from you to say that you have Gandhi Marg in mind and that well before this year is out you will have a suitable article mailed to us. Of course it will be a great help if you can give me an early idea of the subject (which need not necessarily be related to what I have set down in the preceding paragraph) on which you will be writing.

Yours sincerely

T K Mahadevan

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn -2
N.Y.
U.S.A.

M:S

INLAND LETTER
BY AIR MAIL
41-17-65

GANDHI MARG
MANI BHUVAN
19 LABURNUM ROAD
BOMBAY 7

GANDHI MARG,
Rajghat, New Delhi.

INLAND LETTER
NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

BY AIR MAIL

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Cheese Court
Brooklyn -2
U.S.A.

October 19, 1959

G. A. Georgopulo & Company
48 Stone Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $15.50, for which please send me five hundred "Andron" gold tipped cigarettes in boxes of fifty with the initials W. E. B. D.

This is the usual payment that I have made in the last six years. If not correct, let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[German Peace Council]

DEUTSCHER *Friedensrat*

BERLIN W8 TAUBENSTRASSE 1-2

Prof. DuBois
31, Grace Court
Brooklyn 2 / New York

Dear Sir,

41-17-69

We beg to inform you that Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Walter Friedrich, President of the German Peace Council and Vice-President of the World Peace Council will have on December 25th of this year his 75th birthday. His name had not only become familiar to the world peace movement since its foundation; he is as well renowned in international scientific circles. In the following we are going to inform you about some dates in the life of Professor Dr. Walter Friedrich.

Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Walter Friedrich was born as a son of an engineer who became later on a director of a factory. In his early years already he was interested in mathematics, physics and chemistry and after having studied in Geneva and Munich he graduated in 1911 as a doctor under Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen who had discovered the X-rays. For six years he was an assistant at Roentgen's institute. In 1914 he was appointed by the famous gynaecologist Bernhard Krönig director of the radiological department at the physical laboratory of the university's maternity hospital in Freiburg. The two scientists cooperated very well together, and the result of this common work was the book "Die physikalischen und biologischen Grundlagen der Strahlentherapie" (Physical and Biological Bases of Radiological Therapeutics). In Freiburg he also received the degree of professor of physics, and in 1921 he was appointed assistant professor. In the same year Professor Dr. Walter Friedrich became Professor of ordinary of medical physics at the University of Berlin and in 1923 he took over the direction of the National Institute of Radiology. This was followed by his appointment of director of the New National Institute of Researches on Radiancy. He has got an important influence on all fields of biophysics and his activities are of international renown. This is shown by the fact that he is honorary president of both the "Comité International de la Lumière" and the German Biophysical Society, member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and honorary member of several important scientific societies in Germany and abroad, as for instance of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

During World War II he has got once more the conviction that real science may only grow up in peace. After a short stay in Western Germany, Professor Dr. Walter Friedrich returned in 1947 to Berlin, where he got in the same year the chair of medical physics and raiology at Humboldt University and became director of the Raiological Institute at the same university. In January 1948 the German Academy of Sciences appointed him director of the Institute of Medicine and Biology in Berlin-Buch. Since 1949 Professor Dr. Walter Friedrich is a member of the German Academy of Sciences. Two years later he was elected rector of Humboldt University and in 1951 he became President of the German Academy of Sciences whose Vice-President he was up to October 1958.

41-17-70

He is also member of both the Scientific Council of Peaceful Application of Atomic Energy and the Scientific Research Council to the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and of the Commission for the Protection from Radiation.The Government of the German Democratic Republic honoured his scientific work conferring him the National Price for Science and Technics, and on December 25th 1953, when he celebrated his 70th birthday, he received the honorary title of "Distinguished Scientist of the People".

In 1954 Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Walter Friedrich was honoured by the bestowal of the Decoration for Distinguished Services to the Country, and in 1958 the Goethe-Prize of the City of Berlin was conferred on him.

Determined by a genuine humanistic sentiment and by a deeply felt devotion to his profession, Professor Dr. Walter Friedrich joined the peace movement already at the beginning of its existence. In 1949 he was a member of the German delegation to the Ist World Peace Congress in Paris. Since the First German Peace Congress he is president of the German peace movement, and on the conference of the World Peace Council in February 1951 he was elected as a member of the presidium of the World Peace Council. In Stockholm at the Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation Professor Dr. Walter Friedrich was elected Vice-President of the World Peace Council.

If you kindly would intend to congratulate Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Walter Friedrich, we aski you to be so kind as to send this congratulation to the following address:

German Peace Council
Taubenstraße 1-2
B e r l i n W 8

Thanking you beforehand we remain with best regards

GERMAN PEACE COUNCIL

(Heinz Willmann)
General Secretary

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
(38) nal egram

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41-18-47

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1959 MAY 5 PM 8 10

CDU173 87 PD INTL 1/50=CD BERLIN VIA MACKAY 5 1812=

LT PROFESSOR DE BOIS SHIRLEY GRAHAM=
31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN (NY)=

IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN PEACE COUNCIL I SEND YOU MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE BESTOWAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE STOP WITH MY GREATEST PLEASURE I GREAT YOUAS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THOSE FORCES IN=THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE STRIVING FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL RELAXATION STOP WITH MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR HEALTH AND YOUR ACTIVITIES I REMAIN WITH KINDEST REGARDS=

PROFESSOR DR WALTER FRIEDRICH PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN PEACE COUNCIL=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM IT[illegible] CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

DEUTSCHER Friedensrat

BERLIN W8. TAUBENSTRASSE 1-2 · RUF 225341

Prof.
Du Bois

New York/USA

G

June 5th, 1959

Dear Friends,

41-17-72

We ask you to convey the delegation having represented your country at the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council our gratitude for the support which was given to the demand for a peaceful solution of the German question. The sympathy extended by your delegation towards the German problem had been manifested by the adoption of various documents which met the demand for peace of the German people.

In its statement adopted by the World Peace Council at the session in Stockholm, the development of militarism in Germany is denounced and a demand is being made to sign a peace treaty with Germany and to put an end to the dangerous situation in Berlin. The appeal issued by the World Peace Council is addressed to all politicians of good will and peaceloving men in the world, urging them to dedicate all their efforts to prevent a new international conflict which could arise from the German situation.

In order to provide our friends in foreign countries the possibilities to get a survey on the position of the two governments in Germany, onthe opinion expressed by the people in both German states and by the international press, the German Peace Council has prepared a document with answers given on the questions about both the German and the Berlin problem.

We begto send you some copies of this document because we belive an information about these problems as they are explained in our document mostly by means of official statements to be useful for your activities.

Wishing you a good success in your activities, we remain with kind regards

Yours truly
GERMAN PEACE COUNCIL

(Zänkner)

(Hölker)

1/16/01 MV Potsdam 201/58 DDR A 67

G

July 15, 1959

41-17-71

Mr. T. K. Gibson, Sr.
C/O The Liberty Life Company
3600 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Gibson:

We returned safely from our eleven months trip on July first, and were received with every courtesy.

We still have our passports. I am writing just to let you know we are here, and thank you for your kindness on the occasion of my 90th. birthday.

I hope tp see you sometime later this year. Shirley and I join to in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

6

SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

July 15, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-17-73

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I was glad to receive your letter of July 13 and happy to know of your safe return from an extended stay in foreign lands. Many of your friends and admirers were concerned about your health.

I presume you have heard of the passing of your friend, Captain Weaver, some months ago.

Let us know in advance of your next visit, so that some courtesy may be extended.

Very truly yours,

T. K. Gibson, Sr.

6

July 15, 1959

Dr. A. Marvin Gillman
54 East 72nd. Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Gillman:

I returned July first from eleven months absence abroad.

My eyes need some attention, and I want to make an appointment for sometime in the week of July 19th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

G

October 30, 1959

Miss Adele Glasgow
2305 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Miss Glasgow:

41-17-54

May I call your attention to these matters. In Chapter 25 the last page 16 was not copied, so that I have neither copies or carbons for that page. In Chapter 19, page 9 of your copy is missing, and the original and two carbons.

I am enclosing page 16 in chapter 25. Please copy this and make carbons numbering it page 17. I am also enclosing your page 9 in chapter 19. Please copy this and send me the original and two carbons.

I shall be glad to have you attend to these matters immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

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42-1F-2

November 27, 1959

Shirley Graham
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Shirley:

We again want to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation for your coming here. Everyone that we've spoken to since Tuesday evening felt that they had a very stimulating evening and were pleased to have been able to participate.

I hope it was possible to make some definite arrangements with our mutual friends for you and Dr. DuBois to return here in February of 1960.

Enclosed is our check, and again, many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Helen Winter

73

G

September 10, 1959

Mrs. Grace Goens
503 East 10th. Street
Wilmington, Delaware

41-17-83

My dear Grace:

I am unable to leave New York City until after the time and place of the bestowal of the International Lenin Peace Prize is settled. That ought to be before September 14th., but I am not certain. The situation is complicated, nevertheless I am coming down for a week when I can, and this may be after September 27th. I will write you as soon as possible.

Best regards to the doctor.

Yours with love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

G

40-5c-18

December 3, 1959

Mrs. Grace Goens
503 East 10 Street
Wilmington, Delaware

My dear Grace:

Last night we used the steak knives with Angus Cameron at dinner. All enjoyed not only the meat but the tools and Shirley reminds me that we have not thanked you for them or thanked you for some indication of their cost. This is because we have been travelling again to Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco and then back to Chicago and Detroit. It was really quite a wonderful series of meetings.

So receive all of our humble thanks and if you could get here New Year's Day it would be a great joy.

Our love to you and your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Department of History

August 15, 1959

41-18-222

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Perhaps you recall our meeting. I certainly do, for it was when you visited Princeton some five or six years ago and delivered an extraordinarily moving address before the students in my American history course.

I write now on a matter of research. For a long time I have been interested in the Coatesville, Pa., lynching of 1911. It seems to me to have been not just another lynching but one with so many ramifications that it has genuine significance in the history of the United States. This summer I have found time to undertake extensive research into it and I am doing a small book on the subject.

Naturally, since you and the Crisis were so deeply concerned with the episode, I am eager to have the opportunity to talk with you about it. I write now to inquire whether you are in New York and, if so, whether I might call on you some afternoon at your convenience.

Needless to say, I would very much appreciate your help in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Eric F. Goldman

Eric F. Goldman
Professor of History

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26 Street
New York 10, New York

September 10, 1959

41-18-223

Professor Eric F. Goldman
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Goldman:

I am a little slow with my correspondance, and am just answering your letter of August 15th.
I remember vividly my visit to Princeton a few year ago.
I am afraid I cannot help you much in the Coatesville matter.
I wrote about it in the Crisis, and you ought to examine the files.

If you are in town, I should be glad to see you, but I do not remember the case too clearly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Department of History

P

September 12, 1959

41-18-221

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your gracious reply to my letter. After all of these years I am not surprised that you do not recall much about the Coatesville lynching. However, I would like very much to see you. I have been through the Crisis and, I believe, all other relevant printed materials and there are several points about which you may be able to help me.

I plan to be in New York this coming Tuesday and Wednesday and will telephone you to request a specific appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Eric F. Goldman

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Department of History

G

September 17, 1959

41-17-55

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As things worked out, I was so tied up when I was in New York that I would not have had the time to go to Brooklyn and hence I did not telephone you. However, I am, as you know, very eager to talk with you.

I plan another trip to New York on Wednesday, September 30. My train is due in Penn Station, New York, at 8:50 a.m. and I could go to see you in Brooklyn at any time that morning. Would some hour that morning be convenient for you?

I would very much appreciate this opportunity to talk with you.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Goldman

Eric F. Goldman

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Blue goneliks 130 West 24 8884 G

PROMETHEUS STATUE P2652

Located in the Plaza of Rockefeller Center. This majestic fountain, designed by Paul Manship, is the focal point of the attractive Sunken Gardens. Both are noted for their trees and shrubs and flowers.

Manhattan Post Card Pub. Co., Inc., 913 Broadway, N.Y.C., N.Y.

11-17-59

DEC 31 1959

Seasons greetings
and
another Happy
and fruitful New
Year for you
wonderful people
who give the world
so much goodness
and inspiration
Frances and Mary

Color by Cliff Rogerson

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VISIT
U.S.A.
1960
POST CARD

G

July 15, 1959

41-17-77

Miss Anna Melissa Graves
1309 Park Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Miss Graves:

Shirley and I arrived home July first after a marvelous trip covering eleven months. I am in fairly good health, and Shirley is quite well.

We were received courteously, and our passports were not taken. Our luggage was admitted without fine or seizure.

We should be so glad to talk with you about our extraordinary trip. This is just a note to let you know we are here, and send you our best love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

1509 Park Avenue
Baltimore 17
Maryland

G

July 16, 1959

Dwar, dear Dr. Du Bois and Shirley,

It is so good to have your own word that you, dear Dr. Du Bois, are in "fairly good health", and that you, dear Shirley, arw " quite well". When I heard that you were leaving France for the USA I wrote a welcoming note. But you must have found hundreds waiting, and couldn't possibly read them all at once; and it was lo lovely to think that you wanted to tell me you were back, and wanted to see me, even if you did not yet know that I had wanted to welcome you. At any rate you couldn'nt he help but know that I would be happy in knowing that you were back - safe.

4-12-60

I wish I could fly to New York tomorrow and see you - and hear you; but I can't. I have a sister who has been in a Mental Case Home at Laurel for over nine six years. But physically she has always been very well. She has not recognized any of those closest to her - an almost adopted son, whom she adored, nor her best friend ne mer me, but she smiled sweetly at everyone and seemed placidly happy. She is younger than I, and it never occurred to me that she would not outlive me. No worry in the world touches her. But about three weeks ago the

Sanitarium notified her lawyer and me that she had had two strokes and was in a very critical condition. She is bed-ridden now. (She wasn't before the first stroke.) and when they first notified us she was in a comitose state. She has recovered from that and can eat now but doesn't know anyone - her nurses or doctors. She is a widow and her husband was an Episcopal clergyman. The rector of the Church at Laurel is very attentive and assures me that she has the most attentive care and I myself have great confidence in the doctor in charge. But I feel that Iccannot be away from the telephone here where I can be located and the Sanitarium can get into contact with me quickly. This does not mean sadness to me, for when anyone is not "herself" she is not really alive and she hasn't suffered nor is she suffering so when there are so many in the world who are suffering I cannot dwell on any sorrow which is purely sentimental because of early memories. But I am the only one to attend to the purely routine arrangements . since we are the last of our generation.

But Oh How I long to see you and hear what you hav have to say especially about China. You know I lived there for two years (1919-1921) and I think of all places in the world it is the one nearest my heart. I wish I could go back to live. I have a good many books about "New China" and try to keep them lent out.

Unless the situation in regard to my sister has not

changed (but it probably will have ended) I hope to be in New York for a little while in October, on the way to - and on the way back from a visit to Harvey and Jessie O'Connor in Little Compton, Rhode Island. I hope nothing will make that impossible and chiefly because I want so much to see you.

41-17-61

If you see John McManus and James Aronson you can can tell them I sent the telegram as requested to the President today. I did think of changing "Yours respectfully" to "Yours sincerely", but I let it go, though I cannot really feel that I am full of respect for Eisenhower!

Here is something - far too long I wrote to him Don't read it unless you have time; but I hope you will find time time and let me know what you think of it. I thought I might send it again serially in three parts.

With much love to you both

Anna Melissa

Grace

[enclosure]

Miss Anna M. Graves 1909 Park Avenue Baltimore 17, Maryland

The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America
The White House, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

Not so very long ago I wrote you a letter of which I am now enclosing a carbon copy, in case you made no copy to which you could refer.

I was gratified and encouraged to know that you - or your secretary had read my letter; for I received a note from Mr. Maurice S. Rice of the Public Service Division of the Department of State, saying that "After c... consideration at the White House my communication had been sent to the Department of State". Mr. Rice's very courteous note said that it had been sent "so that we might also see your comments. We have informed other interested offices of the Department of your views."

There is something else I want to say; but before saying it I am copying a letter received over nine years ago from a cousin who had devoted most of his life to the problem of the "Unemployed". He was 81 when he wrote this letter.

Exact copy of letter written by Darwin J. Meserole

"191 Prospect Street, Waterbury, Connecticut.
Feb. 12 '50

Dear Annie,

Here I am up with my family. I had hoped for a few days rest, but I am going back tomorrow. I came up Friday night and hoped to stay until Tuesday or Wednesday.

I must go back tomorrow to prepare for a Board of Estimates meeting on Thursday, February 16th when they are to discuss the taking over of Hart Island on the East River near the Sound, just above Riker's Island where the penitentiary is situated. I think I told you about going there last month to see how many inmates there were there and how they were being treated. I found Warden Klein a most able and sympathetic man, 20 years with the Correction Department, and he wrote me a letter at once, giving me all the data I wanted

The men in prison have good clean beds, modern plumbing in the rooms(or cells) - not locked up in the day time, do some work, to learn trades, in the workshops, and have three nourishing meals a day, served in a half hour for 2500 men - 2 large mess-halls; the men out of prison (and trying to stay out) in the 3rd Street Shelter, run by the Welfare Dept of the City of New York, have no decent meals and only 2 of them a day, wait 4 and 5 hours to be served (standing in line - sometimes on the street, in all kinds of weather - a block long) And at night when the 700 beds (double deck, without mattresses) are filled the overflow of 300 or 400 men either sit on benches all night, or sleep on the fl... floor, if they can find the space. All this despite the fact that the Social Welfare Law of the State makes it obligatory to provide assistance for all needy persons (at least their basic needs) food, shelter, clothing

I have had to lay aside for the past six weeks practically all work on the Australian Draft Resolution calling for full employment throughout the world (enclosed is a copy) and give all my time and strength to this immediate job of securing day shelter for these 3 or 4000 homeless unemployed men who are thrown on the street every morning before sunrise - after breakfast, carrying with them, in a paper bag, their dinner: two slices of bread and an orange. They begin at this City Shelter serving

supper at 1:30 P.M. By 8 or 9 P.M. they have served 3000 men in a dining-room with a capacity for 100, so that the room is filled 35 times some 4 nights before all the waiting men are served. The first meal I saw served consisted of macaroni, bread and Cal-C^{O}-Tose - a chocolate drink.

One of the three good meals served to the inmates of the Penitentiary (and City Prison) that I saw served on Jany. 6, consisted of: Potato Soup, Baked Fish (It was a Friday) Chopped Spinach, Bread, Coffee.

The slogan for my crusade - which I expect to carry to the Board of Estimates next Thursday, is: Why should not the men who are trying to stay out of prison be treated as humanely as the men in prison??

I also saw last month, in the Night Court, 100 of these men, charged with vagrancy of "disorderly conduct" come before the magistrate for sentence. They had been picked up by patrol wagons and the police by mass arrests, standing on the sidewalk of the Bowery, or sitting or sleeping in doorways - then charged with drunkenness or "loitering" (disorderly conduct) and taken to the police precinct station-houses, then to the Night Court, then to be lined up before the Judge for mass sentences. They stood up (12 or 15 at a time) for pleading. Almost invariably they plead "guilty", for to plead "not guilty" means they would be held in jail for trial a week or ten days later. By pleading guilty they either get 5 or 10 days in the Penitentiary, or are discharged on suspended sentences, just at the whim of the magistrate. Before the Court convened I had an officer put me in the large cell with a few of these men. They talked to me freely. I asked what they had been doing to be charged with disorderly conduct. They all said "Nothing, just standing on the side-walk, not drinking" etc. So I was surprised when they all pleaded "guilty" in court - until I thought it out What a fine system for the Greatest (?) City in the world!!

So you can see your brother-cousin has a job on his hands. I wish I were twenty years younger, but so far I seem to be given strength for it.

Love to you, Darwin

- -

Four months after this letter was written Truman declared war on North Korea. Immediately the industries making munitions needed workers: - more and more workers; then the industries supplying the munition makers with materials - steel, chemicals etc. also wanted more workers; then there being many more workers having wages to spend the industries supplying consumers goods also needed more workers, hence for a time the number of unemployed was drastically reduced. Darwin wrote me that his efforts to find shelter for them was no longer so urgent..

In 1952 the Progressive Party nominated Hallinan as candidate for President. I was in New York at the time of the meeting when Mrs. Hallinan and Dr. Du Bois spoke. Darwin and I went together; but he was very tired and could not go to a meeting the next evening we had planned to attend together. I returned to Baltimore and a few weeks later he fell on the street - dead. He was on the way to Staten Island to get from a friend a paper he had loaned: a paper he himself had written - on unemployment.

Anna M. Graves

From Miss Anna M. Graves, 1509 Park Avenue, Baltimore 17, Maryland

The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Suppose after we colonials of 1775 (citizens of the country which is today the United States) had finally in 1776 decided to refuse to have as ours a Government which we considered oppressive and unjust and had then, through Revolution, succeeded in finally throwing off this repudiated government, in spite of the fact that a very small minority called "Tories" had wished to retain that old Government notwithstanding it's oppression and injustices; and suppose that we - the great majority of the citizens of the colonies-become-states had very definitely repudiated the "Tories' choice, and had, through a struggle of seven years, proved the truth, the revolutionary zeal and the effectiveness of our repudiation; suppose, after all this, the "Tories" had seized Martha's Vinyard and had attacked the mainland of Massachusetts, even seizing little islands like Cutty Hunk almost touching the mainland shore; and that the Tories had been able to do this only because they had made an alliance with a great foreign power, (thousands of miles away) and that this great power (say, for instance, Prussia) had sent millions and millions of dollars, and millions and millions of dollars worth of arms, and a great fleet to help the Tories on Martha's Vinyard get back the whole of the United States and reestablish there the repudiated, conquered government; and suppose this great power - say Prussia - though a great ocean and thousands of miles away had asserted that she was justified in doing this because her security demanded it! Frederick the Great of Prussia lived until 1786, He was powerful enough to help the Tories; but he did not have that degree of presumption (though he was not lacking in presumption!) I know of course that the suppositional case of Prussia's (or any other great power's) helping the Tories, suppositionally on Martha's Vinyard, trying to reestablish on the mainland the repudiated British monarchical Government is not exactly analogous to the United States helping Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan to attack the mainland of China in order to reestablish there the repudiated Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang Government. But if the suppositional case and the actual case are not exactly analogous, are they not strikingly so? And if, in the suppositional case Prussia had claimed that helping the Tories reestablish the British monarchical Government in what had become the United States was necessary to her security it would not have been more rediculous than is the U.S. claim that helping Chiang Kai-shek to reestablish his repudiated-by-the-Chinese-People Government is necessary to the security of the United States!! Would it? The Chiang Kai-shek government was not less repudiated by the Chinese people than the George III government was repudiated by the people of the Colonies-to-become-States. Perhaps you do not like any Revolution-begun Government. Perhaps, dear Mr. President, you think the 4th of July a mistake and Yorktown a pity and wish that Prussia or some other great power had helped the Tories on Martha's Vinyard to reestablish the old monarchical Government, to undo what was done on July 4th, and culminated seven years later in Yorktown. I can hardly believe that; and yet you do seem to have an animus against Revolution-begun governments today, forgetting what you owe to a Revolution of Yesterday. That a people should have, through Revolution, formed a Democratic Government, repudiating the Monarchical Government which was theirs was shocking to the monarchs of Europe in 1776-83. (France was no exception A few ardent, enthusiastic young men wanted to help Washington. But the Government of Louis XVI was not partial to Revolutionary Democrats. France's

Monarchical Government helped the United States in order to hurt England which had just robbed France of Canada.) However though the monarchs of Europe were shocked they did not help George III or the Tories. They let the people of the United States themselves decide what Government they wished to repudiate and what kind they wished to adopt. Do you really think those monarchs of Europe should have interfered and helped the Tories? As I asked above would you really like to repudiate the Fourth of July? I am afraid, dear Mr. President, That would be subversive, wouldn't it? So if you cannot really believe that it is your duty to go out and kill hundreds a of thousands of people because their Government was begun by a Revolution and started a different system, why are you willing to favor policies which mean the going out and killing hundreds of thousands of these people?

During World War II I hear there were more Jehovah's witnesses as "Conscientious Objectors" than either Quakers or Brethren. I have also heard that your Mother is a "Jehovah's Witness" I am sure you honour your Mother.

Very Sincerely Yours

Anna M. Graves

Anna M. Graves

P.S. I have thought of something else. I am told that "We" (the people of the United States) are in honour bound to Chiang Kai-shek because "We" (?) made a treaty with him. I am not a lawyer, but I do not think a Daniel Webster is needed to prove we are not bound to the terms of that treaty. If one bets on a horse when one believes that the horse is sound and capable of winning a race, and then one discovers that the horse is <u>not</u> sound, is it honourable in one to try to persuade one's neighbors, one's co-citizens to believe that the horse <u>is</u> sound and that it is safe to bet thousands and thousands of lives, and millions and millions of dollars on the horse, when all the time one oneself knows that the horse is not sound and is incapable of winning ? It does not seem to me that that is honorable, that that is "fair play", that that is "cricket". Let the unsound horse be given a stall. Let "The Merchants of Death" give Chiang Kai-shek and his wife a spacious room in a well built house. I do not think "We" are in honour bound to do more.

P.P. S So if you cannot really believe it is your duty to go out and kill hundreds of thousands of people because their government was begun by a Revolution; and cannot really believe it is your duty to go out and kill hundreds of thousands of people to force on a nation an unsound leader whom they have overwhelmingly repudiated, and whom you yourself know to be unsound - why <u>are</u> you willing to favor policies which mean the going out an killing hundreds of thousands of people? Isn't there a tinge of cannibalism in that willingness? You think it your duty to give the people of the United States enough to eat; but they cannot have enough to eat in a Depression. You cannot advise their eating babies - as Swift ironically advised the Irish to do !!? You can, though, give them work enough, wages enough, so that they can buy their own food; but, unfortunately, you think you can do this only by fomenting War Hysteria, so that armament industries may flourish and give those wages for food. But War Hysteria cannot be kept up without an occasional War, so Wars there must be, and scores of thousands killed even in so-called "Little Wars" (Some of the killed being (!) your own

people. And those who are killed, though not actually - literally eaten are indirectly eaten, because they were killed in order to supply food. Is not there a tinge of cannibalism there?

In 1950 a very serious Depression was upon us (as the letter from Darwin Meserole shows.) You were not President then; but your late Secretary of State - who kept us always "on the brink" was your predecessor's - Mr. Truman's - "Adviser to the State Department" so war against North Korea was determined upon and the Depression staved off; for the munition factories opened and gave jobs, and the people of the United States, having jobs, could eat. But thousands, and thousands, and thousands and thousands of men women and children were killled in the most appalling ways: - fried alive in the napalm jelly bombing, everyone in whole districts destroyed by "Operation killing" But the people in the United States - ate;-through this cannibalistic method of supplying food.

Are there not other ways for enabling the people of the United States to feed and clothe themselves and provide themselves with requisite lodging? Is it really necessary for us Humans to go out and kill other Humans in order that we may be fed and clothed and housed? ~~Conetructive work~~ Constructive work may not make multimillionaires, as do the industries in which the "Merchants of Death" produce instruments of Destruction; but Construction work in the controlling of floods by the building of stronger dikes and reservoirs and the digging of irrigation canals, and by the planting of forests to prevent erosion could give work to many unemployed, and this is work sorely needed in the United States, as is much other construction work. We need more teachers, more and better schools, more and better hospitals, much, much more work in public health. If we spent 80% of our revenue for the promotion of the development of Life instead of for it's Destruction couldn't we not only give jobs, but also prevent our "alms" from being too much like "Whited Sepulchres" - white carton boxes which seem to be filled with food but which are really filled with "dead men's bones" , since the income or the wages which enabled us to send those boxes came either directly or indirectly from industries which are themselves either directly or indirectly dependent on - killing - on war-mongering - on War. Of course we could make our chief industries Constructive and not Destructive, if we would. There would not be so many millionaires, but there would be as many jobs and more untroubled consciences - and not so many stomach ulcers. It would mean, of course the spending of that 80% of our revenue on Life Giving Construction. Can't we get rid of the "obsession that only spilling guts with rifle butts can stave off a Depression?

Again very sincerely yours

Anna M. Graves

Anna M. Graves

Hill/Doe

Miss Anna M. Graves, 1509 Park Avenue, Baltimore 17, Maryland

The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America
The White House, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Suppose we Colonials of 1775 (citizens of the country which is today the United States) had in 1776 decided to refuse to have as ours a government which we considered oppressive and unjust, and, through Revolution, had, in 1783, succeeded ~~in having thrown~~ in throwing off this repudiated Government in spite of the fact that a very small minority called "Tories" had wished to retain that old Government notwithstanding it's oppression and injustice; and suppose that we - the great majority of the citizens of the colonies-become states had very definitely repudiated the Tories' choice and had, through a struggle of seven years, proved the truth, the revolutionary zeal and the effectiveness of our repudiation - suppose after all this the Tories had seized Martha's Vinyard and had attacked the mainland of Massachusetts, even seizing little islands like Cutty-Hunk almost touching the mainland shore, and that the Tories had been able to do this only because they had made an alliance with a great foreign power thousands of miles away, and that this great power (say, for instance Prussia) had sent millions of dollars, and millions and millions of dollars worth of arms and a great fleet to help the Tories on Martha's Vinyard get back the whole of the territory of the United States and reestablish there the repudiated conquered government; and suppose that this great power - say Prussia - though a great ocean and thousands of miles away, had asserted that she was justified in doing this because her security demanded it. Frederick the Great of Prussia lived until 1786. He was powerful enough to help the Tories, but he did not have that degree of presumption. (though he was was not lacking in presumption!) I know, of course, that the suppositional case of Prussia's (or any other great power's) helping the Tories suppositionally on Martha's Vinyard trying to restore the repudiated government to the mainland is not exactly analogous to the actual case of the United States helping Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan to attack the mainland of China, claiming that the security of the United States demands such attacks ; but are not the two cases - the suppositional and the actual, if not exactly analogous, still strikingly so? And certainly Prussia's claiming that her helping the Tories to get back to the mainland of the United States to reestablish the old government there was necessary to her security would not have been more rediculous than the U.S.'s claiming today that helping Chiang Kai-shek to the mainland of China was necessary to the security of the U.S.A. The Atlan-

41-17-62

tic Ocean is not so wide as the Pacific. Prussia is not so far from Martha's Vinyard as the USA is from Taiwan. The government which Prussia - suppositionally - would have been attempting to restore to what had become the United States would not have been a more repudiated government than the Chiang Kai-shek government has been repudiated by the Chinese people. Perhaps, dear Mr. President, you think the Fourth of July a mistake and Yorktown a pity and wish that Prussia or some other monarchical power had enabled the Tories to undo what was done on July Fourth and culminated in Yorktown seven years later. I can hardly believe that. But it would seem as if you might have some such wish. Perhaps you don't like any Revolution-begun government. That a People should have formed a Democratic Government repudiating the Monarchical Government which was their was shocking to the monarchs of Europe in 1776-1783 (France was no exception. The Government of Louis XVI was not partial to Revolutionary Democrats. France, except in the case of a few ardent individuals, was willing to help the United States only in order to hurt England which had just robbed her of Canada) However, though the monarchs of Europe were shocked, they did not help George the Third or the Tories. They let the people of the United States themselves decide what government they wished to repudiate and <u>what kind</u> they wished to adopt. Do you really think those monarchs of Europe should have interfered and helped the Tories? As I asked above would you really like to repudiate the Fourth of July? I am afraid, dear Mr. President, that would be subversive, wouldn't it?

So if you cannot really believe it is your duty to go out and kill hundreds of thousands of people in a World War III because the Chinese People feel they must have their own Martha's Vinyard (Taiwan) from which you send out bombs dropping them on their mainland; and you cannot really believe it your duty to go out and kill hundreds of thousands of people because the government of the Chinese People's Republic was begun by a Revolution and started a different system of government - why are you willing to favor policies whichmean willingness to go out and kill hundreds of thousands - millions of people? Isn't there a tinge of cannibalism in that willingness? You think it is your duty to favor policies which you think will give the people of the United States enough to eat. But they cannot have enough to eat in a Depression. You cannot advise their eating babies (as Swift satirically advised the starving Irish to do) You can though, give them work enough, wages enough, to buy their own food. But unfortunately, you think you can do this only by fomenting war hysteria so

41-17-63

war industries may flourish and give the people employment and hence salaries and wages. But war hysteria cannot be kept up without an occasional war, so wars there must be and scores and scores and scores of thousands killed even in "little wars" like that in Korea(where some of the killed were unfortunately (!) your own people) and like that in Algeria. And those who are killed in these wars to ward off Depression though not actually, literally eaten are indirectly eaten because they were killed in order to supply food. In 1950 a very serious Depression had begun. You were not President then, but your Secretary of State who keeps us always "on the brink" was your predecessor's (Mr. Truman's) "Advisor to the State Department"and almost as powerful as he is today as Secretary of that Department. So war against North Korea was determined upon, and immediately the Depression was staved off for the munition factories opened and gave jobs; and the people of the United States, having jobs could eat; but thousands and thousands of men women and children were killed in ways which meant unspeakable suffering - fried alive in the jellied gasoline of napalm bombs - by this cannibalistic method of supplying food.

41-17-64

Are there not other ways for enabling the people of the United States to feed and clothe themselves and provide themselves with adequate lodging? Is it really necessary for us Humans, to go out and kill other Humans in order that we may be fed and clothed and housed? Constructive work may not make multimillionaires as do the industries in which the "Merchants of Death" produce instruments of Destruction, But Constructive work like the building of stronger dikes and the digging of irrigation canals for the prevention of floods, and by the planting of forests to prevent erosion could give work to the unemployed; and this is work sorely needed in the United States, as is much other constructive work which would give jobs. We need more teachers, more schools, more and better hospitals, much, much better "Homes" for the Aged, the Blind, the Mentally afflicted, much,much better work in Public Health. If we spent 80% of the Nation's revenue on Constructive work for the promotion of the preservation of Life and it's enrichment with "Sweetness and Light" - we could not only give jobs and thus devoid a "Depression", but also even prevent our "alms" (our"charities") from being too much like "whited sepulchres": - white cartoboxes which seem to be filled with food, but which are really filled with "dead men's bones" when the income or the wages which enabled us to send those boxes came directly or indirectly from industries which are themselv dependent either directly or indirectly on war-mongering, on war, on killir Of course we could make our chief industries constructive and not destrust ive - if we would. There would not be so many multi-millionaires, but the

would be as many jobs and so not the terror of unemployment; and the con-~~scienc~~ sciences of those who were no longer killing, but were, on the contrary, striving to keep alive - would be easier; and there would be, probably fewer stomach ulcers! Can't we get rid of the obsession that "only spilling guts with rifle butts can st~~ri~~ave off a Depression?"

I hear that there were more "Jehovah's Witnesses in prison as "Conscientious Objectors" during the last World War than either "Friends" or "Brethren" I hear that your mother was a "Jehovah's Witness" I am sure you honor her.

Very sincerely yours Anna M. Graves

P.S. I have thought of something else. I am told that "We" (the People of the United States) are in honor bound to Chiang Kai-shek because "We" (?) made a treaty with him. I am not a lawyer; but I do not think that a Daniel Webster is needed to prove that we are not bound by the terms of that treaty. If one bets on a horse when one believes that a horse is sound and capable of winning a race, and then one discovers that the horse is not sound, is it honorable in one to try to persuade one's neighbors, - one's fellow citizens - to believe that the horse is sound and that it is safe to bet thousands of lives and millions and millions of dollars on it, when all the time one oneself knows that the horse is not sound and is incapable of winning the race? I do not think that is honorable, that that is fair play, that that is "cricket". Let the unsound horse be given a good stall. Let the "Merchants of Death" give Chiang Kai-shek and his wife a comfortable room in some spacious mansion. I do not think we are in honor bound to do more.

41-17-82

Again
Very sincerely yours
Anna M. Graves

Anna M. Graves

1509 Park Avenue, Baltimore 17, Maryland

[Graves ?]

Comment on last page and a half of Leo Huberman's and Paul Sweezy's article (originally an editorial) in "China Shakes the World Again".

In "China Shakes the World Again" I like very much the articles by Betelheim, Dumont, E.S.Gill and especially that by Kosambi, and all but the last page and a half of the article by Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy; but that last page and a half I thought so unwarranted that I have been hesitating whether to refrain from lending the booklet or to tear out that page and a half and thus perhaps make those to whom I lend the book think I am interfering with the "Liberty of the Press", or suspect I am hiding something the Public ought to know.. What Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy say in that last page and a half ~~page and a half~~ is only an assumption; but one which the Public - in America - wanting to find faults in China will seize on and consider a statement of fact and use it in order to keep up the animus against China.

I am not quite sure whether L.H. and P.S. believe that Puritanism is per-se "fanaticism, arrogance and enforced intellectual conformity" or that where Puritanism is "fanaticism, arrogance and enforced intellectual conformity" necessarily follow; and, of course, they are quite right in considering such qualities "far from being amiable"; and quite probably, though they do not say so, they associate "Puritanism" with other unattractive qualities: - a certain acerbity, dourness, a lack of joyousness, a lack of the love of color, of song, dance, drama. And "Social-Morality? L.H. and P.S. do not use the hyphenated word themselves; but they quote Needham, who, juxtaposing the two words, says:- "Much in China today reminds one of Cromwell's Ironsides with all their conceptions of social morality." And L.H. and P.S. immediately follow that quotation from Needham with the words "Fanaticism, arrogance and enforced intellectual conformity. They must think those unamiable qualities exist in China for one cannot say that one cannot say how long anything will persist (last line of page 63 of booklet) if one does not think it exists. Kosambi says: - "So now it is a natural thing in China not to shirk"..."No policeman is needed to drive the people. There is no court martial attached to the workers' brigade in a Commune. So the Chinese people can work without compulsion, just as they can live comfortably without alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and prostitution." When every unbiased visiter to China tells not only of the enthusiasm, the ardor, the zealous devotion to the construction of a fairer world, but also tells of the joyousness, the gaity in that building, and the songs and the dances and the drama, I do not think that Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy should feel they have the right to insinuate that these unamiable and unattractive qualities which are alien to joyousness "persist" in China. They must know that every derogatory assertion about China is seized on by reactionary Americans and

helps to keep up the "Cold War" and may spark a "Hot War". Cannot they leave the detraction to the reactionaries and to such spreaders of the germs of malevolence as Mr. Harsch and Mr. Sid Lens (the latter, sad to say, of the W.R.L.)? And also, it seems to me that L.H. and P.S. cannot say assuredly that William James's prophecy is being fulfilled in China today. It is true that the Chinese people are giving whole-hearted devotion to the Construction of what they believe will be a happier world, but it does not seem to me that there is any indication of the individuals' being "grasped in a vise" Kosambi certainly does not think they are. Also, though there may be some resemblance to Cromwellianism, it does not seem to me striking - certainly not when Cromwell's treatment of North Ireland and China's treatment of Tibet are compared.

But perhaps all Puritans are not so bad. Milton was a Puritan. No one loved Beauty more than he. He was not a "fanatic". Nor do I think he could be called "arrogant". And certainly no one had a greater abhorrence of "enforced intellectual conformity" than the author of "Areopagitica"

But except for that last page and a half L.H. and P.S.'s article seemed to me splendid. They meet the derogatory statements and opinions of the Right-Wing journalist, and refute them. And if the statements made by L.H. and P.S. on that last page and a half had been made in one of the earlier articles I am sure that L.H. and P.S. would have refuted them as they refuted the statements made by Joseph C. Harsch. And in their own nine pages (54 through 62) every statement they make seems to me irrefutable. Why did they suddenly decide to say on pages 63 and 64 that the Puritanical (?) qualities of "fanaticism, arrogance and enforced intellectual conformity " existed in China and one could not tell how long they would "persist"

Bertrand Russell said that most men would rather die than think Certainly most men shun analytical reasoning. If one could only be sure that the readers of "China Shakes the World Again" would have perspicacity enough to see that what is said on pages 63 and 64 had already been refuted by the pages before! Kosambi says: "Compulsion means stress, and stress cannot be hidden from any reasonably intelligent observer. Unbiased foreign visiters generally remark that the Chinese as a whole are the most relaxed, well-adjusted nation" These are the last words in Kosambi's article (ending on page 9) But they are not the last words of the last article in the booklet. In these last words of the booklet L.H. and P.S. insinuate that the individual in China is grasp in a vise because the whole Community is devoting itself to the Construction of what it believes will be a juster happier world.

William James says that "The war-function has" (the war interests have) "grasp us so far; but constructive interests may some day seem no less imperative and impose on the individual a hardly lighter burden." I do not think James would have written that in 1959. In 1910 - when he wrote (even though "Imperialism" had begun) the whole community did not believe in the War function - was not really grasp by it. James did not really know what War was in 1910. I do not think any American knows even today. Even if in the last two great "World Wars" the American soldiers "over seas" may themselves have known great suffering they never had the agony of knowing their homes were being destroyed - bombed, their mothers and wives and children were being murdered raped. They have never known what invasion or occupation means. If Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy had really known the extreme weight of the burden imposed by the War interests I do not think they would have said that constructive interests to which a whole people were devoting themselves were imposing a burden hardly lighter than the burden imposed by war.

Unfortunately, psychologically constituted as we are, the last words, the finale, the summing up at the end is what we are most apt to take away with us. If only that last page and a half: - page 63 (all except the sentence at the top brought over from page 62) and all of the half-page 64 could be obliterated and the last words of the booklet be those words of Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy at the end of page 62 and the top of page 63: - "But let us who have faith in the potentialities of cooperation and planning and look to a better future for the human race honor the Chinese people for what they are trying to do, and hope with all our [illegible] their speedy and full success."

G [Groves]

Sept. 27, 1959

Dear Doctor:-

Here's a belated welcome home for you. I'm glad you are back and I'm awfully glad you still have your passport. I was having my doubts about it. I saw in the paper that they are refusing a visa for the Russian who was to bring you your Lenin Peace Prize (congratulations) Capt the Russian Ambassador gave it to you? I would love to hear about your trip. My family is doing nicely. Margie passed the highest examination the Library offers, with distinction. They have already promised her a promotion. Mason is still very happy with his work at M. I. T. Bill & his children are in school, the boy in 1st grade and the girl is in nursery school. I am doing nicely thank you. Remember me to Shirley and thank you for writing to me

Emma

"Tulips"
by the celebrated artist
Lillian Grow

1028
MADE IN U. S. A.

G

October 12, 1959

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peasevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

41-17-25

Dear Emma:

I was delighted to have your letter even though it was a bit late. Not hearing from you I was afraid to write again or telephone for fear I would get some awful news. I am glad to know you are well and that the family is prospering.

I and Shirley are planning to come to Boston where I speak at the Community Church. We are coming up by train Saturday and fly back Sunday afternoon. I am sorry to have so little time, but engagements in California make me rush. I shall telephone you and hope to get at least a glimpse.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Groves]

Oct. 17, 1959

Dear Doctor:

If it will be as convenient as the hotel, I would like for you and Shirley to stay with me on your overnight visit to Boston. If that is not convenient how about dinner here Saturday night. I would so like to hear about your round the world trip. Let me hear from you immediately (like all large bodies, I move slowly as must have plenty of time). Love to Shirley

Emma

4-17-58

"Garden Gate"
by the celebrated artist
Lillian Grow

1032
MADE IN U. S. A.

41-17-57

October 19, 1959

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester 24, Massachusetts

Dear Emma:

We will be very glad to stop with you provided it will be possible for us to hire a taxi out to the house and one back Sunday morning to the place of meeting. I am a little afraid of trusting myself to buses.

We plan to arrive by train Saturday afternoon and to return to New York by plane Sunday afternoon. Shirley joins me in love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

G

Grows

November 5, 1959

41-17-52

Dear Emma,

I want to tell you how much we enjoyed the stop-over at your house. It was all too short and I am sorry we had to rush away, but it was nice to see you and to greet the family.

Yours with love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEB/erd

[Guggenheim Memorial Foundation]

G

July 17, 1959

41-17-76

Mr. James F. Mathias
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation
551 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Mathias:

I was abroad in October when the enclosed statement was sent me. I have just returned. It is of course too late to make any use of it. I am therefore returning it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

Over Thirty-Five Years of Preventive Social Service

JAckson 1-2355 • 239 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. • ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 18, 1959

41-17-109

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will be interested in this column which appeared in Monday's Atlanta Journal. I am afraid that all things are not quite as different as the writer suggests.

It is always good to hear about your comings and goings. One of these days I am going to pay you a visit.

Love from all of the family, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) G. T. Hamilton
Executive Director

(Grace Towns Hamilton)

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Enclosure
GTH:mm

This Dec. 1 59

4/11/14

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

W. E. B. Dubois

OTHER INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 6/30/59

PARTICULARS			AMOUNT
DARKWATER			
Permission:	The Free Press Excerpt in Race: Individual And Collective Behavior $12.00	Author's Share	8.00

E1/L1/14

41

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Royalty Statement FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED June 30, 1959

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

October 25, 1959

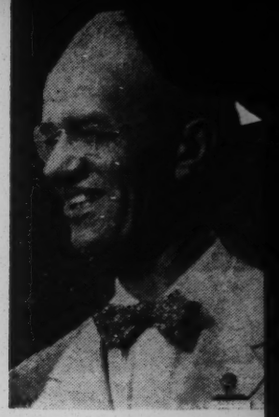
ROYALTIES FROM SALES (Computation Attached)	
OTHER INCOME (Itemization Attached)	8.00
CHARGES:	
CHECK HEREWITH	8.00
~~BALANCE, PAYABLE IN 60 DAYS~~	

H

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . Rod Harris . . . .

10/25/59



41-17-22

To our old friend
Dr. DuBois —

Good to read of you —
congratulations.

Best wishes

Rod & Mary Harris

(Formerly of Athens, we
now live in Atlanta

Mrs 8 —

609 HUNTER ST., N. W. — APT. 20 — ATLANTA, GA. — MAin 9

H

December 2, 1959

Rod and Mary Harris
609 Hunter Street, N.W.
Apt. 20
Atlanta, Georgia

41-12-20

My dear Friends:

I was very glad to have your note of October 29th. We were at the time on our way to California for some lectures and have just returned.

My best greetings and hopes for your prosperity. I remember that trip in your new car.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

[Harvard Univ., Class of 1890]
11

56 Partridge Lane
Belmont 79, Massachusetts

March 20, 1959

Dear Classmate:

The particular purpose of this Letter is to invite you to send me at any time at your convenience before next June a few lines about yourself to be included in the next Annual Class Report which will be issued after next Commencement. I had recently sent to me a Report of the Class of 1889, in which all but two of the eighteen surviving members of the class had sent in letters about themselves. Be sure to give me any change of address.

Commencement on June 12 last was a perfect day, bright and warm. I was in the Yard shortly after twelve o'clock. I went to Stoughton 19 which still had the '90 card in the window, together with that of '22, whose members welcomed me warmly. I failed to find another '90 man there. And later at the Alumni Tree Spread at a table reserved for Classes 1878-1892, I found only one other member of our Class, Charles B. Gulick, who was surrounded by 1891 men who still claim him as a "Social Member" of their class. In the procession I marched as the sole representative of '90, and only four men preceded me. Tilton telephoned that he had hoped to be there but didn't feel quite up to it.

41/18/54

On Saturday January 10, the Harvard Class Secretaries were invited to join with the Directors of the Alumni Association at their scheduled winter meeting, as guests of the University. The morning was spent at the Graduate School of Design. Luncheon was held at Harkness Commons, following which the class secretaries met by themselves. The business there discussed was the effort being made to secure as close as possible to a one hundred percent contribution of Harvard Alumni to President Pusey's Program for Harvard College. If any member of the Class of 1890 has not yet sent in his contribution, he may do so by forwarding it to "A Program for Harvard College, Recording Secretary, 24 Milk Street, Boston 9." No pledge card is necessary. An informal letter expressing your giving intention is sufficient.

Following an interesting afternoon tour of the new facilities of the Alumni Records office, the Directors and Class Secretaries came together again at dinner at the Freshmen Union, which was followed by addresses by Elliot L. Richardson of the department of Health, Education and Welfare and by Professor Smith of the Business School. Learning that 1890 was the earliest class represented at this meeting, the President of the Alumni Association asked me to make a few informal after dinner remarks; and these being largely of a humorous nature were appreciatively received.

Sincerely,

Raymond Coldiron

Secretary

[Harvard U.]

Belmont, Massachusetts

June 22, 1959

Dear Classmate:

This is the last report which will be sent out by me as Secretary of the Class of 1890. I feel that any further reports would be repetitious and unnecessary. I shall be glad to answer so far as I am able, any letters of enquiry which may reach me from you about college affairs or about members of our class.

On April 23, I attended the annual meeting of the Harvard Class Secretaries held at the Harvard Club, Boston. Fifty-five men were present. The business meeting was called to order at 6:10 P.M. by the president, Peter E. Pratt '40. Among other items of interest, we were informed that old class cuts and photographs for those classes which had passed their 25th anniversary are now being stored in the basement of Wadsworth House. There were several brief addresses relative to President Pusey's Program for Harvard College. Justice Wilkins of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, secretary of the Class of 1912, read an eloquent obituary of his friend John McK. Merriam, secretary of the Class of 1886, who died in January of this year. The meeting adjourned at 7:10 o'clock for cocktails and the dinner. Since I was secretary of the earliest class present, I was invited to sit at the head table and to make a few after-dinner remarks. After extolling our class, I told the story of the Cambridge (England) professor who attended President Lowell's inauguration. On his way to Harvard, he stopped at Yale and there he read on the college shields the words "Lux et Veritas". But when he arrived at Harvard he saw on the college shields only the word "Veritas". He was the guest of Barrett Wendell, whom you will all remember, and asked him to explain why Yale had the two words and Harvard but the one. Professor Wendell was prompt in his reply: "That", he said, "is very easy to explain. Veritas has always been de Luxe down at Yale."

As a prelude to Harvard's Commencement on June 11, there was held on the afternoon of Wednesday the 10th the annual baseball game with Yale which I attended. It was a "hot" game in more senses than one. The thermometer stood at 95 degrees, and Harvard defeated Yale 10-0. I had never seen Harvard white-wash Yale at baseball before. It was a memorable occasion.

Following the precedent of many years, weather favored Commencement exercises. The Yard presented its usual glamorous appearance. Although I looked everywhere I could not find any other member of our class present: either in Stoughton 19 where I was welcomed by the class of '22, or at the alumni spread, or in the procession. Gulick, I was told, was at Phi Beta Kappa luncheon on Monday, but I did not see him at Commencement. Nor did I see Crane and Hill, who wrote me that they were coming, although I looked everywhere for them. I hope that I did not overlook Wardner again. In the procession I was preceded by only two men: Henry E. Oxnard of the Class of 1886, and one member of the Class of 1889. The afternoon exercises were highlighted by the President's address. He announced that the Program had topped $67,000,000, the largest amount ever raised at one time by any college. While all solicitation will now cease, the Corporation will continue its effort to raise the remaining $15,000,000 needed to complete the projects essential for the future of the College.

Our Class numbered 369 men of whom 49 were temporary members and 20 were associate members, leaving 300 who were regular members. The Class now numbers 24 men. The obituary list for the past year contains two names: Wesley Goddard who died at Milton, Mass., on October 6, 1958, and Shepard Kimberly who died at Buffalo, N. Y., on April 1, 1959. The present roster of the class is as follows:

Charles Lathrop Bean	Fort George, Florida
Edwin Tenney Brewster	Brownfield, Maine
Rev. Raymond Calkins	56 Partridge Lane, Belmont 79, Mass.
John Sturgis Codman	101 Chestnut St., Boston 8, Mass.
William Morse Cole	Piermont, New Hampshire
Joshua Crane	100 La Verelta Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Frank Lamont DeLong	636 Highland Ave., Piedmont 11, Calif.
William E. B. DuBois	31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, N.Y.
Willard Lewis Fales	Hotel Waukegan, Waukegan, Illinois
Winthrop Edwards Fiske	10 Elliot St., Exeter, N. H.
Homer Folks	Palisade Ave. and W. 261st St., New York 71
Arthur B. Grover	30 E. 68th St., New York 21, N.Y.
Charles B. Gulick	255 Old Army Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Myron F. Hill	36 Edgewater Hillside, Westport, Conn.
Samuel C. Lawrence	250 High St., R.F.D., Norwell, Mass.
Rev. Bradford Leavitt	Woodside, Redwood City, California
Hugh L. Runkle	1170 E. Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio
George B. Schulte	33 Lexington Drive, Livingston, N. J.
William F. Tilton	11 Mason St., Cambridge 38, Mass.
Russell Tyson	1247 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.
Bertrand ~~Bernard~~ Walker	Lake Forest, Illinois
George Philip Wardner	50 State St., Boston, Mass.
George W. Wheelwright	Neck Road, Lancaster, Mass.
Dr. Charles J. White	259 Marlborough St., Boston 16, Mass.

The following autobiographical material has been sent me by members of our class:

CHARLES L. BEAN

"A week after I was 90 I was taken to a hospital by a kind neighbor. There I had a desperate struggle with pneumonia and barely escaped extinction. There was suspicion too of a light stroke. At any rate after I was discharged from the hospital I was a wreck. I had to have an attendant for two or three months before I could take care of myself. As I have no family, I have been staying with a kind neighbor, who lives about a half mile from my home. I am able now to walk home and spend a good deal of my time there. The Insurance Company will no longer give me liability protection and I have had to give up driving my car. I had my 91st birthday in January of this year."

EDWIN T. BREWSTER

His wife writes that he can read and write very little but is otherwise in fair health. They gave up their home in Andover in 1953. For some years they spent their winters in Scarsdale, N. Y.; but they are now living in Brownfield, Maine. They are blessed with three grandsons, three granddaughters and two great grandsons.

JOHN S. CODMAN

"I have since 1953 been obliged to give up almost every physical activity but I still have an active interest in what is going on in the world. With millions of workers unemployed, destructive, intolerable taxation, so-called protective tariffs, subsidies to farmers, irredeemable currency and steadily growing power of the federal government, I fear for the future of our country. I have published many articles on economic questions, the titles of which are listed under my name in the current issue of Who's Who in the East. The latest that I have written, Relief from Taxes, was published in April, 1957. I have only one child, my daughter Rachel Codman Ellis (Mrs. Benjamin M. Ellis)."

JOSHUA CRANE

He writes that he keeps in good shape by playing golf. And - "I was much pleased when the Harvard Band took my Harvard Victory Song and adapted it as a march, to use at football games, etc. It has four verses, applicable to football, crew, baseball, and track, with a good chorus. I hadn't composed any music since just after college days, and as I did not have a piano I was a bit rusty, but pleased Mr. Briggs, the leader of the band. The words were mine also and quite apropos. I have copyrighted them and will try to find some way to present them to the remainder of the class, if you think they would like to see them. I seem to get busier and busier as time goes on, and only hope that I will bust up some day like the one-hoss shay, so as not to trouble any of my numerous grandchildren."

FRANK L. DELONG

He writes a cheerful note in which he refers to "our most pleasant memories of long ago," and expresses his admiration of President Pusey's Program for Harvard College.

W.E.B. DUBOIS

He and Mrs. DuBois are currently travelling abroad.

WINTHROP E. FISKE

"I have had to give up attending Commencements - too stiff to walk any great distance. I suppose I might go in a wheel chair, but I don't like to be so conspicuous. You are certainly the one to represent the class since you are the youngest of the survivors.

"My great-grandson Allen Fiske McCullough was born August 30 last. Nothing unusual about this except that he has an unusual Phillips Exeter hook-up. He is the son of John McCullough Exeter '33, the grandson of David Fiske Exeter '16, and the great-grandson of the Academy's oldest emeritus."

HOMER FOLKS

"I am in good health, though unfortunately I am no longer able to attend Commencements. In the Fall of 1958, Macmillan Company published a book of my Selected Papers, under the title,

"Public Health and Welfare: the Citizens' Responsibility." The introductory biographical chapter mentions the great debt I owe to two of my old Harvard professors - Francis G. Peabody and George Herbert Palmer, who rearranged my whole concept of human life and did more for me in a fundamental way than any other teachers I have ever had."

MYRON F. HILL

"Like all the rest of us I have retired from business and am taking life easily. I am living with my son Francis (class of '18) and his wife where I have my own quarters and can do what I like when I feel like it. I spend my time reading, writing to friends, exercising my German Shepard (altho sometimes he exercises me), play on my mando-lute and compose such tunes as occur to me. Altho I am approaching my ninety-second year I feel as fit as a fiddle."

BRADFORD LEAVITT

"Responding to your letter - I will be ninety-one in June and am living with my wife who is eighty-six in the beautiful valley of Woodside on a lot of three acres covered with great oaks and redwoods, thirty-five miles from San Francisco near the border of the Stanford University grounds. We have recently celebrated our sixty-seventh anniversary of our marriage. At college my room was in old Stoughton. After college I attended the Divinity School for three years and thereafter as minister served churches (Unitarian) in San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Pasadena. Some years ago I received the honorary degree of D.D. from Oberlin College, an institution I had never before seen. Am now living out my last years happily in a place I purchased fifty years ago for this very purpose. Of course my life now is a very simple one as a retired clergyman."

GEORGE B. SCHULTE

"At first I taught in New York. This led to my becoming school principal in Orange, N.J., on the fringe of the Metropolitan area, at the foot of Orange Mountains. Here I could teach in the city, and live over the hills in the country beside a brook, and chop down a tree occasionally.

"I retired from teaching in 1934. It was not a very regular retirement, I imagine; circumstances presented an abundance of very interesting activities. First I contracted with developers for the construction of homes. Then I did war work at Edison's. Then, for two years, I helped a friend establish a decorating store and business. Then we sold our place where we had lived over fifty years, and moved to our present address. Here I began painting pictures of local old landmarks; one of these hangs in Clara Maass Memorial Hospital. It shows Clara's old farm home and customary farm activities before she became a nurse, and sacrificed her life cooperating with Dr. Walter Reed in his conquest of yellow fever. A most gratifying sequel to my school days has been the regular auld lang syne dinners given by the faculty of my last school on my recurring birthdays.

"My wife died in 1954. My son Donald sold his home, and we are all living together - his son, Glenn, studying aeronautics, and his daughter Marilyn studying for her M.D. degree.

"Now at 93 comes Philosophy! To my class of '90, their heirs and assigns, I bequeath the task of pinpointing the genetic link that binds together science and philosophy, throwing light on the purpose and destiny of people. Magno cum Benedicto."

RUSSELL TYSON

His business partner Graham Aldis '17 writes that Tyson "is in reasonably good health considering his age and continues to reside at 611 East Westminister Avenue, Lake Forest, Illinois."

GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT

"I reached my ninetieth birthday last September 23, and my daughter arranged a beautiful dinner for me, made up of friends and relatives of the Wheelwright Tribe. My daughter and one son were there, but the other son had to go abroad on an unexpected journey so was absent. I had the time of my life, and the other diners seemed to enjoy it.

"I still have my three children living, but my wife died in 1950. They are all married and each has two children and so far I have five great grandchildren. My older son is a successful rancher in Sausalito across from the Golden Gate from San Francisco. The younger son is a very successful psychologist in San Francisco.

"I have been practically retired from business for the past twenty years, but I still have a great deal of love for the company with which I was always connected and I go frequently to the Mill in Leominster which is now a part of The Mead Corporation.

"For forty years I was a director of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., from which I resigned about two years ago. I am still a Trustee of the Clinton Hospital.

"I have always taken a great deal of interest in Forestry and am still Vice President of the Mass. Forest and Park Association, and a director of the New England Forestry Foundation.

"Three years ago I suffered a paralytic stroke from which I have partially recovered, though my left arm is useless; otherwise I am in excellent health and thoroughly enjoying life."

CHARLES J. WHITE

"On December 26, 1958, I reached the age of 90 and I am not very keen about this event.

"My life is now one of leisure: the morning and evening papers with their crossword puzzles, many books, principally history or biography, and a novel after getting to bed. Very much writing is my lot. When my old eyes are tired then I indulge in solitaire.

"This has been my life since I retired from hospital and medical school and later from private practice - an unproductive existence, but not so with my descendants for I now possess eight grandchildren, all married, and twenty great-grand children.

"My wife died in January, 1957, thus ending a perfect marriage of sixty-three years, and my life has been a blank ever since."

41/18/52.

THE SECRETARY

I shall reach my ninetieth year in August. I find myself in excellent health. Last year I sold the house in Cambridge which I had occupied for 45 years and bought a modern ranch house on the outskirts of Belmont. I keep in close touch with Cambridge friends, interests and parish tasks which I still perform as Minister Emeritus of the First Church in Cambridge over which Alexander McKenzie reigned during our college years and of which I was the minister for 28 years until my retirement in 1940. Across the street from me here lives Professor S. K. Lothrop of Harvard, son of William S. H. Lothrop, Class of 1890.

Raymond Calkins '90

POSTSCRIPTUM

I did not attend morning Commencement exercises. If any of you were there of course I missed seeing you. I saw Gulick a week later. He told me that he was there and also that he had written me about himself, a letter which failed to reach me. He is well, living with his son at Scarsdale and has lately been elected to a learned Classical Society.

R.C.

41/18/53

11

42-54-231

Dear Sir:

I am aware that this request is out of the ordinary, but I am very much interested in a particular book that you have written This book is titled Africa and The World. After reading it throughly, I received a tremendous amount of literary wealth that I must pass on to my children, especially my son.

I have made an extensive search, and was told the book was out of print. So now I have no other alternative but to seek the direct source from which the literature sprang.Dr. Du Brois would you please give me information as to where I may purchase this book.

Very Truely yours,

Sherman Hawkins

Sherman Hawkins
215 E 44th St.
Chicago, Ill.

11

11

July 17, 1959

41-17-11

Mr. Sherman Hawkins
215 East 44th/ Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

The Book to which you refer is "THE WORLD AND AFRICA", published by the Viking Press in 1947. It is now out of print, but you will find it at most libraries, and perhaps pick it up in a second hand book store.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

N

41-18-91

215 East 44th Street
Chicago 53, Illinois
July 23, 1959

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am very grateful for the courtesy you extended in answering my letter. Before I had written, I was informed that the book "THE WORLD AND AFRICA" was out of print. Following this information I made an extensive search in the second hand book stores and libraries seeking this literature. If I may say so, sir, the book has such a dynamic force that it can't be readily had like an ordinary piece of literature. Dr. Du Bois if one of your assistants, would obtain this work for me, I would be more than happy to make any restitution you deem fit. If this cannot be done, sir, I thoroughly understand and appreciate your interest.

Very sincerly yours,

Sherman Hawkins

Sherman Hawkins

The Rutherford B. Hayes & Lucy Webb Hayes Foundation

Fremont, Ohio

July 15, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26 Street
New York 10, New York

41-18-1

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am happy to send you, with the compliments of the Officers and Trustees of the Hayes Foundation, and at the suggestion of the editor, a set of the source publication, Teach The Freeman: the correspondence of Rutherford B. Hayes and the Slater Fund for Negro Education 1881-1893, edited by Louis D. Rubin, Jr.

I hope you will find the publication acceptable.

Very truly yours,

Watt P. Marchman

Watt P. Marchman
Director

WPM:TL

August 7, 1939

41-17-10

Mr. Watt P. Marchman
Director of the Hayes Foundation
Fremont, Ohio

My dear Mr. Marchman:

Thank you very much for the two volumes of Rubin's "TEACH THE FREEMAN". I found there, copies of letters which I had written, but had not retained. I was very glad to have them. On the other hand, I wonder what has become of other letters concerning me, written by President Eliot, William James, and others.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Rutherford B. Hayes & Lucy Webb Hayes Foundation

Fremont, Ohio

August 24, 1959

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-One Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-18-2

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am so pleased that you find the two-volume set, Teach The Freeman, useful. In the volumes, we used primarily the original materials contained in this Library. In the research for the publication, we were successful in locating the autobiographical sketch of your self which ex-president Hayes read, your reports from Europe, and many of the letters of recommendation, contained in the Daniel C. Gilman Papers at the Johns Hopkins University. I understand that they are still there. We have microfilm copies of them in the Hayes Library.

Yours sincerely,

Watt P. Marchman
Director

WPM:TL

[Hayes Foundation]

September 10, 1959

Mr. Watt P. Marchman, Director
The Rutherford B. Hayes Foundation
Fremont, Ohio

41-18-3

My dear Mr. Marchman:

In reply to your letter of August 24th., may I ask if it would be possible for me to have reproductions of the microfilm copies of recommendation which are contained in the Gilman Papers of John Hopkins University, of which you have copies in your library.

I shall be glad to pay any expense.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[4 Nov. 1890]

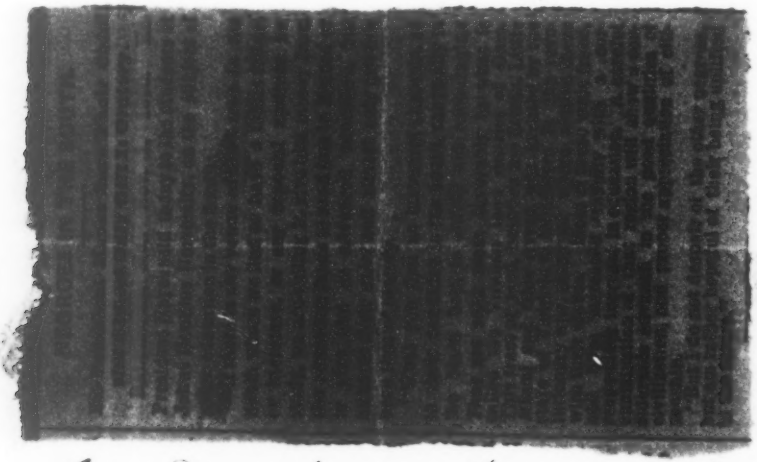
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

20 Hagg St.,
4 Nov 1890

Hon Rutherford B. Hayes,

Dear Sir:

The following clipping from the Boston Herald of Nov 2nd, has come to my notice:



If this be a true report of your words, I wish to lay my case before you.

I am a Negro, twenty three years of age next February, (23rd), and a graduate of Fisk University, '88. After leaving there I came to Harvard University

and entering the Junior class graduated in 1890. This year I have entered the Graduate School and am a candidate for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in Political Science. I have so far gained my education by teaching in the South, giving small lectures in the North, working in Hotels, Laundries, &c, and by various scholarships and the charity of friends. I have no money or property myself and am an orphan. My particular field in Political Science is the History of African Slavery from the economic and social stand point. The faculty of Harvard College have seen fit to recognize whatever ability I have by appointing me a Price Greenleaf aid, a Mathews Scholarship and finally for the

year 1899-90 to a fellowship. For further information as to my character and fitness for my line of work, I respectfully refer to the following gentlemen with whom you may communicate or whose written opinion I can procure and forward you:

President Eliot, of Harvard Univ.
Prof. N.S. Shaler, " "
Prof. F.G. Peabody, " "
Prof. Wm James, " "
Prof. A.B. Hart, " "
Prof. F.W. Taussig, " "
Frank Bolles, Esq., Sec. Harvard Coll.
President E.M. Cravath, Fisk Univ.
Prof. F.A. Chase, " "
President F.A. Hosmer, Oahu College,
Honolulu, H.I.
or the Dean of the Graduate School,
Harvard Univ.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

If it appears to you upon investigation that I show "any especial aptitude for study", I respectfully ask that I be sent to Europe to pursue my work in the continental universities, leaving the details of the work to the recommendations of the appropriate professors in Harvard.

If the extract above is not correct I pray you will pardon my ~~thus~~ trespassing.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

which will enable me to study in Europe one or two years.

Respectfully yours,
W.E.B. Du Bois.

P.S. I omitted stating that I am, in blood, about one half or more negro, and the rest French and Dutch

Du Bois
Ap - 91

Cambridge, Mass.,
April 19, 1890

Mr. Hayes,

Dear Sir:

You will have received by the time this reaches you, I think, testimonials from President Eliot, Prof. Shaler, Prof. Hart, and Prof. Peabody, of Harvard.

I will give you a brief statement of my case.

I was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., on the 23rd Feb. 1868. My grandparents, on my mothers side, were slaves among the Dutch in New York, on my fathers side, among the French in the West Indies. I was educated in the public schools of the town

Du Bois
Cambridge Apr. 91

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

I supported my self and practically supported my mother during my course thro' the High School (father having died when I was quite young) graduating there in June 1884. I then went South to Fisk University in Nashville Tenn., on the recommendation of Rev. C.C. Painter of the Indian Bureau, (to whom I am well known.) in September 1885. There I entered the Sophomore class and graduated in June 1888. I was supported while there by the contributions of my own Sunday-school in Gt. B. & three others, and by teaching summer schools in the country. In the fall of '88 I returned to Penn Greenleaf and at Harvard and entered the junior class. I supported myself by lectures, loans and prizes. The next year I held a Matthews scholarship and another prize which with readings delivered during the summer paid my way. I received my degree here in '90 (A.B., cum laude), being one of the Commencement speakers. I then entered the Graduate school & study Social science, and was appointed to the Bromfield Rogers Memorial Fellowship. I expect to spend next year here at the same work, after which I wish to spend a couple of years in study in Europe on the same subject.

I am in good physical condition as may be ascertained by the records of the Harvard Gymnasium.

I hereby respectfully apply to the board for a fellowship

Cambridge, 6 May, '91.

Hon. R. B. Hayes,

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of the 23, ult. let me say that I have enquired of the head of my department, Prof. Hart, and he informs me that the expence of study in Europe will be about six hundred dollars a year. It is of course possible that the second year would be cheaper than the first as one would know better how to economize. I think therefore that one thousand or eleven hundred dollars would suffice.

Respectfully, W. E. B. DuBois.

statements which injure us and which they cannot stand by.

That you have been looking for men to liberally educate in the past may be so, but it is certainly strange so few have heard of it. It was never mentioned during my three years stay at Fisk University, President Price of Livingstone has told me that he never heard of it, and students from various other Southern schools have expressed great surprise at the offer. The fact is that when I was wanting to come Harvard, while yet in the South, I wrote to Dr Hay good for a loan merely, and he never even answered my letter. I find men willing to help me thro' cheap theological schools, I find men willing to help me use my hands before I have got my brains in working order, I have an abundance of good wishes on hand, but I never found a man willing to help me get a Harvard Ph.D. Respectfully, W.E.B. DuBois

W. E. DuBois
Cambridge
May 25

Cambridge,
25 May '91.

Hon. R. B. Hayes,

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 2nd is at hand. I thank you for your kind wishes. You will pardon me perhaps if I add a few words of explanation as to my application.

The outcome of the matter is as I expected it would be. The announcement that any agency of the American people was willing to give a Negro a thoroughly liberal education and that it had been looking in vain for men to educate was to say the least rather startling. When the news-paper clipping was handed me in a company

of friends, my first impulse was to make in some public way a categorical statement denying that such an offer had ever been made known to colored students. I saw this would be injudicious and fruitless, and I therefore determined on the plan of applying myself. I did so and have been refused along with "a number of cases" beside mine. As to my case I personally care little – I am perfectly capable of fighting alone for an education if the Trustees do not see fit to help me. On the other hand the injury you have – unwittingly I trust – done the race I represent and am not ashamed of, is almost irreparable. You went before a number of keenly observant men who looked upon you as an authority in the matter, and told them in substance that the Negroes of the United States either couldn't or wouldn't embrace a most liberal opportunity for advancement. That statement went all over the country. When now finally you receive them of your applications for the fulfillment of that offer, the offer is suddenly withdrawn, while the impression still remains. If the offer was an experiment you ought to have had at least one case before withdrawing it; if you have given aid before (and I mean here toward liberal education – not toward training plowmen) then your statement at John Hopkins was partial.

From the above facts I think you owe an apology to the Negro people. We are ready to furnish competent men for every European scholarship furnished us off-hand. But we can't educate ourselves on nothing and we can't have the moral courage, if in the midst of our sink, our friends turn public sentiment against us by making

THE RUTHERFORD B. HAYES LIBRARY

FREMONT, OHIO

The Library's museum, occupying two floors, contains many personal items from the lives of President and Mrs. Hayes and of their children. There is also a research library for the Hayes period in American history, containing many thousands of books and manuscripts. The building is freely open to the public.

14007-B

Genuine Natural Color Made By DEXTER PRESS, Inc., West Nyack, N. Y.

PLACE STAMP HERE

POST CARD

41|18|1

C. T. H. Benjamin B

[CHAFFRON-BENJAMIN]

P.O. Box 282
Kumasi
21st July 1959

41-18-129

Dear Dr Du Bois,

The stream of life has flowed very rapidly since last I wrote to you, but I do hope that all is well with your health and affairs.

I as a nationalist cannot thank you too well for the essential quota of contributions made by you towards the awakening of the peoples of Africa; in particular, Ghana. Certainly, for serving your Race and a crucified humanity well, there is a reserved place for you in the divine 'Valhalla'. May the great God be your succour and a tower of strength.

You will please permit me to make a request of you. I have four young relatives who are desirous of prosecuting studies in Agriculture and Mechanic Engineering in any part of the United States of America. Unfortunately, they are young men of infinite financial equipment and could not afford the necessary outlay to cover the cost of their training.

They wish to take practical Agriculture and Mechanical training in any Negro or other institution of learning while at the same time earn their living. Is it possible for you to give a helping hand in securing places for them in some such

statistics & training?

I am awaiting a reply to this query with an anxious pride. With renewed thanks and warm regards.

I remain
Yours Respectfully & Sincerely
C. J. H. Benjamin

To
Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, U.S.A.

41-18-130

August 20, 1959

Mr. C. F. H. Benjamin
P. O. Box 282
Kumasi, Nigeria,
West Africa

My dear Mr. Benjamin:

I have your letter of July 28th. I regret to say that I am now retired from active work, and have no connection with any agencies which furnish scholarships. I regret therefore that I can be of no use to you, in spite of my great interest in African education.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

H

165 Sanford Pl.
Stratford, Conn.
Nov. 16, 1959

41-17-23

Dear Sir,

As a student and teacher of U.S. History, I have become interested in American historiography.

In some of my papers in the past I have written about the American Negro in our society. At present I am engaged in producing a paper on you as an American historiographer. It is in this regard that I write to you.

In addition to regular research sources, I am hoping that you can

help me to present an authentic and well-rounded report concerning you and your place among writers of N. L. History.

Are there some special points in your philosophy that I should bring out? Do you feel strongly for or against particular writers of the present and past? What is your viewpoint on the integration question today? Do you have any predictions as to the future outlook of the Negro in our

D2-7-1-14

society? What mistakes do you feel have been made?

Finally, what are the sources you consider best biographically and critically about you and your writings?

I have asked several questions; answers to even a part of them would be greatly appreciated; this also applies to any kind of additions you might like to make.

Respectfully yours

Carlton F. Wells

(Public school teachers)

41-17-25

H

December 1, 1959

Mr. Carlton P. Helwig
165 Sanford Place
Stratford, Connecticut

My dear Mr. Helwig:

41-17-21

Answering your letter of November 16th, I am afraid I can only refer you to what I have already written. In BLACK RECONSTRUCTION for instance, particularly the last chapter, you will find my estimate of various writers about the American Negro in our history. On school integration I have not written much except some articles in the National Guardian. Of course it is a great step in the right direction, but it is not being enforced.

The best sources of information about my work will be found in my books. A list of these is published under my biography in WHO'S WHO and also in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

[Hermann]

A

Douala le 25 Février 1959

P. D. T I M B A H e r m a n n
Retraité des P.T.T.
Demeurant à Bonadibong-Akwa B.P.5.103
D O U A L A./-
(Cameroun)

a Monsieur le DR. N. E. B. D U B O I S
31 Grace Court
Brookly N E W - Y O R K City
N. Y. U. S. A.

41-18-20

Cher Monsieur,

Je suis un ex employé des postes et télécommunications en retraite- et père de 20 enfants dont les 3/4 sont encore mineurs.-

Je me vois dans l'incapacité d'assurer à mes enfants - a 4 au moins - une éducation intellectuelle moderne.

Je me permets de vous écrire pour vous demander si votre haut esprit d'humanité peut faire assurer à quelques uns de mes enfants une éducation intellectuelle et morale nécessaires de nos jours -s.- Dans l'affirmative, je vous prie de me tenir informé dans les meilleurs délais et de me communiquer les conditions.

Si vous ne pouvez assurer à mes fils cette éducation, je vous demanderais de me mettre en relation avec un personnage ou un établissement de bienfaisance, qu'on nous rapporte exister en Amérique

Je vous prie de croire, cher Monsieur, à l'expression de ma haute considération./-

C

CCNY

975 Lincoln Place
Brooklyn 13,New York
December 3, 1959
(HY: 3-4772)

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

41-18-183

Dear Doctor DuBois:

We, the members of the Day Session College Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, would like to know if it would be possible for you to speak at the Uptown Division of City College on Thursday, December 17, from 12:30 to 2 p.m. Or, if that date is not convenient, would you be able to speak on any other day of that week (from Monday, December 14 to Friday, December 18) about 3 o'clock in the afternoon? If possible, we would prefer Thursday of that week since there are no classes at the college between the above hours and more students would be available. Unfortunately, we are not able to pay you for your services, but we can provide a car for your transportation to and from the college.

The general theme for discussion is, "The Negro at the Cross-Roads of Freedom- Which Path Should He Take?" You may speak on this topic from any aspect that you wish, for your recent trip to Asia and your present and past direct experience with the Negro situation here in the United States would certainly provide us with the necessary wide perspective on this subject.

You may send your reply to Robert Hill, Chairman of the Program Committee, at the above address. Or, if your prefer, you may send it directly to the college at the following address:

NAACP College Chapter (Day Session)
College of the City of New York (CCNY)
Finley Hall, South Campus
Convent Avenue & 133rd Street
New York, New York

Regardless of your reply, Doctor DuBois, we thank you very much for the consideration.

Yours truly,
Robert B. Hill
Robert B. Hill

Dec. 5, 1959

Dear Mr. Hill:

Answering your letter of December 3, may I say that I can speak for you on December 17, Thursday at 12:30. My fee is $50 and transportation. Also I think that I should remind you that the National Office of the NAACP usually objects to having any branch use my services.. If my terms are accepted my subject will be "The Negro at the Crossroads of the Twentieth Century".

Very sincerely,

W.E.B.u BOIS

28-8-1-14

a certified true copy
forwarded to Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

N

265 Adams Street
Buffalo 6, New York
August 10, 1959

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

41-17-150

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

This is not an easy letter for me to write because I know how conscientious a man you are and yet it is a letter that I must write.

I am a member of the NAACP, as well as a student of Negro history. I am fairly well acquainted with the life of Walter White and I have some understanding of the responsibility you have as NAACP executive secretary.

Being interested in the NAACP and naturally, the development of the Negro in the United States and the increasing influence of the Negro in world affairs encompassing both the United States and Africa, I am also reasonably familiar with the life and achievements of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois.

I attended the recent 50th Anniversary NAACP Convention and, like many others, was disappointed to learn later that Dr. Du Bois had not been invited. I was more than disappointed, I was wounded and embarrassed. I cannot understand the failure to invite so significant a man in the history of the Negro in the United States and in the development of the NAACP itself and the only living founder of the NAACP!

For me to even attempt to list the contributions of DuBois to the Negro's struggle for Civil Rights and first-class citizenship would not be reasonable, besides, you, I am sure are more familiar with the life of W.E.B. DuBois and his contributions, manifold as they are, to the world in which we live, than I am.

If there is one single Negro in the United States today, who merits the title "greatest"----then unquestionably DuBois is that man---a lifetime of distinquished and honorable service for his people and his country---what more can any man give? What more can we possibly expect? DuBois, in fact, ranks with the great men of the world.

I do not know who was responsible for the oversight or if it was intentional or unintentional; in any event it is inexcusable. As a people we have never really appreciated Du Bois and now---this final discourtesy to the type man that is born to any people only once in a century.

Mr. Wilkins, if there is any way of making amends, I urge, implore and plead with you that amends be made. Perhaps the Spingarn Medal---I am sure DuBois has received it. It matters not, I suggest his name again, not for any one thing specifically but for a lifetime of glorious efforts and achievements for "Freedom, Civil Rights, Progress." Yes, I wish to go on record as recommending that the 1959 Spingarn Medal go to DuBois---scholar, gentleman, writer, leader, thinker, teacher, speaker, and a man--- in whom each and every one of us can take justifiable pride.

Many people feel as I do, but I don't sup ose many will take the time to write you, Mr. Wilkins. If there is available a list of Spingarn Medal winners to date, please forward the same to me.

I sincerely hope that you and other officials of the NAACP will recognize that a grave error was made in not inviting Dr. W.E.B. DuBois to the 50th Anniversary Convention. It was an opportunity that the NAACP will not have again.

Respectfully submitted,

Garfield Hinton

Garfield Hinton

41-17-151

265 Adams Street
Buffalo 6, New York
August 12, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois,

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your recent trip and to say how pleased I am that you received your passport.

Perhaps you can help me. I am seeking copies of "The Souls of Black Folk," and "The World and Africa." Do you know where I can obtain copies of these two volumes? I would also like to know what other of your works are in print or available and where they can be obtained.

I have copies of "Black Reconstruction" and "Color and Democracy."

41-17-152

Sincerely yours,

Garfield Hinton

Garfield Hinton

August 21, 1950

41-17-153

Mr. Garfield Hinton
265 Adams Street
Buffalo 6, New York

My dear Mr. Hinton:

I thank you for your letter of August 12th. I regret that I cannot furnish you copies of either of the books you mentioned. Practically all my works are out of print. A few others, however, will be on the market soon.
I appreciate your communication to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

TELEPHONE NORMAL 7-6800

WILLIAM HENRY HUFF
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
(HUFF BUILDING)
6532 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

December 7, 1959

Cress Books
67 West 44th Street
New York 36, New York

Gentlemen:

Two things are on my mind, first, I have just completed a novel entitled "LOW GROUND OF SORROW" which I desire to be published. It deals with peonage, injustice and second class citizenship.

Second, I am desirous of finding someone who will print in paper back "THE WORLD AND AFRICA" a Viking published, the author being Dr. W.E.B. Dubois. I want to see this book in the hand of every Negro student in this country, Africa, the West Indies, and wherever Negro students may be found.

Whoever publishes the book, I want the royalties to go to Dr. Dubois. I am not interested for a monetary consideration.

Please let me hear from you on both matters at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

WHH:cj
cc: Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
R.R. Bowker
Avon Publishing Company

41/17/15

COPY

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät
Der Dekan

Berlin C 2, Spandauer Str. 1
Telefon ~~12638~~ 510186

Herrn
Rechtsanwalt
William L.Patterson
Nr.1268 President Street
Brooklyn New York

Ihr Schreiben	Ihr Zeichen	Unser Zeichen	Datum
		Dr.Mo./Kr.	7.4.1959

Betrifft

Sehr geehrter Herr Rechtsanwalt!

/ Ich bitte Sie, anliegenden Brief Herrn Prof. Du Bois zuzustellen.

Für Ihre Mühewaltung danke ich Ihnen verbindlichst.

Hochachtungsvoll

(Prof.Dr.Mohrmann)
Dekan

(120) B 0127 10 153

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE
FAKULTÄT

Der Dekan

BERLIN C 2, Spandauer Str. 1
Telefon XXXXX 510186

den 7.April 1959
Dr.Mo./Kr.

Herrn
Prof.Dr.Dr.h.c.W.E.B. Du Bois
Brooklyn - New York

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Anläßlich Ihres Besuches in Berlin, der uns noch in bester Erinnerung ist, erlaubte ich mir, Sie bereits darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß unsere Universität im Jahre 1960 ihre 150-Jahrfeier hat. Rektor und Senat haben aus diesem Anlaß beschlossen, daß ehemalige Angehörige unserer Universität - auch Studenten - die sich in der Welt einen Namen erworben haben, gebeten werden, eine Veröffentlichung für einen Sammelband zur Verfügung zu stellen. Ich wurde von Sr.Magnifizenz gebeten, daß ich Ihnen diese Bitte vortrage.

Es braucht keine unbedingt neue Arbeit zu sein; aber eine Arbeit, die noch nicht in deutscher Sprache veröffentlicht ist. Persönlich würde ich mich auch sehr freuen, wenn ein kleiner Beitrag von Ihnen in den Universitätsbänden aus Anlaß der 150-Jahrfeier erscheinen würde, da Sie ja Ihre Universitätszeit in Berlin in so guter Erinnerung haben. Noch schöner wäre es, wenn Sie Gelegenheit haben würden, persönlich an der Feier teilzunehmen. Auf jeden Fall werden wir uns erlauben, Ihnen eine Einladung zuzustellen.

Mit vielen herzlichen Grüßen
auch an Shirley Graham

Ihr

Mohrmann
(Prof.Dr.Mohrmann)

LEHRE UND FORSCHUNG IM DIENST DES FRIEDENS

(120) B 10127 2 153

3rd
1064
Herkimer St

Abschrift

D e r D e k a n

den 7.April 1959
Dr.Mo./Kr.

Herrn
Prof.Dr.Dr.h.C. W.E.B. Du Bois
Brooklyn - New York

41-12-17

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Anläßlich Ihres Besuches in Berlin, der uns noch in bester Erinnerung ist, erlaubte ich mir, Sie bereits darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß unsere Universität im Jahre 1960 ihre 150-Jahrfeier hat. R-ektor und Senat haben aus diesem Anlaß beschlossen, daß ehemalige Angehörige unserer Universität - auch Studenten - die sich in der Welt einen Namen erworben haben, gebeten werden, eine Veröffentlichung für einen Sammelband zur Verfügung zu stellen. Ich wurde von Sr.Magnifizenz gebeten, daß ich Ihnen diese Bitte vortrage.

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Mit vielen herzlichen Grüßen
auch an Shirley Graham

Ihr

gez. Prof.Dr.Mohrmann

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE
FAKULTÄT

Der Dekan

BERLIN C 2, Spandauer Str. 1
Telefon XXXXX 510186

den 11.Mai 1959
Dr.Mo./Kr.

Herrn
Prof.Dr.Dr.h.c. W.E.B. Du Bois
Brooklyn - New York

41-17-16

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Du Bois!
Liebe Frau Graham!

Im Namen des Rates der Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin ist es mir eine große Freude, Ihnen zur Verleihung des Lenin-Friedenspreises die herzlichsten Glückwünsche zu übermitteln.

Wir haben in diesen Tagen oft an Sie und die schönen Stunden, die wir zusammen in Berlin verlebt haben, gedacht.

Ich habe schon vor einiger Zeit versucht, einen Brief über New York an Sie zu richten. Da ich nicht weiß, ob Sie diesen Brief erhalten haben, erlaube ich mir, eine Abschrift beizulegen. Für eine Antwort wäre ich sehr verbunden. Das Manuskript müßte etwa bis Anfang Oktober in Berlin vorliegen.

Mit vielen herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr

(Prof.Dr.Mohrmann)

LEHRE UND FORSCHUNG DIENEN DES FRIEDENS

(120) B 10127 2 153

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE
FAKULTÄT

BERLIN C 2, Spandauer Str. 1
Telefon ~~xxxxx~~ 510186

Der Dekan

den 14.8.1959
Dr.Mo./Kr.

41-18-137

Herrn
Prof.Dr.Dr.h.c. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Als Anlage das Heft unserer Wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift, in dem auch Ihr Vortrag, den Sie im vorigen Jahr an unserer Universität gehalten haben, abgedruckt ist.

Ich hoffe, daß es Ihnen und Ihrer lieben Frau recht gut geht. Wir denken noch oft zurück an die Tage, die wir zusammen in Berlin verbrachten.

Vor einiger Zeit hatte ich schon einmal an Sie einen Brief wegen unseres Universitäts-Jubiläums im nächsten Jahre (150-Jahrfeier) gerichtet. Wir geben aus diesem Anlaß einen Sammelband mit Aufsätzen heraus und würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie uns auch eine Arbeit zur Verfügung stellen könnten. Vielleicht höre ich bald etwas von Ihnen und verbleibe

mit herzlichem Gruß
Ihr ergebener

(Prof.Dr.Mohrmann)
Dekan

LEHRE UND FORSCHUNG DIENEN DES FRIEDENS

(120) B 10127 2 153

October 28, 1959

Prof. Dr. Mohrmann
Humboldt University
Spandauer Street 1
Berlin C 2,
Germany

41-17-18

Dear Dr. Mohrmann:

Enclosed is the chapter from an autobiography which I have just finished, but which is unpublished. It is called "A Soliloquy on Viewing my Life in the Last Decade of its First Century." This is chapter ten outlining my experiences in Europe as a young man of twenty-four. It may be too long for your purposes, in which case cut it down in any way that you might wish. I am sorry that this will reach you so late but as Mrs. Du Bois has explained we only came across your request a few days ago.

My best regards to you, Mrs. Mohrmann and all the friends we met last year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

B

WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE FAKULTÄT
DER
HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN
Der Dekan

BERLIN C 2, den 2.11.1959
Spandauer Str. 1
Telefon 51 01 86
Bankverbindung: Deutsche Notenbank Berlin
Kto.-Nr. 11 27 600
Dr.Mo/Kr.

W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-18-59

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!
Sehr geehrte Frau Shirley Graham!

Ich bestätige den Empfang Ihres Briefes und auch des Aufsatzes von Herrn Prof.Du Bois, der uns große Freude bereitet hat.

Ich habe heute an den Rektor der Humboldt-Universität geschrieben, daß Ihnen rechtzeitig eine Einladung zur 150-Jahrfeier zugestellt wird.

Meine Frau hat sich über den Brief gefreut und wird Ihnen noch persönlich schreiben.

Ich danke Ihnen nochmals und auch im Namen der Kollegen und erwidere die vielen Grüße, die ich auch Ihnen übermitteln soll.

Mit großer Hochachtung
und Verehrung
Ihr

Mohrmann
(Prof.Dr.Mohrmann)

(92) Bm G 084/59. 05

[Hungarian Academy of Sciences]

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BUDAPEST, January 27, 1959.
V., ROOSEVELT TÉR 9.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
AKADÉMIA BUDAPEST

NO.:

X

41-18-228

Dear Professor Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your letter of December 10, 1958 that has unfortunately reached us with a delay.

We would be very pleased to welcome you in Hungary on your return trip from Moscow and I feel honoured to invite you to come and spend 10 days in Hungary as a guest of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Hoping that you will be able to accept our invitation and honour our Academy by your visit, we are

very sincerely yours

D. Rusznyák

István Rusznyák
president

Professor
W.E.B. Du Bois
MOSCOW .

46777/58 Akadémiai Ny.

[Hungarian Academy of Sciences]

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
ВЕНГЕРСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК

Будапешт, 29 января 1959 г.
V., ROOSEVELT TÉR 9.

Адрес для телеграмм:
AKADÉMIA BUDAPEST

No.: 602-1/3/59.

Комитету Советского Союза в Защиту Мира,
М о с к в а

41-18-229

Глубокоуважаемые товарищи!

Прошу Вас не отказать в любезности передать прилагаемое письмо - приглашение гостящему у Вас профессору Дю Боа, почетному члену Венгерской Академии наук.

Заранее выражаю благодарность.

С искренним уважением

Начальник Иностранного Отдела
Венгерской Академии наук

П. Ваш-Золтан

/ П.Ваш-Золтан /

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA Nemzetközi Kapcsolatok Osztálya

43594/57 Akadémiai Ny., Budapest

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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41-18-50

=N BA225 UYL462 (32)

SY CDV426 74 PD INTL FR=CD BUDAPEST VIA FRENCH 6 1730=
PROF W E B DU BOIS=
31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN 1 NY USA=

1959 MAY 6 PM 4 05

ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES I TENDER YOU MY HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR DISTINCTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE STOP WE WISH YOU GOOD HEALTH AND FURTHER SUCCESS IN YOUR ACTIVITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND FOR THE GOOD OF MANKIND=
ISTVAN RUSZNYAK PRESIDENT OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES==

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BUDAPEST, June 18, 1959.
V., ROOSEVELT TÉR 9.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
AKADÉMIA BUDAPEST

NO.: 6043/1/59.

X Hungary

Professor W.E.B. DU BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

41-17-12

I was very sorry to learn from your letter of June 1, 1959 that we shall not have the pleasure of your visit this time. If you ever get another chance to come to Europe, we shall always be pleased to greet you in Hungary as a guest of our Academy.

Please let me inform you that the diploma of your membership in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has been forwarded to you by the means of the Hungarian Legation in Washington.

Hoping that once we shall have the honour to meet you in Hungary, I am

very sincerely yours

I. Rusznyák

István Rusznyák
president

46777/58 Akadémiai Ny.

1959

Sincere wishes for a peaceful and succesful

New Year

from

the HUNGARIAN PEACE COMMITTEE

Budapest

J. Conrad

[Hungarian Peace Council]

ORSZÁGOS BÉKETANÁCS
CONSEIL HONGROIS DE LA PAIX
BUDAPEST
V. BELGRÁD RKP. 24.
TELEPHONE: 182-850

L

Mr.
William Du Bois

41-18-51

Dear Friend,

It has been a welcome news for us that you were awarded the " International Lenin Peace-Prize " for your unrelenting activity in the interest of world peace.

I should like, on this occasion, on behalf of all Hungarian fighters for peace, to wish you further success and to express our sincere good wishes.

Budapest, May 15. 1959.

Sincerely yours

János Hantos

/: János Hantos :/
secretary

[HUNGARY]

LEGATION OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

September 28, 1959.

Professor W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

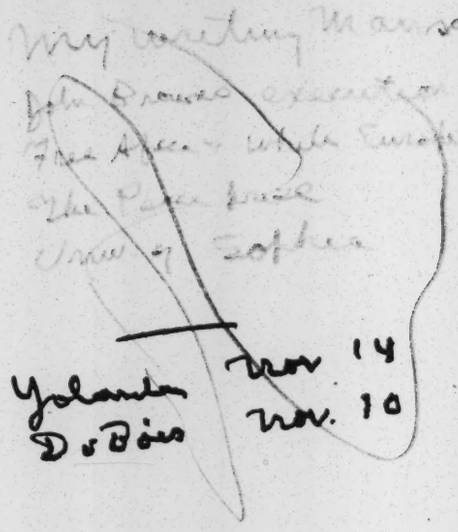
41-17-26

In confirmation of the telephone call you and Mr. Czottner had the other day, I wish to invite you to the presentation of the diploma bestowed on you by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The presentation will be attended by our good friends. It will take place on Friday, October 2, 1959 at 6 P.M. at the Hungarian Mission to the United Nations, 10 East 75th Street, New York City.

Faithfully yours,

Tibor Zádor
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.


Yolande Nov 14
Du Bois Nov. 10

D

CABLES: IMPUBPRODS
ALGONQUIN 5-7559

Imported Publications & Products
4 WEST 16TH STREET - NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

November 25th 1959

W.E B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1 NY

Dear Br. Du Bois:

41-18-230

This firm sells the magazine--

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS.

When the June 1959 issue arrived with the poem I SING TO CHINA, it was immediately sold out. So we ordered more copies and when these arrived they were immediately sold out. And when our third shipment arrived, the same . We have only a very few copies left unsold. We wrote to China suggesting that they print the Poem in a booklet form. The answer came back, that it was being published in this county (USA) and therefore it would not be practical to publish it in China also in booklet form.

It is ~~most~~ so wonderful to see the light appear in the eyes of our ~~customers~~ customers, when we tell them-- " yes , we have a copy of China Reconstructs with Dr. Du Bois poem".

It is a wonderful poem.

Thank you for it.

With deepest respect and sincere wishes.

P.S Separately we are ~~sending~~ sending you a copy of CHINA RECONSTRUCTS June 1958 upon request of a friend.

(Mrs.) Margaret Cowl, manager

4773.01
2500
2193.01

December 2, 1959

Mrs. Margaret Cowl
c/o Imported Publications and Products
4 West 16 Street
New York 11, New York

My dear Mrs. Cowl:

Thank you for the copy of my poem in CHINA RECONSTRUCTS. I am glad to know that they are being distributed.

I do not know whether it is published here in the United States, but would like to hear of it if you happen to find out anything about it.

Thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

[1959]

RS 72

MOSCOU 46 6 1620=

ELT- WILLIAM DU BOIS SVENSKA FREDSCOMMITEN BOX 681 STOCKHOLM/1

DOROGOI WILLIAM DU BOIS INSTITUT ISTORII AKADEMII NAUK SSSR
SERDECHNO POSDRAVLAET VAS PRISUJDENIEM MEJDUNARODNOI LENINSKOI
PREMII MIRA JELAEM VAM SDOROVIA DOLGIH LET JISNI
USPESCHNOI RABOTI NOVIH DOSTIJENII BORGE SA MIR DRUJBU MEJDU
NARODAMI

DIREKTOR INSTITUTA ISTORII HVOSTOV

41-18-44

COLL 681 STOCKHOLM/1

- TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio
- TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio
- TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio
- TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio

TELEGRAM.

Tjänsteanmärkningar:

Urgent	iltelegram	FS	vidaresändes	PC	mottagn.-bevis	TF	uttelefoneras
ELT / LT	brevtelegram	GP	poste restante	RP	svar betalt	TR	télégraphe restant
		MP	egenhändigt	TC	kollationeras	XP	extrabud betalt

1959 MAY 6 17 54

BF.

TELEGRAM.

Tjänsteanmärkningar:

Urgent	iltelegram	FS	vidaresändes	PC	mottagn.-bevis	TF	uttelefoneras
EL / LT	brevtelegram	GP	poste restante	RP	svar betalt	TR	télégraphe restant
		MP	egenhändigt	TC	kollationeras	XP	extrabud betalt

1959 MAY 6 17 50

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

P

41-116-12

Vienna, 4 August 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Our Department of Reference and Research, having drawn up its programme for the remainder of the year, proposes to publish in December a brochure on the theme: 'Developments in Africa and the Struggle for World Peace.' This will appear as one of our series 'Current Articles, Interviews and Statements on Disarmament, Peaceful Coexistence and International Cooperation' in the form of a cyclostyled brochure with a total edition of about 800 in the four languages - English, French, Spanish and German.

Should you have the time, and inclination, to write on this subject we would be extremely grateful. We have in mind an article of anywhere between ten and thirty pages in length.

It is our intention to produce next year a number of brochures on Africa, each dealing with the situation in a particular country or region. Perhaps, if you do not feel attracted to the general theme, you might like to write on one of these more restricted topics.

Please accept, for yourself and your wife, our warmest good wishes for your good health and successful work.

Yours sincerely,

B. Ganjushkin
Department of Reference and Research

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Landerbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 30 September 1959

Dr. W.E.B. du Bois
New-York

Dear Friends,

As you are no doubt aware, the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace has recommended the celebration of the anniversaries of some great cultural figures in 1960.

To ensure the success of the celebration of these anniversaries it is indispensable that the National Movements receive material on these figures: biographies, extracts of their works, articles, etc.

We would therefore ask you to be so good as to send us some material in the shortest possible time so that we can send it out.

The Bulletin also intends to devote a special issue in the coming period to these cultural anniversaries and the same material would help them in getting out this number.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the ~~Executive~~ Board

F. Vigne

P.S.: We would require material from your country on Mark TWAIN (1835 - 1910).

411/16/2

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41/110/4

Vienna, 12 October 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
USA

Dear Friends,

You will understand that it is very important to make widely known the appeals, resolutions and other documents adopted by the leading bodies of the World Peace Movement. You know too that publication in the press is an important and effective way of publicising the documents of the World Council of Peace.

Yet we know that in a number of countries these documents are either not published in the press at all or only extracts are used. This was the case with the documents of the Stockholm session of the W.C.P. and also with those of the Presidential Committee held in Prague on 21-22 September.

Up till now, so far as we know, the documents of the Presidential Committee have only been published in Austria in the "Volksstimme", in Italy in "Unita", and in Brazil, Lebanon, Iraq, the USSR and the other Socialist countries.

Perhaps there are special reasons that prevented publication of these texts. If so, we would be happy to know them. It would be desirable for National Committees to study this question very closely.

We should be grateful for your views on this matter.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

Professor V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

P

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Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

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Vienna, 24 October 1959

41/116/5

Dear Friends,

We have already informed you that, following the banning of the Federal Republic Peace Committee last Spring, a trial is now being prepared against seven members of the Peace Movement in the Federal German Republic. Those accused by the Attorney General include Mrs. Edith Hoereth-Menge, Mr. Erwin Eckert and Mr. Walter Diehl, all three members of the World Council of Peace. According to the latest information received, the trial is to start at the beginning of November in Düsseldorf.

The indictment demands that these friends, who for years have been doing intensive work for peace, be condemned as the ringleaders of a so-called secret organisation carrying on criminal activity directed against the security of the State. According to the indictment they have undermined the constitutional basis of the Federal Republic with a view to destroying it by their struggle against the revival of militarism and the incorporation of the Federal Republic in NATO, and by their opposition to the nuclear arming of the Bundeswehr. This trial is a striking manifestation of the cold war and it is an attempt to convict men and women working for peace of treason and to make them out to be criminals so as to paralyse the work of peace organisations. Through them this is an attack on the whole World Peace Movement.

The peace forces have won great victories in their struggle. The ice of the cold war is beginning to melt and breaches are appearing in the barriers of distrust that separate the peoples. A dialogue has begun between statesmen and a summit conference of the great powers is near at hand. It is precisely at this moment that criminal procedure is being taken against members of the Peace Movement in the Federal Republic. The trial is intended to provide those who want to cling to the cold war with the means of undermining the growing hopes of a world-wide relaxation of tension.

The Peace Movement cannot stand by, it must counter this attempt to torpedo the efforts to further the relaxation of tension. We feel that an effort by all is necessary to parry the blow that is being aimed at the Peace Movement in the Federal German Republic, and we would recall the extensive means and rich experience that National Peace Movements have in mobilising public opinion. The public in all countries must, we feel, be alerted through meetings, by sending letters, messages, telegrams and delegations of observers, and by preparing other practical forms of protest in accordance with the possibilities in each country. Thus a broad movement of opinion willarise to express the indignation felt by all peaceful people in relation

./.

to the trial. An end must be made of the persecution of peace workers in the Federal Republic, and they must be enabled to carry out their activity freely!

* * *

The defence of our accused friends has been entrusted to the following lawyers:

Dr. D. Posser, Essen, Lindenallee 5

Dr. W. Amman, Heidelberg, Untere Neckarstrasse 17

Heinrich Hannover, Bremen, U.L. Frauenkirchhof 24/25

All correspondence should be sent to these addresses.

The Aid Fund is being managed by Dr. Amman :

Heidelberger Volksbank, Postscheckkonto Nr. 753;
Postscheckamt Karlsruhe, Anderkonto Dr Amman Nr. 7,500.

We would ask you to pay into this account all sums collected for the defence of the accused through meetings, collections and in any other way.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

Professor V. Chkhikvadse

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

41/116/24

Vienna, 24 November 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
USA

Dear Friends,

As you know, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has made an appeal to celebrate 1 December 1959, as in the countries of Asia and Africa in the past years, as a day of struggle against colonialism with the slogan of "Leave Africa".

We are writing to the National Peace Committees to recommend that they also take part in this day of struggle against colonialism and for peace.

We are certain that in your country too this day will be the occasion of a whole number of demonstrations in which your National Movement will also take part.

We would be grateful if you would let us know what you are planning to do in this respect and if you would also advise the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference of African Peoples.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

for the Executive Board

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

Secretariat: Afro-Asian Peoples Conference
89, Abdel-Aziz Al Saoud
Manial El-Roda
Cairo
U. A. R.

M. Diallo Abdoulaye
General Secretary of the
All African People's Conference
Accra - Ghana.

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411/1511/17

Vienna, 25 November 1959

Dear Friends,

We enclose herewith a statement by Professor J.D. Bernal, F.R.S., on the arrest of Prince Souphanouvong and other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party in Laos.

We would be grateful if you could make it as widely known as possible.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Technical Secretariat

Aditya Sen

A. Sen

ENCL:

P

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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41/116/13

Vienna, 26 November 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
U.S.A.

Dear Friends,

As you know, one of the Gold Medals awarded at the 10th Anniversary Session of the W.C.P. was given posthumously to Dr. T.B. Cunha, leader of the Goan liberation movement. Our Indian friends have informed us that the Cunha Memorial Committee are editing the biography and works of T.B. Cunha and would be grateful if national committees could place orders for this book. If national committees could buy a certain number of copies of this book for distribution in their countries, it would not only aid the Cunha Memorial Committee morally and materially, but would also help make known the life and works of this national leader who devoted his life to peace and the freedom of his people.

We would ask national committees to place their orders with the All India Peace Council, 14 Munshi Niketan, Kamla Market, New Delhi.

With our best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
For the Executive Board

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

P

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

ank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

41/116/22

Vienna, 10 December 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
USA

Dear Friends,

We recall our letter of 24 October last in which we drew your attention to the political trial of seven representatives of the Peace Committee of the Federal German Republic. In a number of countries National Peace Committees have already obtained good and effective protests from the public with the support of well-known personalities and authoritative organisations.

These acts of solidarity with our German friends have had positive results and have made themselves felt on the course of the trial.

For their part, our friends appearing before the IVth political tribunal in Düsseldorf are proving with facts and documents that the motive of their action was sincere and justified concern at political developments in the Federal German Republic. They are embracing unreservedly the principles, aims and demands of the World Peace Movement and defending them with ardour. They are accusing the political forces which have opposed all past and present efforts to end the cold war and bring about relaxation of international political tension. They are personally paying for the democratic right of every citizen of the Federal Republic to work unhindered for the maintenance and preservation of peace.

In these circumstances, our German friends need even stronger international support and evidence of solidarity with them in their struggle. We are therefore calling on you once again to alert public opinion in your country against this trial.

Send protest letters to the Federal Republic's embassy in your country, send also protest letters and testimony to the defence counsel, and whenever possible send delegations and observers to Düsseldorf.

It is of the greatest importance that the press should report the trial extensively.

This help is needed quickly since the court proceedings are due to end on 10 January 1960.

With our thanks and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

F. Vigne

P

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 30 December 1959

Prof. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31, Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
New York
USA

39-46-2

Dear Friend,

As you will have heard, there is to be a Conference of African Peoples in Tunis from 25 to 31 January 1960. This Conference will not only play a big and effective part in the struggle to eliminate colonialism in Africa but will also be a great demonstration for peace.

We are greatly pleased at the contribution the African peoples have made to the struggle for peace, and in this spirit we have a very great interest in this Conference and intend to express there the World Peace Movement's support for the African peoples. We think it is very necessary to strengthen our bonds with African organisations and to develop and increase the prestige and authority of our Movement.

The prestige and authority you enjoy among these organisations would be a very great help to us in this. We are sure that you will be ready to support this Conference by sending it a message. We would therefore ask you to consider whether it would be possible for our delegate to the Conference to take with him and read out any message you may decide to send. This would help us to achieve the aims mentioned above.

Should you consider it desirable to entrust us with your message we would ask you to send it to us so that we can make the necessary arrangements to send it to our representatives to the Conference.

With the same object in view, we would like to ask you to write a 2,000 word article for the Bulletin of the World Council of Peace dealing with Africa and more specifically with the African theme you consider most suitable. This article would appear in the 15 February issue of the Bulletin and should therefore be in our possession by 5 February 1960.

Thanking you in advance for the attention we are sure you will give to our requests and with our highest esteem for your ceaseless struggle for peace and freedom for the African peoples, we wish you many more years of life in the service of this cause.

Yours sincerely,
For the Executive Board

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

F.Vigne

[International Institute for Peace]

41-18-45

Министерство Связи СССР

ТЕЛЕГРАММА

ПРИЕМ:	ПЕРЕДАЧА:	
___го ___ч. ___м.	___го ___ч. ___м.	
Бл. № 21	№ связи ___	
Принял: ___	Передал: ___	

МОСКВЕ 79 WIEN 79 56

2 1540 = ___го ___ч. ___м.

КОМИТЕТ МИРА =

DOCTOR EWB DUBOIS

KOMITETMIRA MOSCOU USSR =

MY COLLEAGUES ALL STAFF

AND MYSELF EXPRESS

WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS

UPON GREAT HONOUR

CONFERRED ON YOU STOP LENIN PEACE PRIZE RECOGNISES

AND REWARDS SPLENDID DEVOTED WORK FOR PEACE OVER MANY

YEARS STOP WE FEEL PROUD IT HAS BEEN AWARDED PROMINENT

LEADERS PEACE MOVEMENT STOP WITH DEEPLY FELT

FRATERNAL WISHES = VIGNE PAXINSTITU =

*) Цифры, указанные после наименования пункта, откуда послана телеграмма, означают: 1) № телеграммы, 2) количество слов, 3) число, когда телеграмма отправлена, и 4) время отправления телеграммы (первые две цифры — часы и следующие две — минуты).

тип. Главполиграфпрома. Зак. 376

[International Lenin Prize Committee]

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

1959 SEP 10 PM 1 21

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
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:N BA199 SYJ894

SY CDV279 83 INTL URSSGOVT=CD MOSCOU VIA MACKAY

PC W E B DU BOIS= 10 1710=

316 RACE COURT BROOKLYN (NY)=

37-46-144

:DEAR SIR ON AUGUST 18 1959 THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PRIZE COMMITTEE HAS ASKED THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TO GRANT A VIZA FOR ACADEMICIAN SKOBELTSIN FOR HIM TO ENTER THE USA TO HAND IN THE PRIZE AWARDED TO YOU WHEN THE VIZA :IS GRANTED WE SHALL INFORM YOU ABOUT THE DATE OF MR SKOBELTSINS ARRIVAL TO NEWYORK WITH

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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1959

39-46-145

BEST WISHES TO MRS SHIRLY GRAHAM DU BOIS AND TO YOU

SUROVTSEVA THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Internat'l Lenin Prize Committee]

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1959 SEP 25 PM 12 1201 26

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:N BB050 SYL234

41-18-42

SY CDU598 TG1859/MT151 78 PD INTLFR=CD MOSCOU VIA WUCABLES 25 1740=

=PC = W E B DU BOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN (NY)= (L)

DEAR MR DU BOIS WE CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO INFORM YOU THAT ACADEMICIAN SKOBELTSIN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO COME TO NEW YORK TO HAND IN THE PRIZE TO YOU AS THE VISA WAS NOT GRANTED FOR HIM TO ENTER THE USA WITH BEST WISHES TO MRS SHIRLY GRAHAM DU BOIS AND TO YOU=

SUROVTSEVA THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PRIZE COMMITTEE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

M

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

941 EAST 17th AVENUE, DENVER 18, COLORADO

100

JOHN CLARK
President

4/8/14

Dear Friend:

I am sending you the enclosed pamphlet because I believe you are concerned with preserving the rights of labor and the fundamental democratic liberties of all Americans.

Please read this pamphlet - although the story it tells is neither pleasant nor entertaining.

It is the story of a strike of some 35,000 hard rock miners and smelter workers led by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a long hard strike forced by the refusal of the Big Five of the copper industry to make even the slightest concessions to the union's demands.

And it is a story of an attempt by the Department of Justice to jail the leaders of this strike under a trumped-up, three-year-old conspiracy indictment.

Eleven leaders of Mine-Mill are now on trial in Denver charged with "conspiracy" to violate the non-Communist oath provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act - provisions which are no longer the law and which were repealed by Congress several weeks before the trial started.

It is my firm belief that this vindictive and flimsy case would never have come to trial were it not for the anti-labor hysteria whipped up by the McClellan Committee and the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act. This is the first application of the intent of this anti-labor legislation.

The Mine-Mill leaders on trial urgently need funds to defend themselves. Our union treasury is exhausted by the long and costly strike. Your financial help is urgently needed to defend the trade union leaders on trial, our union, and the civil liberties of all Americans.

Please help by sending your contribution to the Mine-Mill Defense Committee, 941 East 17th Avenue, Denver 18, Colorado.

Fraternally,

John Clark

John Clark, President

[Inc.]

The Case of the Mine-Mill Leaders

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LABOR

The most important onslaught against a union, since the passage of the Landrum-Griffin labor control law by Congress, is now taking place in the Rocky Mountain states.

It is a two-pronged attack — on the picket line and in the courts — against one of the oldest unions in the country, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

During the spring and summer, the union was confronted by a solid united front of the five major corporations comprising the copper trust — Kennecott, American Smelting & Refining, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, and Magma.

These companies had slashed manpower, increased productivity, boosted profits to new highs. In fact, their combined profits for the first half of 1959 were 153 percent higher than for the same period of 1958.

But they stubbornly refused to engage in genuine collective bargaining with Mine-Mill. Instead, like the steel corporations, they demanded drastic changes in work rules which would throw thousands of additional workers on the industrial scrap heap.

Finally, the union was forced to strike in August against the Big Five of the non-ferrous metals industry. Some 30,000 members of Mine-Mill have been on strike ever since, in the company mining towns of the Rocky Mountains and in smelters scattered throughout the West. Also on strike have been several thousand members of AFL-CIO unions.

Second Front Opened

As the strike dragged on for weeks and months while the copper workers exhausted their meager savings and went deeply into debt, a second front was opened against the union.

The Justice Department brought to trial a three-year-old "conspiracy" indictment against 11 leaders of the union — nine of them also strike leaders — and brought them to trial in Denver on November 2.

The timing is coincident with an ominous pattern of government union-busting which is beginning to threaten workers in many industries.

Big employers throughout the country are getting tough with labor, refusing to bargain. They have been introducing new labor-saving machinery which will displace hundreds of thousands of workers and push profits to record-breaking levels. And they refuse to share these profits with labor through contracts assuring increased wages and job security. They propose rather to undermine working conditions and weaken organized labor.

Government agencies and reactionary politicians, Republicans and all too many Democrats, are joining this anti-labor offensive.

The Conspiracy Gimmick

The anti-labor hysteria created by the McClellan Committee and the rigged campaign that brought passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act gave the Justice Department the opportunity it was seeking to crack down on Mine-Mill. Otherwise it would never have dared to undertake so obvious a union-busting attack in the midst of a major strike.

The weapon used against Mine-Mill is as old as organized labor. It is the classic weapon against unions — the conspiracy indictment. It was used for the first time in 1805 by a grand jury in Philadelphia which charged eight shoemakers with "a combination and conspiracy to raise wages." For decades any union organization was held to be a conspiracy, and union tailors, hatters, spinners, and carpet weavers were prosecuted for various alleged conspiracies to improve their conditions.

Now the Department of Justice is reviving the use of conspiracy indictments. In North Carolina, leaders of an AFL-CIO textile strike have been

WHO SAID IT?

The conspiracy law is "elastic sprawling and pervasive . . . As a practical matter, the accused often is confronted with a hodgepodge of acts and statements by others which he may never have authorized or intended or even known about, but which help to persuade the jury of the existence of the conspiracy itself. In other words, a conspiracy often is proved by evidence that is admissible only upon the assumption that the conspiracy existed."

4/18/35

accused of "conspiracy" to dynamite. In New York, an ILGWU local has been indicted for "conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act." Former officials of the United Electrical Workers in Cleveland have been prosecuted for "conspiring" to file false affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

An Absurd Charge

It is a similar charge against which 11 leaders of Mine-Mill must defend themselves. They are accused of "conspiring" to violate the non-Communist oath provisions of Taft-Hartley.

The charge is absurd to begin with. Far from conspiring to violate the law, Mine-Mill was pressured into complying with it by forces outside its control. The union fought this oppressive law from the outset. Like John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and like the Typographical Union, it opposed the non-Communist oath provisions and the entire law on principle. But Mine-Mill was threatened by destructive raids and employer attacks unless it complied. So after long and careful discussions at its annual convention, the union reluctantly decided to conform with the law. That was no conspiracy. It was an open action openly arrived at — and taken only under protest.

But why a conspiracy indictment? If any Mine-Mill officials violated the law, why weren't they tried on that charge?

A conspiracy indictment is a device which has always been favored by anti-labor government prosecutors. It permits them to drag in witnesses and evidence which would be excluded in an ordinary criminal trial and which often have little or nothing to do with the individual defendants.

That is why organized labor has been justifiably hostile to the use of conspiracy indictments against unions. It is also why learned jurists like Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan, Federal Judge Learned Hand, and the late Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson have repeatedly warned against the use of such indictments in criminal cases.

Some Bizarre Angles

In the Denver case, it isn't necessary for the government to prove that the defendants violated the Taft-Hartley law — but only that they agreed to violate it and then allegedly took some "overt act" to carry out this conspiracy. The "overt acts" of several of the defendants consisted of attending meetings of the Mine-Mill executive board. Three of the defendants never signed these oaths at the time of the alleged conspiracy.

The government can prove its case only with the use of informers, some of whom make a living by testifying for the government. One is John Lautner, a professional Justice Department witness. He often doesn't even know the defendants. But he has been permitted to regale judge and jury with horrendous tales about Communist activity which have nothing to do with the men on trial.

Consider still another bizzare feature of this case. The defendants are being prosecuted under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which are no longer the law. They were repealed under the Landrum-Griffin Act and haven't been the law since September 14, 1959.

Why, then, did the government in October 1959 start a trial under an indictment handed down in 1956 for alleged offenses committed as early as 1949 under a law which no longer exists?

The Real Conspiracy

The only answer that makes sense is deliberate persecution and union-busting. There is a conspiracy all right. But it is a conspiracy by the Justice Department and the employers to wreck Mine-Mill.

When the government indicted the Mine-Mill leaders in November 1956, the union had already been through the legal wringer. In fact, a story on the indictment in **Business Week** was headed, "Try, Try Again." The Justice Department had attempted repeatedly during the McCarthyite era of the early '50s to pin a Communist label on Mine-Mill and put it out of business.

It sought to prosecute the whole union as a "Communist front organization" under the Communist Control Act of 1954. It brought charges of filing false Taft-Hartley affidavits against Maurice Travis, a former Secretary-Treasurer of the union. Unsuccessful in a first trial, it indicted Travis a second time, and his appeal is still pending. It also brought similar charges against Clinton Jencks, a former Mine-Mill organizer, which were thrown out by the U. S. Supreme Court. All these efforts failed to weaken Mine-Mill.

Business Week noted the repeated legal attacks against Mine-Mill and described the 1956 indictment, now finally brought to trial, as "the most massive legal assault to date" against the union.

Answer to Who Said It

The late U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson in an opinion written in 1949.

It added the significant comment that so far Mine-Mill "has safely avoided any punishing effects of legal action and, instead, has been thriving at the business of negotiating and bargaining."

Mine-Mills Proud Record

Mine-Mill's ability to surmount obstacles and thrive under attack is a part of its proud history. Organized in 1893 and now 66 years old, Mine-Mill was the pioneer labor organization in the Rocky Mountain area. It is heir to the fighting traditions of Big Bill Haywood and the Western Federation of Miners. It organized the gold and silver miners when the going was rough and when company thugs shot down union men and women at will.

It is a militant union, an independent union. It has made remarkable gains in improving the conditions of metal miners and smelter workers in the West, liberating many from virtual peonage. It won't be strait-jacketed. It is free from all political control and dictation. It doesn't take orders from government bureaucrats, and it doesn't take them from the Republican party, the Democratic party, or the now virtually defunct Communist party.

Men Who Made History

The men on trial are part of this proud record. They have helped make it. They are part of the history of union organization in the West. Here are their names:

RAYMOND B. DENNIS: An active labor man since 1941, Mine-Mill organizer since 1947, a member of the Mine-Mill executive board.

IRVING DICHTER: A Mine-Mill organizer since 1942, now International Secretary-Treasurer of the union.

JAMES H. DURKIN: A union organizer and leader since 1937, a member of the Mine-Mill staff from 1947 to 1951.

ASBURY HOWARD: Iron ore miner in Bessemer, Alabama, for 18 years, leading Negro trade unionist and fighter for civil rights, Mine-Mill official since 1942, now an International Vice President.

JACK C. MARCOTTI: Former executive secretary Local 700 in Los Angeles, Mine-Mill International respresentative since 1942.

CHASE J. POWERS: Former tunnel worker in California, joined Mine-Mill in 1933, became union organizer in 1936 and has served Mine-Mill ever since, member of International executive board.

HAROLD C. SANDERSON: Entered labor movement in 1934, appointed assistant to president and comptroller of Mine-Mill in 1948, has served ever since in same capacity.

ALBERT C. SKINNER: Former diecaster, became Mine-Mill organizer in 1942, member of International executive board.

MAURICE E. TRAVIS: Joined Mine-Mill as a tunnel worker in the thirties, became international representative in 1941, served the union in many capacities, was elected Secretary-Treasurer in 1947 and held this office until his resignation in 1955.

JESSE R. VAN CAMP: Former shop worker, then president of Mine-Mill Local 449 in Danville, Illinois, union organizer since 1941, international representative since 1947.

CHARLES H. WILSON: Former zinc miner in Mascot, Tennessee, joined Mine-Mill in 1934, became local offices in 1935, became international rep-

resentative in 1941, former International executive board member, now international representative.

Mine-Mill International President John Clark has blasted the government case:

"If there is any vestige of 'conspiracy' or any foundation in these charges, then conspiracy can be charged against any union or its leaders who meet to plan for the welfare of its members to offset the dangers incurred to their programs in the passage of Taft-Hartley Acts, Labor Control Acts, or what have you."

Clark points out that Mine-Mill has "kept fighting for better wages, conditions and welfare for its members and their families." He says it has "followed out its inherent policies for independent political action, full integration, its fight for world peace, and its unalterable position against the atomic bomb or nuclear warfare."

Obviously, this kind of independent, militant unionism is neither Communist nor illegal. But it does stand as a barrier to unlimited profiteering by the hard-boiled managers of the non-ferrous metals industry. And it is not popular with those government officials and politicians who can't countenance opposition and smear critics of their policies as Communists or subversives.

So from the very outset of the McCarthy era a decade or so ago, Mine-Mill was marked for destruction. But it survived attack, and, as **Business Week noted,** continued thriving. Then came the block-buster — the Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" indictment of 1956. The union continued going about its business, protecting its members and adopting those policies on labor national affairs favored by the rank and file. But the indictment was held in reserve.

The time for its use came in the fall of 1959. Mine-Mill was facing the toughest fight of its history, hard-pressed by the die-hard copper trust. Labor generally was on the defensive. This was the opportunity to "try, try again" in another and even more massive effort to break Mine-Mill.

It's Up to You

Will anti-union forces succeed this time where they have failed before?

This much is certain. If the conspiracy charge can be made to stick, there isn't a union in the country which won't pay the penalty. The door will be wide open to legal onslaughts under the Taft-Hartley Act, conspiracy charges of all kinds and all-out prosecution under the new Landrum-Griffin Act.

But this attack on Mine-Mill can be defeated.

The outcome depends in part on the stalwart members of the union, who are determined as ever to continue defending Mine-Mill and win their rightful demands.

It also depends on the rest of organized labor, on the awareness by other unions and by their rank and file that this union-busting attack menaces them too.

It depends on the realization by citizens outside organized labor that the relentless persecution of Mine-Mill violates fundamental civil liberties, that union-busting weakens the democratic process for all Americans.

This is the most significant labor and civil liberties case of 1959. Its outcome will affect the future of all unions. Support for Mine-Mill is an obligation for all labor and all fair-minded citizens.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Mine-Mill needs funds. It needs them now. Its treasury is exhausted by the long, drawn-out copper strike. It needs funds to sustain an expensive and prolonged legal battle in the courts.

Will you send a check now to the Mine-Mill Defense Committee, 941 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

Mine-Mill needs moral support. It needs the backing of every possible union and organization and of individual citizens in a nation-wide drive to demand that the Justice Department drop this persecution of a legitimate labor organization and its leaders.

Please send letters and telegrams urging Attorney General William P. Rogers, Justice Department, Washington, D.C., to drop this case now.

We are counting on you to help.

MINE-MILL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

941 EAST SEVENTEENTH AVE.

DENVER, COLORADO

4/18/41

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ СТУДЕНТОВ
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS
國際學生聯合會 اتحاد الطلاب العالمي
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIANTES
MEZINÁRODNÍ SVAZ STUDENTSTVA

PRAHA 2, VOCELOVA 3, ČSR TEL.: 23-56-41, 24-24-22, 24-28-32 TELEGR.: UNISTUD PRAHA

DEPT. Sec/JP/BS PRAHA 28. 11. 1959

Dr.W.E.B. DuBois
c/o Chinese Peace Committee
Thai Chi Chan Street
P e k i n g
CHINA

41-17-154

Dear Sir,

We have much pleasure in informing you that the International Union of Students is celebrating the month of April, 1959, as a Month of Solidarity with all students fighting against colonialism.

In accordance with the decision taken at its Vth Congress held in Peking during September 1958, which was attended by 65 national student unions, all member organizations of the IUS will organize suitable events to mark their solidarity with their fellow students in the colonial countries, who are making such valuable contributions to the cause of national liberation.

Having regard to your own outstanding role in this cause, and the high esteem in which you are held by all who wish to see the colonial peoples achieve national independence, we should be very grateful if you would be kind enough to send us a message of greeting on the occasion of this Month of Solidarity.

Your greetings would inspire and encourage students throughout the world, and as a most welcome expression of moral support, would fire them on to new, great efforts in this most worthwhile and noble cause.

Hoping that our request will receive your kind consideration,

we remain,

with expressions of sincere regards and best wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Alan Gidarus

for/ Jiri Pelikan
President of the IUS

PRAHA-ČSR

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
50 MEMORIAL DRIVE
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

9

November 10, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

41-17-46

I would like to thank you for your great courtesy in receiving me on Saturday morning. I was much instructed by some of your thinking. The material of this interview, along with many others like it will provide the basis for a report on the impact of world affairs on the thinking of Negroes. This report is now in preparation and I hope to be able in due course to place the finished product in your hands.

As I listened to some of your views, and particularly as you spoke of suppressions and distortions in the public press and your own anticipated difficulties in getting your autobiography published in this country, my eye ran over the shelf-full of your own books behind you. You will have to forgive me for having the thought that in all of the Soviet Union and in all of Communist China, you will not find a single volume - much less a shelf-full of books - of the works of anyone who even remotely resembles you in your role of harsh and persistent critic of the society and its regime. I believe that our common elevation must still depend on our resistance to <u>all</u> forms of tyranny over the mind of man.

Yours sincerely,

Harold R. Isaacs

Harold R. Isaacs
Research Associate

HRI:lwf

[Izvestia]

1060 Park Avenue
New York, New York
December 4, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

41-18-9

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Many thanks for your article, which my newspaper and our readers found of the greatest interest. I am enclosing a copy of the issue of Izvestia containing the article. Also enclosed is a check.

With warm greetings,

Sincerely,

Nikolai M. Karev

Nikolai Karev
Correspondent for
Izvestia

August 12, 1959

Memo: Mr. Jaffe:

Here are two checks:

D 100 - Mary S. Miller	$5854.98
D 101 - Arthur Miller	5854.99
	$11,709.97

You have two checks of mine:

D 100	$11,579.70
D 101	130.27
	$11,709.97

Please return these.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

41/17/32

J

LAW OFFICES

AXELROD & JAFFE

RECTOR 2-9390

LEON AXELROD
BERNARD JAFFE

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

August 18, 1959.

111/17/30

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed are the two (2) original checks to the order of Mary Miller, one in the amount of $11,579.70 and the other for $130.27. They have been replaced by the other checks which you sent to me.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Jaffe

BJ:jp
encl.

July 15, 1959

41-17-58

Georgia Douglas Johnson
1461 S. Street N. W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Dear Georgia:

We reached home July first after an absence of eleven months. We are well after a marvelous visit, and were pleasantly received by the government and friends.

Our best regards to you from both of us.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August Twenty-eighth

1 9 5 9

Dear Friends:

Please accept my belated thanks for your heartwarming telegram to me in London, expressing such warm congratulations on my address to the Atlantic Congress. I left London on the very day that you were expected to arrive.

41-17-5

I was so very weary after the London meeting that I took off, almost immediately, for a month's vacation in Bermuda, and during this very hot weather, I have kept up the vacation spirit as far as humanly possible until this date. Only just now am I beginning to take ahold of answering the quite remarkable group of letters, telegrams and messages of every kind which came to me after the London speech, and which, until this day, have greatly warmed my heart.

Again, let me thank you.

All good wishes to you!

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

July 15, 1939

Albert N. D. Brooks
Journal of Negro History
1538 Ninth Street N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Enclosed find my check for Five Dollars for one year subscription to the Journal of Negro History.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

41/17/33

13

(JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY)

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated
FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, BY CARTER G. WOODSON

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY
AND
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 1,1959

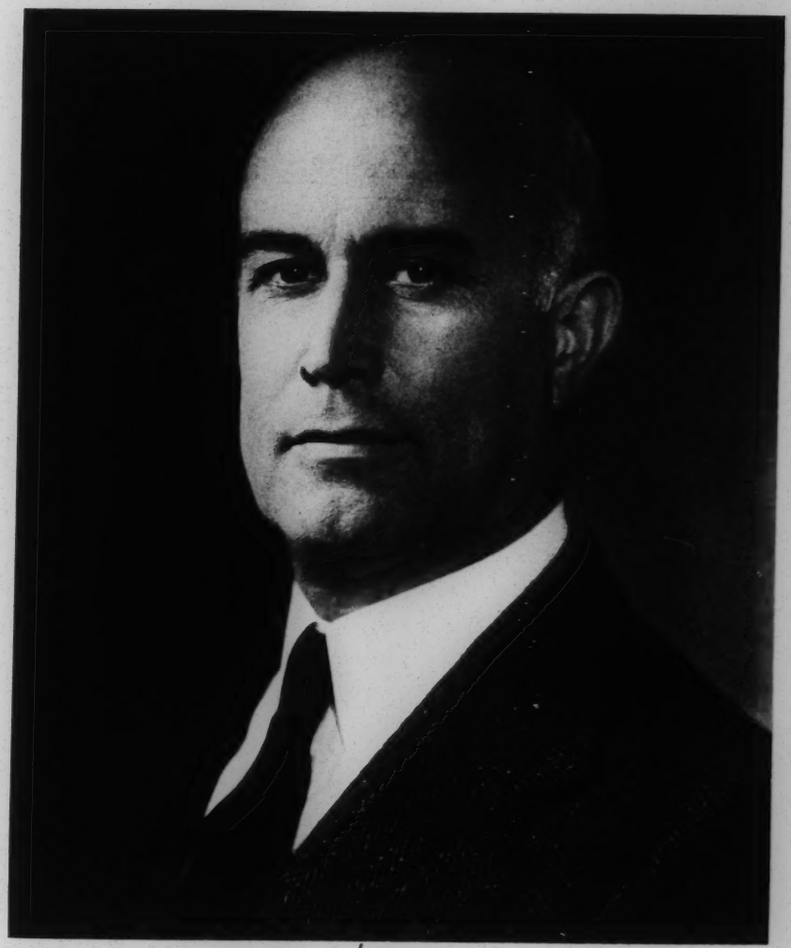
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

41-18-77

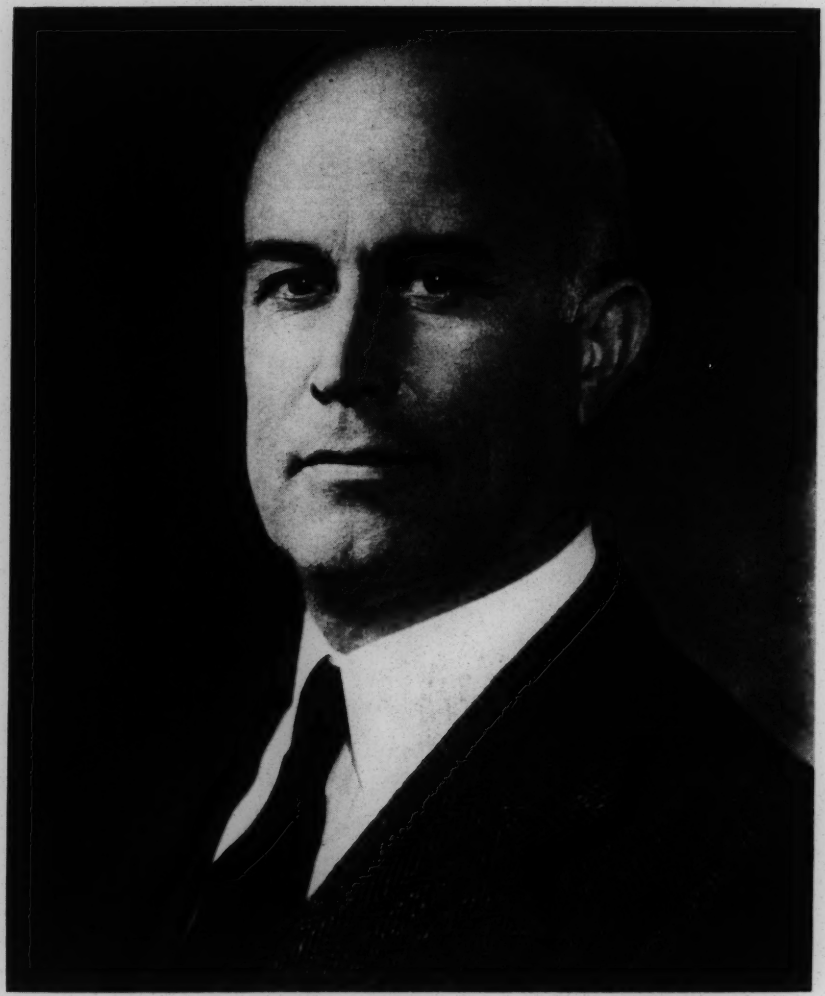
Dear Dr. DuBois :

Enclosed is Dr.W.M. Brewer's review of Broderick's biography in carbon copy without corrections and now in the press.Will you be good enough to tell him very few words what you think of the review and <u>especially</u> whether or not he is unfair to the late Walter White? The lecture may also be of some interest. An addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Very hurriedly,
E.C.
E.C. for Dr.Brewer
<u>The Journal</u>



To Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
Harvard Class Reunion
D. M. Trevor
December 30, 1959.



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WILLIAM M. BREWER

Sometime associate with Carter G. Woodson 1923-1950
and Editor of the *Journal of Negro History* since 1951

W.E.B. DuBois, Negro Leader in a Time of Crisis.
By Francis L. Broderick.(Stanford.Stanford University Press,1959.pp.259.Price $5.00.)

This is a fusion of analytical, descriptive, and narrative biography in which the author has produced an excellent portrait of the greatest leader of colored people in modern times. As historian, Broderick has employed the best methods of historiography in research and splendid craftsmanship in writing. The sources which he has used are comprehensive and he shows detachment and dispassionate endeavor to follow the historian's exacting and rigorous standards. Here is a panoramic survey of DuBois's career including his ancestors, inheritance, training, and dedicated services in behalf of colored people. Few biographers have brought to their tasks such encyclopedic information and shown greater sagacity to interpret it according to historical standards. The biographer has frequently to roam far in seeking pertinent facts about his subject.Broderick has done this in orthodox fashion which has facilitated greatly his handling of records which have been kept through the years.Fortunately his subject is still living in his 92nd year and has graciously cooperated--an advantage which has contributed much in the production of this unique biography which appears at a critical time. DuBois has been a constructive critic of the history of his times centrally rather than peripherally.

What the author has described and interpreted is much more than the personal life and experiences of DuBois which in themselves are a fascinating and intriguing record. Included are school, college, university, and the devotion of a long life to alleviate the plights of those with whom he was most closely identified. Here are bitter disappointments, frustrations, and even betrayals to be expected in the span of DuBois's adventures. Leadership of colored in America and the world has for the most part been meticulously selected and largely imposed from the slave-driver of old to the most brazen interracial professionalist of today. There is doubt that DuBois ever consciously sought leadership of colored people. His objectives were always more noble as is characteristic of all leaders that are worthy of the name. People through the ages, if allowed, have chosen their leaders and those selected by outsiders have often been

41/18/30

impostors, opportunists, and craven seekers of fortune by fair or foul means. Colored people in America and the modern world have been victims of this strategy of "divide and conquer" which is puzzling statesmen in the current stalemate of East and West.

The tone and quality of what Broderick has organized after painstaking research and writing attain standards of high quality because he has followed the canons of the historical guild. Such is no mean accomplishment for one who has probed as thoroughly as he has done. That he has had difficulties to encounter is understandable to any historical explorer in the no-man's -land of racial affairs that is handicapped with predilections, paternalism, and patronizing for nearly all white investigators. In the first place, he is torn between the devil and the deep sea to restrain the shibboleth of white supremacy which nearly always rises. Broderick has faced this issue surprisingly well, but he does not entirely escape interpreting and writing from a sort of white Pisgah of those whom Kipling called folk of lesser breed without the last in the heyday of Victorian England.

Coverage of the N.A.A.C.P., which DuBois created and founded although it has always been interracial, is reasonably fair and dispassionate. That internal operations at headquarters were not in DuBois's times any path of roses was inevitable. Some of the founders like Villard were simply unable to accept DuBois's insistence upon absolute candor and forthrightness of equality of white and colored. These were then and are now anathema to the typical interracail white cooperators. The presumption was and still is that the colored people whould be amenable to "cooing" while the whites would do the "operating." All was not sweetness and agreeableness before DuBois's withering blasts. Yet, he had no choice in the premises at the time and would hardly have any now. A facet of all interracialism connotes and denotes subserviency to white supremacy veiled or open. Such DuBois spurned always with a vengeance and some whites in the N.A.A.C.P. could not take it. The divisive strategies in all interracialism have had their field-days in the N.A.A.C.P.. For example, Walter White, a mere insurance agent in Atlanta, Ga. was recruited by Weldon Johnson to serve as a detective in investi-

411/8/31

gating lynchings and DuBois bestowed his blessings. But when White became chief of staff of the N.A.A.C.P. and had DuBois fired from the organization which he had created it was human to dissent! This was logical because DuBois knew that White's loyalty as an opportunist to colored people was open to challenge as time demonstrated. That White did more good than harm in spite of his arrogance, conceit, and imperiousness with the power which came to him, only matters now. The author fails to interpret these adequately in his otherwise rather comprehensive coverage.

Broderick belabors DuBois's world-wide investigations of racial attitudes as a scholar, but he does not actually charge him with accepting communism which is correct. In the opinion of this reviewer all that DuBois was doing through the years was pleading for America simply to practice the ideals of Christianity and democracy— nothing more nor less! In this subtle light no one can truthfully challenge DuBois's deep and abiding loyalty to his native land which he respects today with a passion surpassing that of any snide detractor who is actually unworthy to lace the shoes or dust the clothes of DuBois.

A1118/32

This biography is, of course, not without faults and it is certainly not definitive. Only Mrs. Shirley G. DuBois or some one of similar literary stature, knowledge, and understanding can do this. On pages VIII and IX of Acknowledgements it is preposterous to say that August Meier has "a subtle grasp of Negro history of the past one hundred years." Likewise, saying that the Negro History Bulletin published "without permission" Broderick's unsolicited short paper submitted for publication is ridiculous and does him no credit. On the whole Broderick has produced the best account to date of (excepting The Dusk of Dawn) of W.E.B. DuBois, profound scholar, reformer , and citizen of the world. If out of loyalty to his native land he has been critical to help America save its soul, it should be remembered that the reformer must always expect to be criticised and persecuted.

W.N. Brewer

August 6, 1959

Dr. W.M. Brewer
C/O The Journal
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Dr. Brewer:

41-18-76

Thank you for the copy of your review of Broderick's Biography, and of your lecture at Johnson C. Smith University. I think your review is more than fair. Personally I do not like the book because the human needs is missing, despite the correct historical method. Broderick came to my office, and asked to look at my files, which I allowed him to do; but we had almost no conversation or personal contact. After a while I had to close the files to him, because the atmosphere of the country got so uncertain, that my wife Shirley was not satisfied to allow him too much freedom. I do not think he ever grasped fully what I had been thinking or doing. The book then is not bad, as I said, but it lacks completeness of understanding. What you have said about Walter White is not too strong.

There is only one thing that I would like to mention concerning your lecture, and in some other writings of yours. I hope that soon you will see in Socialism and communism, not a threat or a crime, but a difference of opinion, and a difference that requires long and sympathetic study. I have just returned from living eight months behind the iron curtain. My whole attitude toward life has been changed.

I thank you for your interest and kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Journal of Negro History]

August 6, 1959

Miss Merissa L. Milton
C/O The Journal
1538 Ninth Street N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

41-18-110

My dear Miss Milton:

Thank you for the copy of the Journal, which you sent me. I have read the marked pages with interest. I shall be reading the paged proof of the second volume of Mansart next week, and the book will appear this month.

I thank you for your continued interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

J

December 6, 1959

The Editors
Journal of Negro History
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a letter which I have received. May I ask you to advise the writer? I am telling him that I have referred the letter to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
Enc.

41/179/96

[Katzman] 41

Lillian H[illegible]man
227 River[illegible] Drive
New York [illegible], N. Y.

41-17-14

June 12, 1959

Dear Greatest-Man-in-the-Country (and when out of it too)

It was wonderful to receive your letter. I've been following your gadding about as much as I could, and I'm real proud of you. I was looking forward to July when you'd return, and thought I'd love to work for you and eke out my income, which of course is never what I'm worth (as is the case with most people). But now I find out that I must have an operation this July ? [illegible]r to have a fibroid removed. I'll be in the hospital for 10 days [illegible] and then convalescing for 2-3 weeks. Well, while I'm recovering at home I would love to help out in typing, [illegible] if I can get the work before I go to the hospital and have it [illegible] ready (to do) when I come home, or something like that. Anyway, I could do a little bit, and as I get my strength back, more.

In the fall, of course, I go back to my full time [illegible] position, and could work a little on Saturdays.

I don't suppose this will nearly do all the work that's to be done, but perhaps it will help out until you get more help. Anyway, I'm looking forward

to whatever bit it is, for it will be like a breath of air and compared to it my present job seems stagnant.

I bought Broderick's biography because I must have every book written by you or about you! He certainly skips gingerly at the end!

No, I'm not married. Haven't you found someone in your travels whom I might like?

Carol is now an exquisite and very vivacious 16 yr. old. A Swiss artist, Hansegger, who came to U.S. to paint Einstein on commission a few years back saw Carol in the street and asked to paint her. He finally painted 9 pictures of her and almost fainted when he GAVE us one. She gets 91% in History but fails French. She has one year more of High.

I'm working hard, scared of the coming operation because I've always been so healthy. How is Shirley? Give her my love.

Waiting eagerly.

Love,

Lillian

[Katzman]

ALS

227 Riverside Dr
NYC 25

41-18-43

Dear Doctor -

a friend of mine gave me this book to give to you. I hope you enjoy it.

I'm engaged, my mother has cancer, & I'm starting this new job - all at one time so you can see how busy I am. I think of you lots & hope your autobiography is published soon!

Love
Lillian

[Katzman]

Oct 15

Dear Folks -

Keep any books you get addressed to me c/o Du Bois Theyll for you.

Busy getting married - will call you soon.

new: Lillian Katzman
110-45 Queens Boulevard
Forest Hills, L.I.
(after Nov 1st)

Love, Lillian Hyman

41-17-86

NEW YORK, N.Y.
OCT 17
3:30PM
1959

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

VISIT
U.S.
196

POSTAGE 3¢
GOD WE TRUST
LIBERTY

W. E B Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Bklyn NY

Mrs. Julius J. Klepper
announces the marriage of her daughter
Lillian Klepper Hyman
to
Mr. Arthur J. Katzman
on Monday, the nineteenth of October
Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine
New York City

41/18/25

[Katzman]

H

November 5, 1959

My dear Lilian,

I meant to celebrate your wedding by sending you one of the first copies of the 2nd volume of Mansart which was advertised as being published in October, but, alas, the copy has not come and so I am greeting you merely with this letter. My congratulations to your husband and best wishes for you. As soon as the book appears, you will get a copy, meantime, I hope you will both plan to come and visit us as soon as you can spare the time.

41-17-87

Yours with love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEB/erd

L Allain

Mrs. Arthur Katzman
110-45 Queens Boulevard
Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

41-18-8

Dec 3, 1959

Dear Dr Du Bois,

thank you very much for "Mansart Builds a School". I'll always treasure it as a reminder of four glorious years in my life when I helped you as secretary.

It is a wonderful work, this trilogy is, and I hope soon to have the next volume. And the autobiography and the story of your year of travel - etc.. I love every book of yours that I possess, and cannot

part with duplicates either! You are a great man, I say the greatest man living, in the world and every word of yours is cherished.

We hope to visit you.

Love to Shirley

Lillian -

P.S. I am very, very

Happy with my husband. You'll see that he's a fine man.

Love

Lillian

[Lillian Katzman]

L

December 6, 1959

Mrs. Arthur Katzman
110-45 Queens Boulevard
Forest Hills, Long Island
New York

41-18-40

Dear Lillian,

We are having open house New Year's Day from 3 until 6.

I hope you and your husband can come.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

K

"In the helmets of soldiers doves are making their nests."—Petronius. *by Rockwell Kent*

41/17/16

[1959?]

Serial No. ..... 19 .....

PROFESSOR, W.E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SHIRLEY GRAHAM
THIRTY-ONE GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 1, N.Y. U.S.A.

From JOMO. K.E.NYATTA. 6-2-59.
H.M. Prison—Lokitaung,
c/o The Commissioner of Prisons,
P.O. Box 30175,
Nairobi.

41-17-33

My dear brother,

Here I Send you my warm greetings and many thanks for your inspiring and Consoling letter, dated June 4, 1958. Your letter gave me great Comfort as it reached me at a time when I was not feeling well. I very often think of you. It has been my Sincere wish to write to you before now, but this has not been possible owing to the restrictions on receiving and sending out letters. I am Sure that you will understand the position and excuse the delay.

I was indeed pleased to receive your timely letter of Sympathy which has touched me deeply to the heart. Your remarks about the Fifth Pan African Congress which met in Manchester, England, in 1945, brought back to my mind vivid Sweet memories of you, Sitting in the Chair, as the Grand father of the Congress. I also remember with great pleasure, those diligent and Courageous men and women of African Race, who took active parts in organizing and in the deliberations of that memorable Assembly.

It is gratifying to know that Since the meeting of that Congress, Some of our brothers, in the various parts of Africa and the West Indies, have become their own masters. Independently, they are now members of the free and Sovereign Nations. — Time marches on, brother!

At present, in every direction, the torch of freedom for our people is persistently flickering and is gradually changing from dim to a full daylight. It is said, that the mills of God Grind Slowly but Surely. So I am definately Convinced that we are fully justified in demanding the fundamental human rights for our people, and that the day of the final decision is not far off, when our people everywhere Shall take their rightful place among the free nations of the world.

By the way, I Shall be grateful if you will kindly let me know whether it is possible for you to make Some arrangements for two of my Children to Come over there for their Education. When you write to Mr. Edward Lometa please send him my kind Regards. I hope you are keeping well and enjoying life. Through you, I send my Sincere Salutations to our friends, brothers and Sisters.

With brotherly love.
Yours Sincerely
Jomo Kenyatta

Sender's Name and Address:

JOMO KENYATTA

H.M. PRISON—LOKITAUNG,

C/O COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS,

P.O. BOX 30175,

NAIROBI.

P.O. Box 10460
Nairobi, Kenya.
2-4-59.

Dear Prof. Du. Bois.

I am glad to write to you. I was given your address by my father Jomo Kenyatta who is now in Lokitaung Prison. I had gone to see him and he asked me to write to you. To greet you and to forward his remembrance to you. I know this letter will give you a surprise but I will try to explain.

I am his daughter. I live in Nairobi, Kenya. I am interested in knowing more about other countries also in letting others know something about my own country. He told me that if I write to you, you could let me have some friends who could write to me and to whom I could also write.

I here of America but I have never had a friend there. I request you to make contacts, if it could be possible. He told me that you could do something in that case

I hope you know more about Kenya. If there is anything I could help you more I will will be very grateful to do it.

I am also interested in education I like to know more about the teaching of small children (nursery schools) as I was a teacher in one of our ~~Edc~~ endependent schools before this trouble of Kenya Started. I still have a hope that I will be able to teach again when time comes to normal again. If there are magazines or books which I could read and teach me that Subject I will be pleased if you can send me some, or introduce me to any lady who could help me to get them. Africa is in need of education as well as many other things which education helps to find-

I am now working as a learner in book binding which art I am also growing to love so much.

I hope that you will reply and let me know something about America.

I am here sending you my father's hearty love & greetings. He hopes to be out of jail on 14th April 1959. After

which he will be detained in another unknown place by now and for uncertain length of time. We are hoping that God will keep him and bring him safely out of this detention. His health has been very bad all those past six years of imprisonment. He has improved greatly within the last few months. He has that terrible blood Pressure. Due to the hot climate of the Dry Semi-desert Northern Kenya.

I will be pleased to tell you more if you will reply this letter.

Thanking you very much.

Yours Sincerely

M. Wambui Kenyatta.

↑ First fold here ↓

[0592]

K

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

NAIROBI
2
1959
KENYA

To

Professor W.E. Burghardt Du Bois.
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn.
1, N.Y.

41-12-32

First fold here →

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: M. Wambui Kenyatta.
P.O. Box 10460
Nairobi, Kenya.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE;
IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Form approved by the Postmaster General, No. 71995/2E

To open cut here →

POSTCARD

Mr. W.E.B. du Bois,

31, Grace Court,

Brooklyn,

NEW YORK.

N.Y.

U.S.A.

Date as Postmark

IMPORTANT

Kilgour, French & Stanbury

wish to inform you that their Directors
will be making a special visit to New York
staying at:

The Hotel Blackstone,
50 East 58th Street,
New York. 22.
Telephone - Eldorado 5-4200.

from Wednesday, 14th October through Friday, 30th October, 1959.
when they will be pleased to attend to your requirements.

33a Dover Street,
London, W. 1.

K

11-14-59

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for coming to us this year!

May I ask you to autograph these verses of mine which you published - long ago?

41-17-52

You have been part of so many lives - and now you both are helping us to know the peoples of the New World. It no longer seems so far away.

Sincerely,

Ruth P. Koshuk
(Mrs. M.A.)

4705 South St.
Lakewood, Calif.

K

December 1, 1959

Mrs. Ruth Pearson Koshuk
4705 South Street
Lakewood, California

My dear Mrs. Koshuk:

I am returning the poem which you sent with my autograph.

I thank you very much for your kind words.

41-17-42

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

WEBD/r

[Kuo Mo-Jo]

L

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. KUO MO-JO, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE, DENOUNCING THE ILLEGAL TRIAL OF THE LAOTIAN PATRIOTIC LEADERS BY THE SANANIKONE GOVERNMENT

The Laotian Sananikone Government, disregarding the strong opposition of the Laotian people and the condemnation of the just world public opinion, announced the illegal trial of Prince Souphanouvong and seven other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat scheduled to begin on November 2nd. This is a new step taken by the Sananikone clique, at the instigation of the US imperialists, to further undermine the Geneva and Vientiane Agreements and spread the civil war in Laos. The Chinese people strongly condemn this new crime of the US imperialists and the Sananikone clique.

Prince Souphanouvong and other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat, together with the Laotian people, have waged an unswerving struggle against imperialism and for peace, independence, democracy and national unification in Laos and have made outstanding contributions to this struggle. It is for this very reason that the US imperialists and the Sananikone clique started a frantic persecution of Souphanouvong and other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat right after they had blatantly scrapped the Geneva Agreements and launched the civil war in Laos with the intention of wiping out the patriotic and democratic forces in Laos and completely blocking all channels of a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.

It is obvious to everyone that the illegal trial of the Laotian patriotic leaders decided upon by the US imperialists and Sananikone clique is not an isolated incident, but part and parcel of the plot of the US and Sananikone clique to spread the Laotian civil war, threaten the peace in Indo-China and further aggravate tension in the Asian area. In order to turn Laos into a US military base and draw Laos into the South-east Asian Aggressive bloc, the US imperialists have contrived a series of schemes and activities. Recently by using the so-called United Nations Fact-finding sub-committee as a tool of its aggression, and by continuously sending military personnel and weapons to Laos, the US imperialists are stepping up their preparations for open and armed intervention in Laos. The deterrioration of the situation in Laos is entirely of the US imperialists' making.

The Chinese people wholly support the appeal of the Neo Lao Haksat demanding the immediate restoration of freedom to Prince Souphanouvong and other patriotic leaders and the ending of the civil war. We resolutely support the just struggle of the Laotian people for peace, independence and democracy. We are convinced that no reactionary forces will succeed to suppress the struggle for peace and democracy and the strength of national unity of the Laotian people. Undoubtedly, the vile schemings of the US imperialists and the Sananikone clique can only arouse the Laotian people to closer unity and more determined struggle, and bring on stronger opposition from the peace and justice-loving peoples the world over. They are fore doomed to an ignominous defeat.

47/81/14

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York

4th July, 1959

Dear Sir and Madam:

I think you are at home by now so may I congratulate you both on your arrival from a long and eventful trip.

Thank you ever so much for a letter and photographs you sent me from Britain. The latter were sort of a push back to those few days I had the pleasure and honour to see you both in.

The Dan Magasine rejected my article because there had recent-

41-17-167

ly seen many articles on Dr. Du Bois in connection with his being a Lenin Peace Prize winner. Perhaps so but I think too that writing essays & articles is not my employ although I have seen worse stuff published than mine (it is, of course, a poor excuse).

How are you both after a long journey? Awfully tired, I presume? So I will not bother you.

All best wishes and good health to you both from all of us.

Very sincerely yours,

V. Kuznetsov.

November 9, 1959

Mr. V.V. Kuznetsov
Leningrad,
U.S.S.R.

41-17-41

My dear Mr. Kuznetsov:

I have just finished an autobiography. It is entitled "A Soliloquy On Viewing My Life From the Last Decade of its First Century." The manuscript is three hundred and ten pages of typescript double spaced on letter size paper. What would be the best way of my getting it translated and published in the Soviet Union? I shall send you a copy, when I hear from you.

My best regards to you and your family to which Shirley joins.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19th December 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York City

Dear Sir,

I have just received a letter from the Young Guard Publishing House. They are interested to get acquainted with the general structure of your book and request that I send them an excerpt from it.

So will you, please, mail it as soon as possible so that I could get to the job at once.

Love to dear, kind Shirley!

With all best wishes for X-mas and the New Year from myself and mine,

Very sincerely yours,

V. Kuznetsov.

P.S. thank you for the New Year card!

41-116-2

L

From Professor Dr. Arno Lehmann
Dean, Theol. Faculty of the
Martin-Luther-University

Postal address: Professor Dr. Lehmann
Kirschbergweg 18
H A L L E /S., Germany
D.D.R.

20-2-59

Please forward if possible to China!! Or please send the photo straight to me!!

Most respected and dear Doctor Du Bois,

I admire your courage to travel so far, and your kindness proved also by writing to me from Soviet Union!

Today I just have this request: could I have a p h o t o with your signature under it??

We publish a book here on our common problem relating mostly to the Negro Spirituals and I want to include your photo in this book!

Would you give permission to do so? We may also mention your many books and thus draw the attention of the readers to the new trilogy!!

It would be fine to have the photo soon - hence this troubling you.

41-17-27

Yours very gratefully though troublesomely

A. Lehmann

NATHANIEL S. LEHRMAN, M. D.
15 CANTERBURY ROAD
GREAT NECK, N. Y.

HUNTER 7-7753
IF NO ANSWER HUNTER 2-7310

not sent; discussed verbally with Jim Aronson, who is deeply aware of the Catholic Action "conspiracy" both inside and outside the NG. McManus is part of it.

November 2, 1959

Mr. James Aronson, Editor
The NATIONAL GUARDIAN
197 East 4th Street
New York 9, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Aronson:

~~Jefferson~~ Wendell Phelps wrote that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom", a statement of profound importance even in this age of tranquilizers. Lenin repeatedly pointed out the central importance of the press, and of ideological leadership, to the growth and development of any political movement.

It seems to me that the value of Lenin's statement is emphasized by the recent dogmatism and ineffectiveness of the American Communist Party. I believe this Communist failure is due in significant measure to the ideological sabotage committed by the former editor of the "Daily Worker", the Roman Catholic spy, Louis Budenz.

In the light of these facts, I would like publicly to examine certain statements and activities of John T. McManus, managing editor of The NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

McManus's long and devoted service to the progressive movement is a matter of public record. He was movie editor of the now defunct "PM"; he was president of the Newspaper Guild, which now declines, for the most part, to defend progressives; he has been managing editor of The NATIONAL GUARDIAN since it started in 1948. One can, however, question some of McManus's published statements, particularly since he was the United-Independent Socialist candidate for Governor in the 1958 elections. I shall deal with only two of his published statements at this time.

I. "Gerovital" and the Doctors

Although the American medical profession, to which I have the privilege of belonging, is not noted for its progressive social outlook, there are many physicians of firm liberal and democratic outlook. Physicians train long, work hard and earn good livings. Liberal physicians could represent a very important source of support and income for a struggling progressive paper such as The NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

Yet, the surest way to alienate physician support of The NATIONAL GUARDIAN, as well as to lose the support of honest intellectuals in general, is the fast and loose kind of sensationalism of The NATIONAL GUARDIAN with the Rumanian "gerovital" treatment. I wrote about this in my September 2nd letter, which The GUARDIAN declined to publish, and shall quote from my earlier letter.

"Before pushing [the Rumanian Gerovital] material in the most sensationalist kind of way, why did The GUARDIAN not obtain qualified medical opinion about it? There are many progressive physicians in New York, any of whom would have been glad to render an opinion about it.

"If the method were scientifically valid, there would be a scientific rationale, other than Eastern European magic, being offered for it. But no rationale has been offered other than that it 'works'. Will The GUARDIAN next be plugging trips to the Shrine at Lourdes because that works too?

"Any physician engaged in chronic disease research, as I am, could tell you that obtaining definitive statistical results which validate the efficacy of a particular treatment is a most difficult affair. Yet, it must be done, since the history of medicine is strewn with the remains of discarded 'cures' for all the different chronic illnesses.

"The Rumanian '~~gerovital~~ geritol' is not even offered as useful against any disease; it is offered to counteract old age. How are its results to be measured? What are the controls? How much effect does the new social structure have on the thriving state of many Rumanian old people? How do we know that this novocaine treatment has any value for anything?"

The GUARDIAN story which evoked my letter was McManus's page 1 piece on August 3rd. "Fountain of Youth?" screamed the headline; "U.S. Doctors Can Administer H-3". According to McManus, "the difference between H-3 and the novocain your dentist uses as an anesthetic is in its solution. The dentist uses novocaine in an alkaline solution; H-3 is the pure chemical substance in a sterile 2% solution with a 'definitely acid' pH value adjusted between 3.5 and 4.0. This distinction (which will be readily understood by a physician) must be observed in preparing novocain for H-3 treatments."

McManus's statement is a BIG LIE. As a physician, let me state categorically that the "distinction" he makes such a fuss about is utterly trivial from the medical point of view. The change of acidity he proposes is utterly insignificant, since magical H-3 is chemically identical with the novocaine used by dentists and doctors for years.

The utterly confusing quality of McManus's piece gets even worse as he states in one place that H-3 differs from novocaine in that it has "certain microelements" in it, and one paragraph later indicates that "2% procaine in sterile solution" is all that is necessary. Is the confusing effect of McManus's article accidental?

Three weeks after McManus's proclamation of the new "Fountain of Youth", The GUARDIAN exulted in its success. "Seldom has an announcement in The GUARDIAN evoked such an electric response as have our reports" on H-3. Can we expect pornographic pictures as the next circulation-building "hypo"? How Hearstian can you get?

A serious physician took the time to protest. "Suppose someone in Rumania or Poland said that he had proof the moon was made of green cheese. Would you," he asked The GUARDIAN, "accept that statement and promulgate it to the public?" The GUARDIAN, self-proclaimed scientific savior of an unverified treatment of an undiagnosable disease, sneered in reply: "Well, doc, time alone will tell, won't it? Meanwhile we believe H-3 should have a fair test in the U.S. without political interference."

This is another disgraceful statement, and another BIG LIE. Had McManus and The GUARDIAN been really interested in a fair scientific test, they would have contacted physicians who would have made it for them. I have been a GUARDIAN "angel" for years and was not contacted.

It is absolutely untrue for The GUARDIAN to present itself as fighting medical reaction on this issue. The climate in American medical science today is such that significant East European scientific advances would be <u>welcomed</u> in many scientific quarters. For McManus and The GUARDIAN to imply the opposite is to play fast and loose with its responsibilities to its readers.

<u>II. McManus and "Guerilla Tactics"</u>

The American Communist movement is a Leninist movement and, unfortunately, I believe, at least in part a conspiratorial movement. It is not, however, a sabotaging movement. On many occasions, Lenin inveighed against irresponsible, hit-and-run sabotage, which many desperate people were proposing in pre-revolutionary Russia. The Jesuit conspiracy, on the other hand, dating from 1570, claims that the end justifies the means, and therefore justifies sabotage -- of people or things.

One of the main tactics of American reaction has been to accuse the Communists, and other progressives, not only of conspiratorial tactics, but also of sabotaging our institutions. The Hiss and Rosenberg trials were two of the most striking attempts of this sort.

22/81/14

The word "guerilla", as any skilled publicist, such as McManus, knows, has overtones of hit-and-run sabotage -- exactly what the left has often been accused of, and exactly what the left has correctly stayed away from. Guerilla tactics are used during warfare, when state control cannot be changed by democratic means. Such anonymous tactics are, however, the exact opposite of the traditional American way of facing issues openly, and signing one's "John Hancock" with a large flourish.

Yet McManus, UI-SC candidate in 1958 for the Governorship of the State of New York, advocates "guerilla tactics". In the summer 1959 issue of the United Independent Socialist Committee "Newsletter", he states, "Such flexibility as I propose for 1960 implies the introduction of guerilla tactics into American politics, since I conceive such tactics to be the only means by which to move eventually with the mass of Americans in a historically correct direction. Guerilla tactics can succeed only with properly deployed forces."

Is this leadership from the candidate for Governor, or "followship", also known as "tailism"? More important, is McManus advocating sabotage, a fundamental of "guerilla" tactics?

I believe that McManus "gerovital" tactics have seriously discredited The GUARDIAN in many eyes. I believe his "guerilla" tactics have the effect of similarly discrediting the United Independent Socialist movement as well.

I think we must face the unpleasant issue: Are these erroneous tactics of John T. McManus accidental or deliberate? In other words, we must ask, "Is John T. McManus another Louis Budenz?"

This is an important letter, and I expect The GUARDIAN will publish it <u>in full</u> in the American way, with a reply from Mr. McManus. I believe that the chances are rather high that McManus is another Budenz, but I may be wrong. The only way to reach an answer is to air the entire matter.

My monthly "GUARDIAN Angel" check is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

N. S. Lehrman M.D.

COPY

Nathaniel S. Lehrman, M.D.
15 Canterbury Road
Great Neck, N.Y.

HUnter 7-7753
If no answer: HUnter 2-7310

November 25, 1959

Mr. Carey McWilliams
Editor, The Nation
333 Sixth Avenue
New York 14, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McWilliams:

The Gene Gleason story gets more and more confusing with each passing day. The fact that on television he publicly accused a high city official of bribery, and then admitted he was lying, has been used to denigrate the entire brilliant investigation made by Fred J. Cook and him of New York City's corruption.

In this connection, the behavior of the New York Times, America's leading newspaper, is worthy of note. Several weeks ago, when the "Shame of New York" first appeared, the Times mentioned only a relatively subsidiary aspect of it, the Nimer case, in a small item on a back page. On Monday, November 23, it completely ignored Gleason's bribery charge on "Open End" television the previous night. [This statement is not entirely correct; a small piece about it appeared in the latest edition of the Times, although not in the Late City Edition as delivered that morning.] On Tuesday, November 24, it front-paged his statement that he had lied. Wednesday's story was on page 12. To Times readers, the net effect so far of Gleason's one withdrawn charge has been to discredit the entire "Shame of New York", as well as Cook and THE NATION.

Ironically, the basic truth of Cook and Gleason's contention that New York's political administration is thoroughly rotten seems to have been unwittingly confirmed by Warren Moscow on Sunday night's "Open End." As I recall it, Moscow immediately challenged Gleason's bribery accusation (did Moscow know in advance it was coming?). He did so, however, not on the basis of honor - that city officials would not be dishonest enough to offer bribes - but on the basis of greed - that they would not be stupid enough to do so.

Gleason's signed statement in Tuesday's Times - which later turned out not to have been signed at all, District Attorney Hogan's office statement to the contrary - was most peculiar. The man who appeared on television Sunday night was crisp, sharp and responsive. He appeared as THE NATION described him: "Tough physially .... and mentally. No one awes him."

But the statement appearing in Tuesday's Times is the statement of a man who is fuzzy, circumstantial and almost blind in his assent to the questions he is asked. There is at times, in the statement, a quality almost of mental confusion, as for example in this non-responsive, almost perseverative kind of colloquy: "Q. Let me ask you, why did you lie last night on the program. A. Well, I can't answer yes or no to that."

As a psychiatrist, my first thought, on reading Gleason's statement, was its similarity to the kind of statement made by the "brainwashed." Dr. R.J.Lifton of Harvard, perhaps the leading authority on Chinese Communist "brainwashing", has written that many of these brainwashed individuals, "in their confused and passive state, simply followed the suggestions of people in whom they had confidence." (Psychiatry, 19, 175; 1956)

Yet, the Chinese "thought reform" is accomplished only after many weeks. Even under the most severe kinds of stress, including complete perceptual isolation, it takes many hours before people thus give up their individuality and docilely do as they are told. But Gleason was alone with Hogan's group for less than four hours, which is by no means sufficient, according to the Chinese experience, for any kind of "thought reform" to occur.

There is one previously unmentioned possibility of explaining the confusion, besides the obvious blow on the head or injection of drugs: the possible use, in a closed room, of odorless nerve-gas, which might produce confusion and paralysis of the "will to fight" in a victim. The other people in the room might be protected against the effects of this nerve-gas by having taken antidotes in advance. Although I am not an expert in this aspect of psychiatry, this idea seems rather unlikely.

Hence it appears that Gleason's peculiar statements cannot be explained solely by a Hogan brainwashing.

Another possibility then comes to mind: that Gleason is another Catholic Action Budenz, sent in to build up Cook and THE NATION, only to have them fall with a sickening thud. This is the technique LIFE used on the Van Doren family - another area in which Mr. Hogan played a significant role. Let us then re-examine the known facts, but first, what is Catholic Action?

Catholic Action, Paul Blanshard tells us ("American Freedom and Catholic Power, p. 306), is a "conspiratorial" organization, one of whose functions is "infiltrating and penetrating non-Catholic organizations with faithful Catholic laymen who will act as consecrated missionaries for the Church... 'Catholic Action itself', says the Catholic Action Manual, 'is an army involved in a holy war for religion.' The military symbolism is not accidental; the whole emphasis of the organization is upon a crusading faith, inspired with militant confidence that the Catholic Church can conquer the earth if its followers obey their priests with military precision." The mason presented nowadays, particularly to Jews, for the existence of this organization is to "fight communism." But the Jesuits have been conspiring in this way since 1570, some years before Karl Marx' birth.

The widely circulated House Unamerican Committee reports have described the Communist Party as being both conspiratorial and sabotaging. The position of militant Catholic Action is to fight fire with fire. The term "communism" is extended to include public education and the free press, as Blanshard has pointed out. If the end justifies the means, sabotaging democratic institutions, including public education and courageous publications like THE NATION, the World-Telegram-Sun and the Times would be part of the Catholic Action program.

In this light, let us examine the data about Mr. Gleason published in Wednesday's Times. He was dismissed from his position on the Freehold ~~Transcript~~ (N.J.) Transcript for "not carrying out the responsibilities of his position," the owner said. He had, however, carried on a vigorous campaign against the exploitation of migratory workers. Freehold is quite close to Fort Monmouth, and Gleason was there between 1951 and 1955, during the time of the McCarthy investigation. Is anything known about his role on that newppaper in connection with this issue?

He joined the World-Telegram-Sun "in January, 1956, and before the end of that year he had achieved a major reporting effort by discovering - after city and Federal officials had failed to do so - that explosives were stored on a Brooklyn pier that had been the scene of a disastrous fire and explosion." Was Lady Luck good to Gleason? Or could Catholic Action have assisted the rookie's discovery?

If the end justifies the means, Catholic Action might well engage in sabotage, or "guerilla" tactics, for "the greater glory of God", spelled Roman Church. The purpose of such apparently meaningless sabotage might be primarily psychological: to raise the general level of fear and panic in the population, fostering mental illness and mindlessness, and thus interfering with clear political thinking. These fear-provoking tactics make the population much more susceptible to the "shillelagh-blitz" technique of the big lie.

4/7/16

The best recent example of the effectiveness of the "shillelagh-blitz", aside from Comptroller Gerosa against the schools, was provided by Vice-President Nixon. In the famous television speech made when he was caught with his hand in the $18,000 till, he proclaimed to a ~~frightened~~ suspicious population, "I'm not a quitter and, incidentally, Pat is not a quitter. After all, her name is Patricia Ryan, and she was born on St. Patrick's Day - and you know the Irish never quit." English translation: Catholic Action, help me; I'm yours. Courage is the best medicine for a frightened population, but the "medicine" may turn out to be poison if the question is not asked, "Courage for what or for whom?"

A second and more specific purpose of such sabotage tactics might be quietly to blame the hidden "communist menace", of which J. Edgar Hoover speaks so often, and thus to organize and perhaps attempt to perpetrate a Catholic-fascist political coup - possibly even using legal means.

Let us return to Mr. Gleason. "In 1958, he received the Page One Award of the Newspaper Guild of New York", of which he is not a member, and which, peculiarly, he has now asked not to intercede on his behalf. The Newspaper Guild has for some years been controlled by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. He received the ~~MAX~~ award "for revealing that the Transit Authority police had wiretapped the headquarters of a labor union." The collusion between Quill - in whose union the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists is very strong - and Transit Commissioner O'Grady is made very clear in "The Shame of New York." Could the wire-tapping information have been made available to Gleason in order to build up his prestige?

The labor movement has had considerable experience with political spies, who take on the task of becoming close friends of key leaders. The example coming most vividly to mind is that of Homer Martin, the Protestant minister who was the first president of the Auto Workers' Union. As I recall, his next door neighbor and closest friend for many years was later revealed to have been a paid labor spy throughout the relationship between the two.

This spying technique has been very well worked out. Catholic Action has moreover a large population from which it can select the eager recruits who want to "get ahead." The largest fraction will of course come from the Irish group of Catholics, whose devotion to the Church is the strongest of any of the nationality groups in this country. In this connection, Tammany's insistence that Hogan be the Senatorial candidate against Keating may be of significance.

The Catholic Church is not only a religious organization but a political one as well. It may well be the most powerful and effective political organization in this country. If this be the case, it is not impossible that Gleason is - or has been - a Catholic Action saboteur sent in to infiltrate in the newspaper field. Once in, his specific function may well have become to undermine Fred Cook, author of "The F.B.I.", and THE NATION, in which this most important piece appeared. To me, this sabotaging explanation is far more likely than a brain-washing one, inasmuch as sabotage - of the Nautilus, of the Jersey Central locomotive and perhaps even of the New York City power system last summer - seems so important a part of contemporary life in these United States.

If a Budenz could infiltrate to become editor of the "Daily Worker" at the time the American Communist party was quite strong and rather respected, why should a Gene Gleason, "tough physically... and mentally" not have been able to do a similar infiltrating job within THE NATION?

Wendell Phillips wrote that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." His statement must be emphasized again and again in this day of chemical tranquillizers for the poor and psychoanalytic tranquillizers for the "middle-class." Too often, the search for the social reasons for destructive behavior is cut short by the pseudo-explanation "mental illness." This makes is possible for sabotage to masquerade behind peculiarities, idiosyncrasies and "psychiatric disease."

There is a Catholic Action conspiracy to undermine our government, and our free press, a fundamental pillar of that government. The data suggest that Gene Gleason may be a part of that conspiracy.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Nathaniel S. Lehrman, M.D.
/t/ Nathaniel S. Lehrman, M.D.

Clinical Instructor, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, N.Y.
Visiting Lecturer, Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, N.Y.C.

C O P Y

NATHANIEL S. LEHRMAN, M.D.

15 Canterbury Road
Great Neck, N.Y.

HUnter 7-7753
If No Answer
HUnter 2-7310

December 15, 1959

Dr. Clarence B. Farrar, Editor
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY
216 St. Clair Avenue, West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Dr. Farrar:

May I ask rather strongly that you reconsider your decision not to publish my paper on "The Potency of Psychotherapy"?

The clear and present danger of anti-Semitism and fascism in America is the reason for my request. As you recall, I did not make this request when you lacked room for my "Schizophrenia Is Panic" paper, which I think more important scientifically, although less urgent because it is less important politically.

Psychoanalysis and the psychotherapy largely derived from it are Jewish sciences in the public mind, inasmuch as Freud is so widely seen as their father. But no controlled study has demonstrated the value of these methods, and indeed such statistical studies as have been made -- aside from this one of mine -- seem to indicate that these "Jewish" treatments are impotent frauds. The fact that the American Psychoanalytic Association has been suppressing its results makes this situation even worse.

The concept that psychoanalysis, psychotherapy and psychiatry are all Jewish frauds is being assiduously spread through the population. These concepts have evoked some rather neurotic counter-reactions, and I have been the victim of at least one of them. Last September, I wrote you that some members of the American Psychoanalytic were pressuring Dr. Rosenbaum to drop me from my faculty position at Einstein because of my A.J.P. letter, that their organization should publish its treatment results. The reason given -- and this by intelligent men -- was that my letter had condoned anti-Semitism inasmuch as it appeared in the same journal as the racist article by Dr. J. M. Radzinski of Chicago's St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital. Fortunately, however, Dr. Rosenbaum's wisdom has calmed this foolish fuss.

On Long Island, where I live, the North Shore Child Guidance Clinic is having considerable difficulty getting adequate quarters because of covert anti-Semitism skillfully and quietly being marshalled against it. "The Independent", a rather erratic left-wing newspaper, one of the many I read, recently carried a very sarcastic little poem about the pompous fraudulence of a "Guidance Clinic", as well as a vicious, covertly anti-Semitic piece, "The Judas Goat". One important anti-Semitic propaganda line today is that the Jews are driving the world crazy, while simultaneously falsely claiming that they can cure mental illness. For example: "The Point", a "Catholic Monthly" published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has a piece entitled "Designs of the Jews on Art and Architecture", opening: "Certainly you have been noticing of late that everything new looks queer."

Unfortunately, most of the material published thus far in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, the most important journal in the entire field, seems to confirm the concept that psychoanalytic and psychotherapeutic claims for usefulness are false. I include my own paper, "Precision in Psychoanalysis", which you kindly accepted, in this category too. This, together with the fact that fourteen pages were allotted to the Radzinski article, have given the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY the posture, in many eyes, of inferentially supporting this particular anti-Semitic position.

That Freudian psychoanalysis is often basically anti-scientific is, unfortunately, all too true. But it does have some therapeutic potency which I believe my enclosed paper indicates. Hence, because of the political climate of our time, I believe the piece warrants publication in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY.

For your information, I am also enclosing a copy of a piece I wrote on anti-Semitism as a weapon against the public schools of Long Island. I have sent copies of it to many people, among them Norman Cousins, Editor of the Saturday Review, and Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., Commissioner of Education of New York State. This paper should help explain the urgency of this situation.

Sincerely yours,

N. S. LEHRMAN M.D.

ENCLOSURES:
"Psychotherapy Is Potent"
"Anti-Semitism Against L.I. Schools"

CC: Dr. William Malamud
Dr. Milton Rosenbaum
Dr. Lester Shapiro
Dr. Lewis L. Robbins
Dr. Harry I. Weinstock
Dr. Percival Bailey

[Enc. from Lehrman]

TREATMENT RESULTS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

Editor, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY:

SIR: Since the war, psychoanalysis has been assuming an ever-increasing importance in American psychiatry. Yet, the overall clinical usefulness of the classical psychoanalytic procedure, upon which this increased importance of psychoanalysis is based, has never been statistically validated.

In 1935, Cheney and Landis published a paper in this journal entitled "A Program for the Determination of the Therapeutic Effectiveness of the Psychoanalytic Method." A few studies have been attempted since then, and, during the past few years, a research committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association has been examining its members' results. Its report has been formulated, but access to it has been restricted to the membership of that organization; access may be granted to others by individual members of the American Psychoanalytic Association if the others treat the data confidentially.

I do not believe that such restrictions upon or confidentiality about statistics has a place in science. One's belief in psychoanalysis, or in any other clinical procedure, must ultimately be based *only* on its overall results. Valid conclusions cannot be drawn from small numbers of patients, even if one of those patients is one's self.

The purpose of this letter is therefore to voice my belief that the report of the research committee on treatment results of the American Psychoanalytic Association should be published in the usual scientific way.

Nathaniel S. Lehrman, M.D.,
Great Neck, N. Y.

[Reprinted From THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,
Vol. 115, No. 8, February, 1959]

N.Y. Times Times 12/.7/54 [ENC.?]
Is Mr. Jack Roman Catholic?
If so why does the piece omit this, or
imply he is Protestant by describing his father?

Symbolic Politician

Hulan Edwin Jack

41/18/140

HULAN EDWIN JACK is a politician who, almost by accident, came to symbolize for many American Negroes an important milestone in their long fight for political and social equality.

Because of Mr. Jack's symbolic status, the charge that he accepted a gift from a Title I builder is arousing wider attention than if he were just another Tammany district leader. Mr. Jack is the first Negro elected a Borough President in New York City. His is the highest administrative elective office held by any Negro in the United States.

Man in the News

Strangely enough, Mr. Jack, a Tammany district leader in Harlem, owes his present office more to an attempted Republican political coup than to his stature within the Democratic party.

Politics Dictated Choice

The Democratic nomination for Borough President in 1953 had been slated to go to either Herman Katz, now City Clerk, or State Senator Joseph Zaretzki. At the last minute Democratic leaders learned that the Republicans were planning to name a Negro as their choice.

Rather than risk the loss of the office, the Tammany executive committee decided to blunt the Republican threat by naming a Negro also. Because of his articulateness, Mr. Jack was considered the best choice.

Mr. Jack, now 52 years old, speaks deliberately, in the manner of a man who is framing his words with a view to their suitability for publication. He has made his way among politicians by hard application to the task at hand, amiability and obedience to party rule.

He was brought to the city from the British West Indies in 1923 by his father, a Protestant minister who later became a Bishop of the African Orthodox Church in Barbadoes. The 16-year-old boy had behind him a grammar school education and experience as a printer's devil.

Began as Floor Sweeper

A manufacturer of paper boxes gave him a job here at the end of a broom. The manufacturer badgered the boy with fatherly counsel until young Jack enrolled at the New York Evening School. From there he went to New York University to major in business administration.

In the clubrooms of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, Mr. Jack learned a quick distaste for the airy speculations of the political science majors. He decided to forgo fraternal polemics and await a chance to get into a practicing, down-to-bedrock political organization.

His subsequent association with the Democratic organization blossomed into nomination for the State Assembly. But before that, Mr. Jack had become a vice president of the Peerless Paper Box Company, Inc.

In the Assembly he manifested extraordinary stamina in the introduction of unsuccessful bills against racial discrimination—an effort in which he feels he was not wrong but merely ahead of his time.

The New York Times

A thundering proclaimer of party loyalties.

He vacated his seventh accreditation to the Legislature in mid-term in favor of nomination to the Borough Presidency, to which he was first elected in 1953. He was elected to a second four-year term in 1957.

His executive suite on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building, richly appointed in wood and leather, became the immediate object of an open-door policy. In it, the grudge-burdened citizen has been able to find a highly placed and sympathetic ear. "Give me people," Mr. Jack says.

A Borough President is by employment a ground-breaking, speech-making, hand-shaking, sign-changing, ribbon-snipping target of photographer's flashbulbs. Mr. Jack remembers a Saturday in which he had eleven outside appointments, not including one at a physician's office, where he got a jab of penicillin for an infection.

Mr. Jack has a son, Hulan Jr., by his first wife and a daughter, Julienne Cecilia, 6, by his second wife. Almira. The son is an aeronautical engineer.

On the political stump, the normally mild Mr. Jack turns into a thundering proclaimer of party loyalties. He denounces non-Democrats with splendid fervor.

Outspoken on Integration

On other occasions, his speech is slow and reasoned.

"The world is watching the South," he said in his office last year in the midst of the controversy over integration. "As long as they [the Negroes] proclaim their rights, they will receive the support of public opinion among democratic-minded people everywhere.

"If you're a Christian, you can't escape believing in this thing called the brotherhood of man. Today we stand helpless before the onslaught of science. The thing we must do is learn how to live in the principles of the teachings of Christ."

Mr. Jack spoke these words with conviction. Then he sank back in his chair, momentarily weary from emotional effort. Usually he is a man of easy temper and more than perfunctory friendliness who seems to enjoy pleasing the party and people.

[Leningrad Peace Committee]

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41-17-118

best congratulations very good wish heartful love from your friends of the leningrad peace committee look forward to seeing our very dear friends in may

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

June 16, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been wondering when you will return from your extended and exciting trip abroad, as I am anxious to see both you and Shirley as soon as you find it convenient.

For One thing ~~that~~ I am anxious to discuss with you is Dr. Edward Alexander Bouchet. There is practically nothing in print about him and I have attempted to take some advantage of my temporary nearness to New Haven to look into various aspects of his life. It is remarkably difficult to unearth anything beyond what is contained in his Yale classbooks. I have talked with Attorney George W. Crawford who knew him but who has been able to add little to my knowledge concerning him. I have made a preliminary search of New Haven and Connecticut records and find that they are very fragmentary and surprisingly incomplete. Without burdening you with the full details of my present local efforts, and my correspondence with other people about Bouchet, I am hoping that you will be able to tell me something about him and to suggest possible lines of inquiry. Of course, if you wish, I can supply the full details of this investigation.

41-17-35

You may be interested to know that his obituary in the Yale Classbook for the Class of 1874 of which he was a member, quotes Mr. Crawford as writing that Bouchet was a strong supporter of the NAACP. Mr. Crawford tells me, however, that he does not recall any specific activity through which Bouchet revealed this support, but that he knows this to have reflected accurately Bouchet's views. Crawford mentioned that he (Crawford) was a member of the NAACP Board of Directors during those early years.

Dr. Charles Wesley to whom I have written in greater detail, writes that I seem to have collected more material already concerning Bouchet than is in print anywhere. He requested me to work the material up into an article for the Journal of Negro History. Mr. Crawford has also urged me to assemble what I have for publication, but I am anxious to gain more insight into the man and his circumstances before venturing to publish outside my own field.

Some time ago I sent you a reprint of the AAUP report on my dismissal from Fisk. Aside from having missed the main point, the report is a good one in many respects. Based thereon the AAUP unanimously voted to censure the Fisk Board of Trustees. This action was taken at the Annual Convention in April.

One reason that the main point was missed in the official report is that some people having direct evidence concerning the pressures brought by the Southern Whites to get me out of Fisk refused to coöperate with the investigation because they felt that Fisk's new president should be protected at all costs. However, Dr. Percy Julian wrote me that at the October meeting of the Fisk Board, President Wright stated to the Board that he supported fully the action dismissing me taken by the majority of the Board. Dr. Julian arose and reiterated for the record his continued opposition. The AAUP Investigating Committee had visited Fisk campus a month previously. If Dr. Wright had defined his position in time for that investigation, I suspect that some who refused to testify might have been willing to do so.

41-17-31

Also, a member of the Brooklyn College faculty has told me that John Hope Franklin has exhibited great embarrassment as a result of the censure. However, he made it clear that he is embarrassed at the censure itself, not at the action which led to the censure. Franklin has played a very cagey game throughout and continues to do so. As you may know, he is now and was then a Trustee.

I shall be here until the middle of August, teaching summer school. Then I leave for the University of Alberta, having failed to secure any bona fide job offer anywhere in the United States despite the most persistent efforts. The black list is very complete and thorough.

Consequently it is my hope that I will have a chance to see you long before the August 15th departure date.

I plan to be in New York for a few days beginning June 19 and shall phone you then, but I suppose it unlikely that you will already have returned.

Sincerely,

Lee Lorch

Lee Lorch

L

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

July 9, 1959

Dr. amd Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, NY

Dear Friends:

41-17-29

Welcome home! In this week's AFRO I read the front-page story by Bill Worthy of your eventfully uneventful return.

As it happens we have to be in NY for the week-end and shall telephone you then in the hope of seeing you if you're not too busy and tired after your travels.

We'll be driving down tomorrow and so may beat this letter in, especially if others read it too slowly.

In your collection of mail you will find one I wrote June 16 mentioning that I'm at work collecting material on Edward Alexander Bouchet and hope, i. a., to talk with you about him. We'll be leaving after summer school (I'm teaching) in the middle of August for the University of Alberta where I have been offered refuge, having been completely blacklisted in the home of the free and the home of the brave.

Greetings from all of us.

Cordially,

Lee Lorch

Lee Lorch.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

L

July 15, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

41-17-28

It was a real pleasure to see you and Shirley again. I hope that dusting out the house after your long absence will not prove too arduous a chore.

I am proceeding with my work on Bouchet and am very appreciative of your offer to check certain possibilities in your personal papers. It is quite intriguing to think that you may have some family connection with him.

His father was William Francis Bouchet (1817-1885) born in New Haven, according to one account, but apparently in the South according to another. His mother was Susan (Cooley) Bouchet (1817-1920) and was the daughter of Asher and Jane (Drake) Cooley. She appears to have been born in Connecticut, probably in what is now known as Westport.

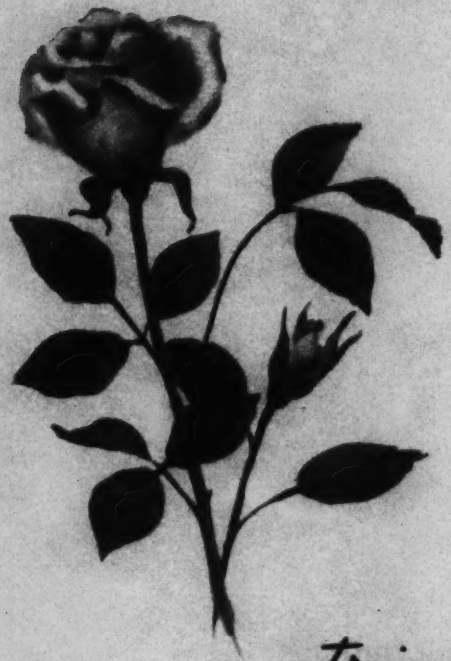
As I mentioned, Bouchet's father was a Congregationalist connected with the Temple Street Church, now the Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church. Bouchet himself was an Episcopalian connected with St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in New Haven.

Sincerely yours,

Lee Lorch

Lee Lorch

1959 ?7



A special little
Birthday wish
That's ever so sincere,
For a most delightful
Birthday
And a VERY
happy year!

as filled with
triumphs and joys as
the one just ended.

Florence H. Luscomb

A BIRTHDAY Wish for You

RUST CRAFT

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2

July 20, 1959

39-46-147

Miss Florence H. Luscomb
140 Huron Avenue
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Miss Luscomb:

We came home at last July 1st., after eleven months. We had a marvelous visit, and found your kind greetings. I hope we are going to see you sometime this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

L 3940 W 20 Av
Vancouver 8, B.C
Canada
July 15, 1959.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am a coloured West Indian student studying History at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. I became keenly interested in your life and work (of which as yet I know all too little) last winter session while doing a History course covered Pan-Africanism and the current African nationalism. Ever since then, I have been, rather ambitiously, obsessed with the idea of doing a Thesis on some aspect of your life and work for my graduating essay (B.A History Honours)

41-18-36

Somehow I fear that I am not at the right University for writing such a thesis. While the U.B.C library carries most of your works, and while I have access here to material written about you over the years, I still think there would be quite a bit of useful primary material easily available at one or more American Universities. We here

do not even carry such publications as The Journal of Negro History or the Negro Historical Bulletin. We get them on inter-library loans when we need them.

Sir, my impression is that, even at your age, you are still a very busy man. However, I hope you can spare some time to offer me some advice and to answer my enquiries. I do strongly suspect, but would like to know for sure, whether, to your knowledge, any graduating theses have been written on any aspect of your life and work. If so, on what aspects, and at what level? If there is still room for research on some aspect of your life and work, which American University would you recommend as having the best facilities for so doing?

41-18-37

My financial status is not altogether an enviable one right now. This is because of a strike in British Columbia's lumber industry, the back-bone of the Province's economy, and the one industry which absorbs most of the University students here during the summer. The strike is now two weeks old

and threatens to last for a long time.
However, my academic standing so far has been quite good. Is there any possibility of my getting a good Bursary or scholarship to do my final undergraduate year at an American University?

In closing, sir, I must salute your splendid and untiring devotion to the caus of coloured folks the world over.

I would appreciate very much hearing from you at your earliest convenience

Very Respectfully yours,
Hallis Lynch

41-18-38

July 20, 1959

41-18-39

Mr. Hollis Lynch
3940 W. 20th.
Vancouver 8, B. C.
Canada

My dear Mr. Lynch:

I have your letter dated July 15th. Of course Vancouver would be a little far afield for work on Africa. The best center for the study of Africa would probably be Howard University in Washington, D. C. Probably other Eastern Universities would have considerable data.

A great many theses have been written about my life and work, many of which I have never seen. I have not for several years been connected with a University or foundation, so that I am unable to advise you concerning scholarships. I know that there are some scholarships. You might write to the secretary of the Phelps Stokes foundation in New York.

Thank you very much for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

M

357 Gloretta Blvd.
Orinda, Calif.
April 27, 1959

411-18-116

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I am making a term report in my U.S. History class at Acalanes High school.

My report is your life and achievements. I was wondering if you could send me some literature or even pamphlets about yourself.

If you would like I would be glad to send you a copy of my report when it is finished. It is due May 25th

Anything you have

will be of interest to me.

I have read your book Color and Democracy.

Could you give me some of your views on the modern American negro? How do you feel about segregation?

I shall be grateful for any information you could send me. Thank you.

Yours Truly,
Miss Doremarie Maccario

[11-8-11]

m 7

July 17, 1959

41-18-106

Miss Rosemarie Maccario
557 Glorietta Blvd.
Orinda, California

My dear Miss Maccario:

I have just seen your letter of April 27th, after my return from eleven months abroad. It is of course too late to help your term report, and I hope it was good.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

PHONE AM. 7-2983

DR. T. E. McDONALD

McDONALD'S SMALL ANIMAL HOSPITAL
612 NORTH WATER STREET
WICHITA, KANSAS

August 2, 1959

W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Ct.
New York City, New York

Dear Dr, DuBois

I have been trying for some time to locate a copy of your book "The World and Africa". I haven't succeeded in acquiring a copy and book stores tell me that it is out of publication. I am writing you in hopes that you may have an extra copy that you would sell.

I have an intense interest in geography and have always felt that it shapes history. History is being rewritten today and your book is too important to not be in one's library. It must be a joy to you to have lived to see the giant (Africa) begin to flex its muscles.

I would also like to know if there is a true scientific basis for the grouping of people together and refering to them as Negroes or is this just an administrative term.

If you have a copy of your book "The World and Africa" that you would sell me please send it to the address given above by C O D.

Very truly yours,

T. E. McDonald, D.V.M.

41-18-111

August 20, 1959

Dr. T. E. Mc Donald
Mc Donald's Small Animal Hospital
612 North Water Street
Wichita, Kansas

41-18-112

My dear Dr. Mc Donald:

I am late in answering your letter of August 2nd. I regret to say that I have no way of securing you a copy of my book THE WORLD AND AFRICA. It is out of print. However, a revised and enlarged edition will be published in the Soviet Union, sometime this year.

If you will write me again after the first of January, I can tell you more about it.
Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

July 17, 1959

26-81-14

Alan &Mary Mac Ewan
7440 S. E. 34th. Avenue
Portland 2, Oregon

My dear Friends:

I have eaten with great pleasure your berries which you picked, and send many thanks for them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Williams-McFarlane] Note: post chisel; at the heart + mustache on the man at the front; the artist is [illegible] for a [illegible] in the [illegible] - pregnant + [illegible] thru [illegible] with a sense of humor.

Dearest Grandpapa —

We were all so glad to hear from you; mother said you'd forgotten us but I knew you hadn't. I'm lots bigger than I was when I last saw you and needless to say I can walk all alone now. Since you and Aunt Shirley went away I've been living with mother and Daddee and I like that much better than being out in Brooklyn. I have a big playroom to play in; a rocking horse my grandma gave me for keeps, a whole pile of toys, a big back yard and I go walking everyday even if it rains. Mother bought my first pair of shoes and I like them lots. I like music but I don't sing as well as mother. She say I can. I don't this summer because I like to stay in the bathtub and splash for as long as I can. I have learned a lot of poems and I write better + like people too. Everyone is very polite to me but I don't know all the names yet. I miss + want to see you now + so mother says I can't but maybe someday I'll see all those lovely

...FELLOW WORKER!*

2

[illegible] and maybe even go to school in Miami. Perhaps you can [illegible] to that possibility for me. Daddee [illegible] very very [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

marvelous. Arthur (my husband) is well and has been taking a course in motion picture projection. He and his brother are getting along much better. I am blooming with "middle age" health and I feel very good. I have a wonderful surprise for you when you return. I love you. Come back and see me soon but if you don't the surprise will be just as wonderful. Are you or my boy in Paris and flowering yet? I have to go. But to appreciate it you'd have to see body large dress fat tummy and double chin. Yes! Three distinct carving layers. Fully frankly God bless determined. And affectionate everyone with strength, love, faith. Arthur and I send to you both our best wishes for a very happy birthday and Xmas. Come home soon. Love, Dorothy

Hallmark
Contemporary cards

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© HALLMARK CARDS, INC.

Couldn't resist this card!

Pages Partly Illegible

TRANSCRIPTION

Dearest Grandpapa --

We were all so glad to hear from you; mother said you'd forgotten us but I knew you hadn't. I'm lots bigger than I was when I last saw you and needless to say I can walk all alone now. Since you and Aunt Shirley went away I've been living with mother and Daddee and I like that much better than being out in Brooklyn. I have a big livingroom to play in, a rocking horse my grandma gave me for xmas, a whole pile of toys, a big backyard and I go walk-ing every day even if it rains. Mother bought my first pair of shoes and I like them lots. I like music but I don't sing as well as mother, she says I can swim this summer because I like to stay in the bathtub and splash for an hour every night. I have a row boat, a canoe and a moter boat. I like people too. Everyone is very good to me but I don't know all the names yet. I wish I could see you now but mother says I can't but maybe some-day I'll see all those lovely

/- p.2 -/

Note: Look closely at the beard & mustache on the man on the front! The artist is our good friend Gloria who you met in the hospital - pregnant & charming then. (still charming with a sense of humor.)

countries and maybe even go to school in Moscow. Perhaps you can inquire about this possibility for me while you're there. Mother has a very very big surprise for you when you come home. I wish it was a

brother or sister to play
with but she says not
yet. Well I guess that's
all for now. As you see,
mother is a fairly good
secretary too but she
gets tired and now I'm
going to bed. I love you
very much and wish you'd
come to see me soon. Kiss
Aunt Shirley and shake
everyone's hand for me.
I'm enclosing a picture of me
so you can see what I
look like now. Happy Birthday!

Lots of love & kisses,
(Master) Arthur Edward
McFarlane III

P.S. Grandpa -
Mamma sent me a copy of
your wonderful letter and the
baby received his too. Every-
thing sounds so exciting and
(over)

marvelous. Arthur (my husband)
is well and has been taking
a course in motion picture
projection. He and his
brother are getting along
much better. I am
blooming with "middle age"
health and I feel very
good. I have a wonderful
surprise for you when
you return. I hope you
come back early in May
but if you don't the
surprise will be just
as wonderful. As you
see my son is fine
and flourishing, you'll
have to see him to
appreciate his beautiful
body, large dark eyes
fat tummy and lovely
dimples - 3 of them!! He's
alert, curious, hyperactive,
jolly, friendly, stubborn,
determined and affectionete.

Everyone, even strangers, love
him. Arthur sends love

/- transcription-Du Bois Williams
McFarlane-continued_7

/- p.3 continued_7

to you both. We all wish
you happy birthday.
Come home soon & happy.

We miss you!

DuBois

Couldn't resist this
card!

[McFarlane, A.E. II]

[2]

November 9, 1959

981-81-14

Dear Edward:

Your Aunt Shirley and I will leave New York tomorrow to fly to Chicago. There we stop two days and then again fly to Los Angeles for a stop of four days. Then to San Francisco for four days. Then back to Chicago and Detroit for four days and then back to New York on November 25th. We are inviting you and Daddy and Mommie to dinner on your next birthday and hope to have a Christmas tree. We may get get Grandma to come up from Baltimore.

With all our love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

43-44-81

1959 FEB 23 AM 10 25

:N BA059 SYK039 M

VX SY WWA068 BDA PD=WASHINGTON DC 23 948AME=
:DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN NY=(

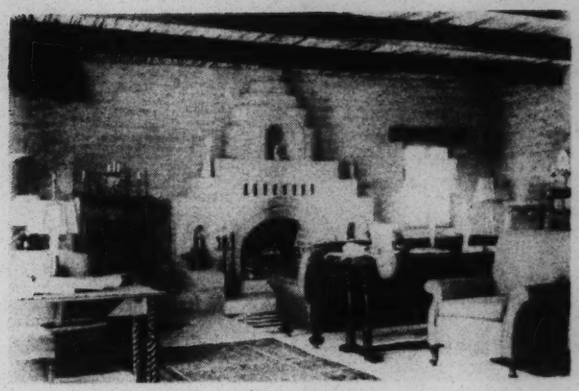
CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES ON YOUR BIRTHDAY IT IS OUR PRAYER THAT DIVINE PROVIDENCE MAY GRANT YOU MANY MORE YEARS TO SHARE WITH US YOUR OWN GREATNESS OF SOUL TO INSPIRE AND CHALLENGE US TO EVER GREATER HEIGHTS OF ENDEAVOR AND ACHIEVEMENT. WITH LOVE=

REV AND MRS EDWARD D MCGOWAN=

735-57

BY WESTERN UNION

M



La Casa de las Inspiraciones

Hacienda de Armoniosos
Twin Buttes Road, Box 11
Tucson, Arizona

2/6/59

41-18-108

Dear Dr. duBois÷-

I am trying to write a geneological history of my various families. It is proving to be most interesting and intriguing. The duBois family has athrilling past both in this country and Europe.

It has always been interested in politics, and religion. Many were driven out of France thru persecution. Three brothers came over with the Huguenots, one of them was my immeduate annestor. One of those brothers went south and I wonder whether he might have been your ancestor thereby making up very distant cousins. If you can tell me some of your own ancestry it will be of much help. And when I complete the duBois history I will send you a copy.

One morning at breakfast at my ranch home southwest of Tucson (I am trying out Prescott for a year so you will find my present address on the envelope and at end of letter) the profile of the late Eugene Kinkle Jones made me remark that he would have made a perfect Gibson man! He finally told me that the original "Gibson Girl" was his half-sister; also of course is Lady Astor. The men of my race have been hard on the women of other colors but when we see such results as we have seen over many years in you we almost forgive them. You stand out with such brilliance and such God-given humility that it makes me very humble. I have so wished we might meet sometime. I, too, love music, art and sciences. I merely love them, work in them, but YOU have made a name for yourself in every way.

I shall watch the mails for a reply from you. I enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. And I thank you right now for any information you can give me as far back asspossible.

Sincerely yours,

Laura Carr McIntosh

My present address is:-

140 North Summit
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

MRS. JOHN GRIEVES MCILVAIN

July 15, 1959

Mrs. J. G. Mc Ilvian
160 North Summit Street
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Mc Ilvian:

41-11F-6

I have just returned from a trip of eleven months abroad, and have your letter of March 6th.

I have tried for many years to trace my relationship to the Du Bois family, and published the results in my book "DUSK OF DAWN" published by Harcourt Brace in 1940.

I am sending you a copy of pages 106 to 107. I did not know the third Du Bois who came to the United States and went South. I was born in Massachusetts and not in the South.

I shall be very glad to hear your comments on your research and any facts that you may have discovered.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

m

July 15, 1939

The Mac Millan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $16.44 for "WHO'S WHO '39."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

11/18/33

[Markov]

m

July 17, 1950

41-18-105

Dr. W. Markov
Karl-Marx University
Leipzig C 1
Petersteinweg 8
Germany

Dear Sir:

I have just returned from eleven months in Europe and Asia, and find a letter from your University signed by some one who's script I cannot decipher. He asks for permission to reprint a statement of mine delivered in London. I should be perfectly willing for him to use the statement, but I do not have a copy of it on hand, and as he wished to use it last April, it is already too late.

I am sorry I was not able to cooperate.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

A

KARL-MARX-UNIVERSITÄT

INSTITUT FÜR ALLGEMEINE GESCHICHTE DER NEUZEIT

DIREKTOR: PROF. DR. W. MARKOV

LEIPZIG C 1, PETERSSTEINWEG 8 · TEL. 34206

am 29-7-1959 Az.: Prof. Ma/Li

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
31, Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-18-19

Dear sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 17th inst. to Professor Dr. W. Markov on whose instructions I am dropping you the following lines. I had the opportunity of meeting you on more than two occasions during last summer in London. The first was during the campaign to liberate the 91 Africans who were arrested for treason in the South African Union. We met again in the hostel of the West African Students Union. I introduced myself to you as a Nigerian who is at present attached to the Karl-Marx-University in Leipzig. Later I visited you in your flat where I could however only meet Lady Du Bois as you had other engagements.

As I expressed the wish to make use of your manuscripts for our Africa Conference held in April this year Lady Du Bois gave them to me and asked me to insert my request in her log-book. This I did. That was just before your visit to Holland (or was it Belgium?).

The Africa Conference was acquainted with your speech (in connection with the South African Apartheid). As the minutes shall be published towards the end of the year we could be grateful if you would authorize us to include your manuscripts which we consider to be of great interest to the German public.

Yours very sincerely

Modilim Achufusi

(Modilim Achufusi)

W. Markow

(Prof.Dr.W.Markov)

KARL-MARX-UNIVERSITÄT
INSTITUT FÜR ALLGEMEINE GESCHICHTE DER NEUZEIT
DIREKTOR: PROF. DR. W. MARKOV

LEIPZIG C1, PETERSSTEINWEG 8 · TEL. 34206

am 10-1-1959 Az.:

Dear sir,

It was with great pleasure that I learnt from our friend and co-worker, Mr Modilim Achufusi, of the speech you delivered in London under the subject "Apartheid", copy of which you kindly placed at Mr Achufusi's disposal. We would like to read this speech to our conference on modern and most modern history of Africa which takes place on the 17th and 18 th of April this year.

If you dont mind, we would ask you to please send us a few lines, authorising us to make use of your manuscript and, eventually, publish it together with other articles on the conference. I take for granted that our dealing with the African History and the conference we are holding will meet with your interest and approval.

Yours truly,

Walter Markov

January 4, 1959

My dear Marzani:

41-18-94

There are not very many books that I read twice, but quite accidentally in reviewing our good friend Truman I took down your book WE CAN BE FRIENDS and read it again. I am afraid that I did not in reading it before realize how valuable its contribution to American history this book is.

My autobiography is finished and Angus Cameron wants to see it. I suppose you would agree with me that I had better send it to him first before I inflict it on the inflicted.

Shirley just tells me that you called yesterday.

My love to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl Marzani
312 West 87th Street
New York, New York

M

THE MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW

A journal of literature, the arts and public affairs

Amherst, Massachusetts

November 16, 1959

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41-187

Dr. William E. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am writing to you as editor of the Massachusetts Review, a new quarterly of literature, the arts and public affairs which made its first appearance in October. Perhaps you have already seen it. The Review is devoted to providing a new place for articles, fiction, drama and poems of excellence from writers both new and well-established.

We are now planning to publish a series of original works, essay and poetry, on Abraham Lincoln in forthcoming issues, beginning with the Winter number, to appear in January. We should appreciate it very much indeed if you could offer us something of yours on the subject of Lincoln. At the same time, we should welcome manuscripts from promising young scholars and artists whom you might suggest as willing to submit something of theirs on the same subject.

Our first issue featured a new poem by Robert Frost and several articles in the field of American literature and politics, including one by Leo Marx and another by Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr. The reaction to that issue has been most encouraging to us and we are anxious to maintain and improve the quality of the magazine. We hope that you may wish to contribute something of your own and to suggest other writers to whom we could offer our pages.

Sincerely yours,

F. C. Ellert

F. C. Ellert
Editor

M

eve merriam • 1 west 68 street • new york 23, n.y.

8 February 1959.

IN HONOR OF 23 February, 1959

"Is he the oldest man alive?" my children ask.
No. But the most alive
all his life, and ours, and after ours.
"Will he live forever, like a star or a satellite?"
Yes. His truth will go whirling,
his anger dancing around our world and many others.
When thunder shakes, it is his rage for justice.
When lightning darts, it is his finger pointing:
damn the darkness, full peace ahead--
stop being fools or cowards;
mark my words and make your way.

How then can I wish him well
and years to glow on?
He blesses me and you to rise, to work.

With all my skyhigh and deepsea
love to the dearest
man of earth,
yours unthat ending
Eve

41-18-107

763-58

41-18-86

1959 JUL 1 AM 9 58

BA163 VX NB093 CGN PD=OCEAN BEACH NY 1 900AME:
=DR AND MRS W E B DUBOIS=
31 GRACIE COURT BKLYN=

=DEAREST WELCOME HOME TO OUR FIRST CITIZENS ALL LOVE AND JUBILATION=

EVA MERRIAM.=

BY WESTERN UNION

Boston University

CHARLES RIVER CAMPUS • 725 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE • BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

November 7, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-18-83

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am a Ph.D. candidate in history at Boston University. My field of concentration is the Reconstruction Period in American history. I am particularly interested in historians' interpretations of the period. My dissertation is concerned with the historians who are seeking to change the old "Dunning School" interpretation. You, of course, are in the vanguard of this movement. In light of this, I wonder if you would be so kind as to answer a few questions which I have in mind. Your answers could help me greatly in my work.

First, you have been referred to as a "quasi-Marxist" and as a "Marxist." Do you personally think that either of these epithets is correct? If so, which one do you consider more accurate?

Second, what in your opinion was the major defect of the "Dunning" interpretation? Was it these historians attitude toward the Negro; or their failure to see broader social developments rather than just politics; or some other factor?

Third, has any new material or interpretation emerged since your writing of Black Reconstruction which would cause you to alter any of your views or emphases if you were writing it today? Or, just as important, has any change occurred in your thought which would cause you to make such alterations?

I hope these questions will not be burdensome to you and that you will do me the favor of answering them. I would also appreciate any comment you might have to make about the project I am attempting; that is, an analysis of historians' interpretations of the Reconstruction. Any advice you would care to proffer to a young person seeking to be a scholar and teacher would also be very welcome.

I, incidentally, heard you speak at the Community Church in Boston, November 1. I found it a very interesting experience and enjoyed it. I appreciated the opportunity to meet you.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely
Robert J. Moore
Robert J. Moore
Teaching Fellow in History

November 9, 1959

48-81-14

Mr. Robert J. Moore
Charles River Campus
Boston University
725 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am leaving tomorrow for California and do not have time to answer your letter of November 7th. I have not altered my interpretation of Reconstruction as set down in my book. I can be described as a Marxist if you mean that I believe that Karl Marx is one of the greatest modern writers on Economics and Sociology.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

9

Frances Tarr

December 3, 1959

Memorandum to Miss Morgenlender:

4-17-51

I am a doctor of Philosophy in History (Harvard, 1895) and have done research in Economics and Sociology. I studied in Germany 1892-4. From 1892 to 1950, I made 14 trips to Europe and Asia and other trips to Canada and the West Indies. On the basis of information thus gathered I wrote some 14 or more books and various articles. From 1951 I could not obtain a passport for travel abroad until 1958. Then I spent eleven months travelling and studying in Europe and Asia. This travel was necessary for my study and writing.

N

Dec. 18, 1959

Dear Professor:

Our collective of scientists, aspirants and students of the Institute, Museum and Department of Anthropology of Moscow University send you congratulations on the occasion of the presentation of the Lenin's Peace Prize for "Strengthening Peace between Peoples". This highest prize you deserve without reservation. Your labors in history and anthropology have outstanding scientific importance and especially in relationship to the peoples of Africa.

41-115-7

We are awaiting impatiently your article about the systematic study of the Negro in the U.S.A. to publish in our Anthropological Magazine.

With pleasure we remember your profound report and the shining speech of your greatly respected wife Shirley Graham of Feb. 5, 1959. We wish you and your wife good health and further beneficial activities for the benefit of the science of man in the broad meaning of the word for the sake of the friendship of all peoples and races of the world.

Director of the Institute and Museum of
V. P. YAKIMOV Anthropology

Dean of Department of "Antopagenesa" of the
M. F. NESTURKH Institute

Professor of Anthropology
YA. ROGINSKYA

M

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS DECATUR 2-0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

41-18-118

October 5,1959

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Dear Shirley,

The two photos inclosed are sent to you by our Afro Photographer, Maurice Sorrell,who accompanied you and Doctor to the reception.

Just thought you folks might want them for your scrap book as a memento of this great occasion.

Sincerely,

George B.Murphy Jr.

[Murphy]

M

5210 First St.,N.W.
Washington,D.C.
October 18,1959

08-21-11

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Please find inclosed a couple of copies of a special project I have been working on for some time. Note the ads; note especially John Hope Franklin's fine article on "The New Negro History," which refers,of course, to your immense contribution in this field.

Gee, you certainly had a full journey to Baltimore andWilmington. I am so happy that it turned out well.

If you a Shirley could find a dollar or two to help with the 50,000-dollar drive,it would be very helpful. Shirley should not overlook the opportunity to write a piece for the Negro History Bulletin, even though they do not pay. I see no point in letting Sister Margaret Cartwright fill this magazine with what I regard as obsequious drivel.

Love to you both,

George

P.S.I hope the painting is over;I'll be up your way after Nov.7.

[Murphy]

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

2

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS — DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

November 20,1959

41-18-35

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Under separate cover I have mailed you, from the Association's office, a copy of the Story of the Negro Retold by Carter G.Woodson, revised and brought up to date by Dr.Charles Wesley.

This is how it came about. I told Miss Willie L.Miles,Chairman of the Carter G.Woodson Building Fund Drive, and Mrs.Nerissa L.Milton,of the Association's Editorial Board, both of whom work full time in the Association office, that I planned to give you a copy of the new book.

They immediately exclaimed that since I planned to pay for the book, they thought you were entitled to a complimentary copy. Then, I took the position that since they felt that way and also admired you so, why not just send the book to you themselves with their personal felicitations. So, that is how you got the book with their names.

Both of them are simply thrilled with your contribution and I am too, though I hope you will not make it a habit of giving so generously- and this is not to say that I do not understand that history,the Assoc., and all that it means is close to your heart - but I am thinking about these bastards, the American imperialists, and I hope that never again, will you ever be in a position where you will have to suffer financially at their bloody hands. I hope the trip went well.

Love to you and Shirley,

George

M

December 1, 1959

Mr. George Murphy, Jr.
c/o Washington Afro-American
1800 11th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

41-18-81

My dear George:

We have just returned from our California trip which was very successful indeed. At Fritchman's church in Los Angeles, the whole auditorium was sold out, an outside room filled and some 500 persons sent away. Shirley had two or three very successful lectures. Then we went to San Francisco and stayed with the Hallinan's. We stopped in Chicago on the way out and also on the way back and Shirley lectured in Detroit.

The second Mansart book is out at last. I am mailing you a copy. Let me know how many copies you want. You will of course get the regular discount and this time you must take it. I know you will not have much time to give to it.

Don't worry about my generosity. We are going to be careful.

Our love to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Murphy]

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

2 DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

December 5,1959

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Please send me fifty copies of "Mansart Builds a School." Send the books to the Afro Office here,so I will not have to go to the Post Office to pick them up.

I am delighted to hear that your tour and Shirley's were so successful. All the best to you both.

Love from me and the family,

Cfoye

50 sent
Cost $2.30 each
1 64
00

[Murphy]

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

2

DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

December 29,1959

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Thanks so much for the generous arrangement on the books. It helped me send out a number of copies for Christmas presents without paying out a great deal of money all at once.

41-18-95

Please find inclosed inclosed money order for thirty-six(36.00) dollars.

You will be happy to know that a lawyer friend and admirer of yours purchased twelve copies so that he and his wife could send them out to friends for Christmas presents. They sent the books as far Northwest as Oregon. Their aim is to send their special friends all three volumes of the trilogy. Most of mine also went to friends who had received the first volume. Now to business:

1.-Received 50(fifty)copies of "Mansart Builds a School.

2.-Fifty copies,at 2.36 each--total amount due------118.00

Money Order inclosed---------- 36.00

Bal.due-------82.00

Love to you and Shirley,

George

July 15, 1959

41-17-149

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
806 Cole Street
San Francisco 17, California

Dear Marielle:

We are home safely at last after eleven months abroad. We still have our passports, and were received with every courtesy. Naturally our fingers are still crossed.

This is just a note to greet you, and hope that you are well and prosperous.

Probably we shall visit the coast sometime this fall.

Our love to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Ethel R. Nance]

V

SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
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July 24, 1959

Dear Andre and Shirley:

I am so glad you are both safely back - after a wonderful year abroad. I started to wonder when you were returning but rejoiced at every bit of recognition and happiness you encountered. What material for that book! One must be forthcoming if you haven't already started it. Shirley, too, will have one, I feel.

88-81-41

I noted your mention of possibly coming West in the fall. Dr. Goodlett wanted me to ask when that might be - he has had indirect word from Los Angeles that you are scheduled there also. May we know the approximate time, and if you could include San Francisco in your itinerary? Our immediate thought is to have a city-wide committee this time.

Lonesomeness (since both boys have their own homes) insufficient funds to go anywhere and live above the poverty-line anywhere, were important factors in driving me back into marriage - instead of trying to learn the faults and eccentricities of a brand new individual - there were three in the running -- I backtracked to the same second husband - Nance. He has a good job, still thinks I am the most wonderful woman he has ever known, and is intelligent. At least we share common views of Africa - the other two "swains" couldn't be sold on present day Africa and weren't interested! And my ppare moments are spent working with Mary-Louise Hooper on her South Africa Defense Fund for the Treason Trialists --she intends to go to Tunis this winter to the second All-African Peoples Conference...

She works hard and is starting to be rewarded in interest on the West Coast. She wants me to quit my civil service job and work with her full-time, but finances are a bit low (she finances all her work, travel, printing, car expense, hotel expense, etc.) and I have gotten 2 raises (although only about $300 a year) it will help me get caught up. I gave so much of myself to NAACP that I am a bit loath to sink 100% of my time and energy in this movement ..partly because all of my contacts must naturally be second-hand. There is not quite the impetus of first hand contact with the principals like I had in NAACP: Andre, and others. But I have learned a lot about Africa, and Mrs. Hooper has contacts practically all over the continent now. She helps out financially wherever she can, particularly in assisting on legal fees for political prisoners, etc. I don't quite see how she manages her budget since it is after all limited, but I say "Good work, old girl... keep it up." I really don't know what the African National Congress would have done this past period without her financial help - she helps pay some organizers salaries, regular remittances to several families whose men are in the Treason Trial, etc. After all, even dollars can stretch only so far. (My only fear is her wealthy brothers may think she belongs in an institution!) But I help where I can with advice and try to keep her from sticking out her neck too far. She challenged the Prime Minister from South Africa _ duPlessis, during his recent visit to S.F. The World Affairs Committee wouldn't permit questions (since he was their guest) but she went up afterwards and nearly caused him apoplexy. She wore her African National Congress pin and told him she represented South Africa on the West Coast, said he didn't know what Africans were thinking - he got more worked up right along, and lost his gracious manner.....it was worth observing.

41-18-89

I am well - thank you for wishing me prosperity.. I sold the large house, helped one son buy a home, and purchased a small one for myself. Even a small one, however, for one person is a luxury. So it is sensible that I have "merged" once more, particularly since the years do add and add and add. I look forward to leaving civil service in about 1½ to 2 years and working part-time at some interesting job or other.

41-18-90

So I have brought you up to date on Marielle...I know you are too busy to write long letters, so I shall have to watch newspapers and magazines and books for the story of your trip. Just keep me informed, pleased, when you are in print. Thank you very much. I don't know when I shall get East, but as long as I shall see you this fall anyhow, I can wait (smile).

I worked with Dr. Goodlett in presenting Tom Mboya here a few months ago and we took up a collection of $1,000 - a net $800 went to the South Africa Defense Fund.

Love to you both.

Marielle

N

South Africa Defense Fund

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Executive Secretary

41-18-120

October 1, 1959

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
81 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Shirley:

In Mrs. Hooper's absence from the city I wish you to know Dorothy Padmore's letter just reached us today, after being forwarded from the old address on Cole Street.

I note Mrs. Padmore states she planned on coming West in 2½ to 3 weeks time. I am wondering however, upon having learned from Mrs. Hooper that she received a cable a short time ago stating George Padmore had died, whether this might not alter her plans. I am, however, writing her at the address she gave in Cambridge (Care of Edward Blyden, 42 Fernald Drive, Suite 12, Cambridge 38, Mass.) stating that Mrs. Hooper will be back in San Francisco October 18th. I know she would be happy to show her the city.

Just a hurried note on the above, Shirley. Heard through Dr. Goodlett that you and "André" will be out here next month - good! Hope you have rested up from the long jaunt. We are allwell.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Ray Nance

(Put my address in your address book: 176 Ramsell Street, S.F. 27. Mrs. Mary Louise Hooper is at above address: 157 Masonic Ave., S.F)

THE SOUTH AFRICA DEFENSE FUND IS ADMINISTERED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA, INC.

[Ethel R. Nance, 1959]

N

San Francisco
October 19th

41-18-122

Dear Andre & Shirley:

Carlton Goodlett phoned me last night and gave the dates of your stay in San Francisco - Nov. 16th through 21st with the Guardian party on Nov. 20th and speech on the 18th.

Mary-Louise Hooper wishes to give a small dinner for you during your stay so save one evening and write me which one we may expect you to eat with us.

So anxious to see both of you after all these worlds apart that we've been.

Shirley, are you going to bring your gorgeous outfit described in the AFRO????? Perhaps we can arrange a paid admission deal to see it (smile).

Love to both of you,

Marielle

Marielle

Nov
Ar 16
Lv 21

Carlton Goodlett
(17, 20 arrived

N

October 28, 1959

41-18-123

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
176 Ramsell Street
San Francisco 27, California

Dear Marielle:

My engagements on the coast so far are as follows: We arrive November 12th. and I speak on the 13th., and 15th. We fly to San Francisco on the 16th., and I speak the 17th., and 20th. I fly to Chicago on the 21st. Shirley has some engagements in addition to these. If a dinner can be slipped in, all right. Consult with Mrs. Eisenberg.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

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V Praze dne 27 февраля 1959

Союз советских писателей
Иностранная комиссия
Воровского 52, Москва

Уважаемые товарищи,

так как мы не знаем точного адреса тов. Дюбойс, американского писателя и политического деятеля, пребывающего в Советском Союзе, обращаемся к вам с просьбой, передать ему наше письмо.

С благодарностью и товарищеским приветом

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41-18-163

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PRAHA II, NA DĚKANCE 3
Telefony: 246751-9, 241045-9

V Praze dne March 2, 1959.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

41-18-104

during your visit in Prague in November 1958 you kindly gave your consent, under special terms, to the Czech translation of your trilogy The Black Flame in the Anti-fascist Edition of our publishing house Naše vojsko. Unfortunately up to now we have only The Ordeal of Mansart here. We should like to get acquainted with the two ether parts of the trilogy in order to prepare the edition of it as a whole or of each volume separately.

We should be very grateful to you if you could kindly send us the second and the third volume, or have them sent from the United States, in proofs or in manuscript if the books are not out yet.

We thank you for your kindness and wish you a happy and pleasant stay in Europe and Africa.

Yours sincerely

NAŠE VOJSKO
SEKRETARIÁT REDAKCE
PRAHA II, NA DĚKANCE 3

Vyřizuje Vobořil linka 288

NV - 31467/58

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

February 20, 1959

41-10 F-11

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
c/o D. Graham McCanns
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very sorry that you were unable to attend the 50th Anniversary of "The Call" for a national conference founding the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was indeed a most impressive meeting and I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the program, a press release issued February 13, 1959 and the "NAACP Then and Now".

I hope that you will be able to attend other celebrations we may have during the year.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

RW:crn

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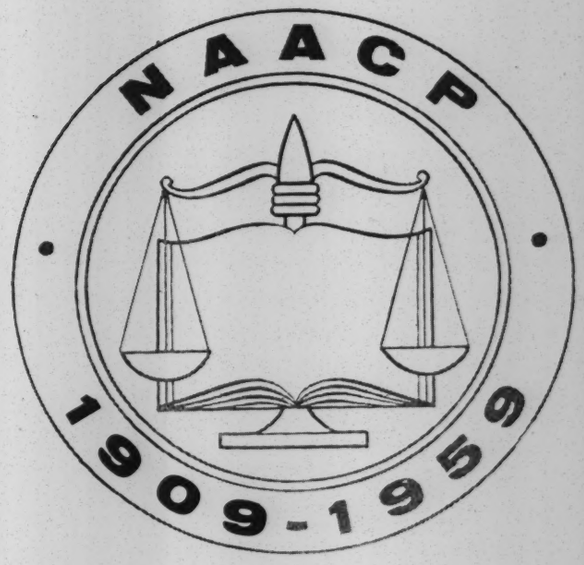

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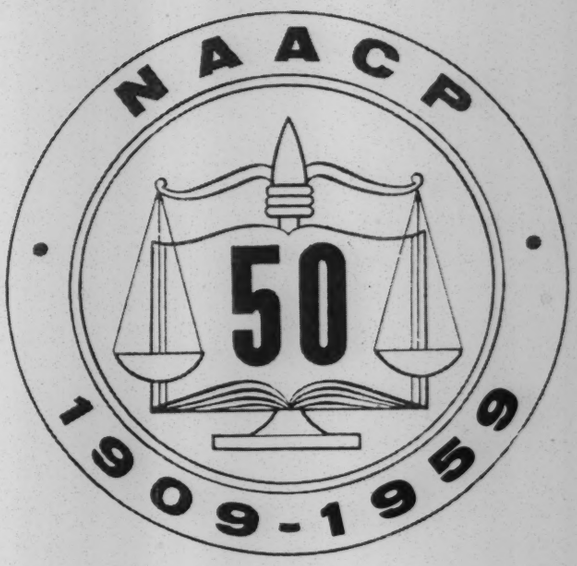
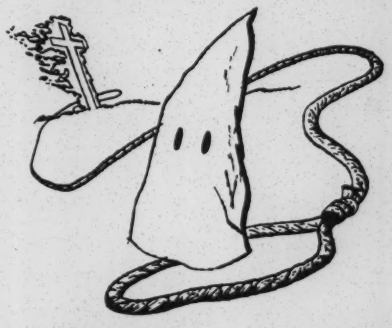


And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you . . .

LEVITICUS 25:10

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 West 40th Street **New York 18, N. Y.**

FIFTY YEARS AGO when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was conceived, the outlook for the Negro in America was bleak. The early demise of the race had been authoritatively predicted by a famous statistician. Negroes were being speeded along to this dismal end by semi-weekly lynching parties which strung them up, shot them down, or roasted them alive. In between lynching bees, furious mobs, bent on accelerating the process of extermination, hunted down Negro men, women and children in the streets of Atlanta, Springfield, Ill., and other cities.



In the South, the Negro had been stripped of his basic citizenship rights which had been purchased in blood. He had been disfranchised and the caste restrictions of slavery had been legalized throughout the region through revision of state constitutions. The United States Supreme Court had turned its back on the Negro's plea for enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. Neither the President nor the Congress of the United States lifted a finger to shield him from the blows of his enemies. He was being driven from jobs which he had traditionally held and his children were being cheated of an education.

Strenuous efforts were being made to extend the southern doctrine into the northern states, where the Abolitionist zeal was beginning to wane. Segregation in education was taking hold in certain northern cities. Discrimination in the trade unions was widespread. Negroes were frequently denied access to public accommodations, state civil rights laws notwithstanding.

THE CALL TO ACTION

Such was the climate in the nation when, on the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909, a group of 53 white and Negro clergymen, social workers, publicists, educators and philanthropists called upon "all the believers in democracy to join in a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

The call, written by Oswald Garrison Villard, then publisher of The New York *Evening Post* and of *The Nation,* originated in the mind of Mary White Ovington, a New York social worker, who had been horrified by a bloody race riot in Springfield, Illinois, in the summer of 1908, and who had responded to the challenge of William English

Walling, a southern-born journalist, who had concluded an article on the riot in *The Independent* Magazine with this query: "Yet who realizes the seriousness of the situation, and what large and powerful body of citizens is ready to come to their [the Negroes'] aid?"

Miss Ovington was ready. She enlisted the aid of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, a social worker among immigrants in New York City who later became influential in Democratic politics in the city and state. Also she secured the assistance of Mr. Walling and later of Mr. Villard who cherished his Abolitionist heritage as a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the uncompromising editor of *The Liberator,* the anti-slavery journal. Mr. Walling and Dr. Moskowitz met with Miss Ovington in her New York apartment during the first week of 1909. Later she was to write: "It was then that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was born."

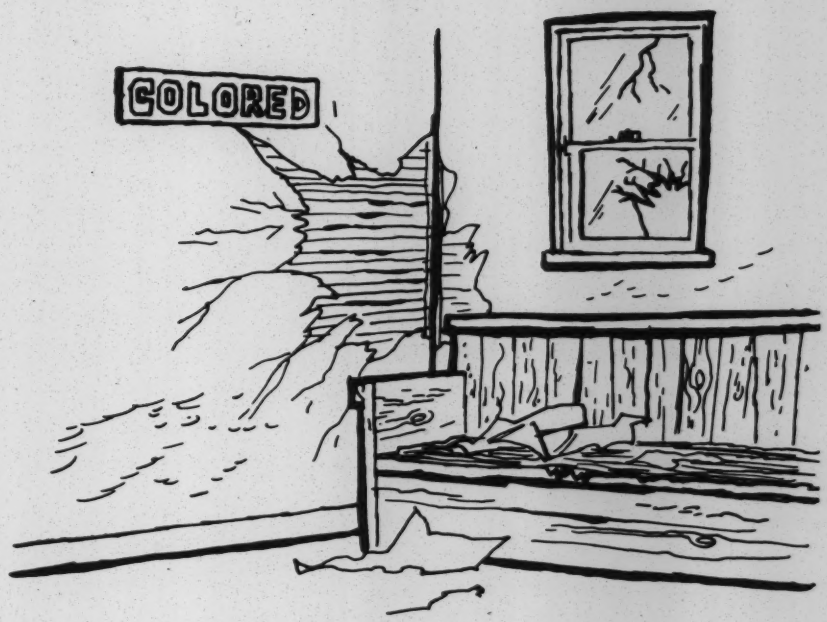
The call, which was issued on Lincoln's birthday, observed that the celebration of the centennial "will fail to justify itself if it takes no note of and makes no recognition of the colored men and women for whom the Great Emancipator labored to assure freedom."

Should Lincoln revisit the country, the call asserted, he would be immediately aware of the dismay the Supreme Court was arousing in the Negro. "He would learn," the document declared, "that the Supreme Court of the United States, supposedly a bulwark of American liberties, had refused every opportunity to pass squarely upon this disfranchisement of millions, by laws avowedly discriminatory and openly enforced in such manner that the white men may vote and black men be without a vote in their government . . .

"He would learn that the Supreme Court, according to the official statement of one of its own judges in the Berea College case, has laid down the principle that if an individual State chooses, it may 'make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market place at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested.'. . .

THE FIRST CONFERENCE

"He would see the black men and women, for whose freedom a hundred thousand of soldiers gave their lives, set apart in trains, in which they pay first-class fares for third-class services, segregated in railway stations and in places of entertainment; he would observe that State after State declines to do its elementary duty in preparing the Negro through education for the best exercise of citizenship."



Both Negro and white men and women actively participated in the conference which was held in New York City, May 31 and June 1, 1909, in response to the call. It was a small but eminent group that gathered for this first "national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty." Included in the number were many of the signers of the call.

Contemporary newspaper accounts reported that the business sessions, held at the Charities Building in downtown Manhattan, were attended by from 250 to 300 persons. Attendance at these sessions was by invitation. An open meeting, held in the auditorium of Cooper Union on the first night of the two-day conference, attracted an audience of 1,200. To *The New York Times* and to *The New York World* the integrated character of the conference was newsworthy.

W. E. B. DuBois, founder of the Niagara Movement and brilliant leader of the "Talented Tenth," came up from the Deep South where he was occupying the chair of economics at Atlanta University.

Down from Boston came William Monroe Trotter, the highly articulate and impatient editor of *The Guardian*. Also from Boston came Moorfield Storey who had been secretary to Charles Sumner and was to become the first president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Midwest was represented by such

feminine stalwarts as Jane Addams, Ida Wells Barnett and Celia Parker Woolley of Chicago, and by Charles P. Thwing and W. S. Scarborough, presidents, respectively, of Western Reserve and Wilberforce universities in Ohio.

John Dewey, who was beginning his great career at Columbia University, was there. Also Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rev. E. Moore, Charles Edward Russell, Mary Church Terrell, Bishop Alexander Walters, Albert E. Pillsbury, J. E. Spingarn, R. R. Wright, Archibald H. Grimke, Mary McLean, Leonora O'Reilly, William A. Sinclair, John E. Milholland, Lillian D. Wald, Frances Blascoer, who became the NAACP's first executive secretary, and Rev. C. E. Stowe, the son of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

William Hayes Ward, editor of *The Independent,* presided at the opening session. There were scholarly papers by such authorities as Livingston Farrand, professor of anthropology at Columbia University; Burt G. Wilder, neurologist of Cornell University; Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia; Professor Dewey; and Dr. DuBois.

Miss Ovington, of course, and her co-sponsors, Moskowitz, Villard and Walling, were active participants in the conference along with many others. All in all, it was a distinguished gathering of educators, scholars, clergymen, social workers, publicists and philanthropists. There was an encouraging letter from William Lloyd Garrison, son of the Boston Abolitionist, and others from Brand Whitlock, the great liberal mayor of Toledo, Ohio; David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University in California; and Edward Everett Hale, author and clergyman, who commended to the attention of the conferees Lord Byron's challenging lines:

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?
By their right arms the conquest must be wrought.
Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? No!

Garrison, in his message, expressed the hope "that the conference will utter no uncertain sound on any point affecting the vital subject. No part of it is too delicate for plain speech. The republican experiment is at stake, every tolerated wrong to the Negro reacting with double force upon white citizens guilty of faithlessness to their brothers. The rampant antipathy to the Oriental races is part and parcel of the domestic question. Safety lies in an absolute refusal to differentiate the rights of human beings."

Mindful of this admonition and alarmed by the rising tide of racism, the conferees were plain spoken. There were some harsh words for President William Howard Taft's policy of appeasing the South. The failure of Congress and of the Supreme Court to come to grips with the issues of disfranchisement and segregation was decried.

A declaration of principles, read by Charles Edward Russell presiding at one of the sessions, "commits the conference to a union of the races in the public schools as against segregation of the negroes as is now the case in the South," *The New York Times* reported.

DuBois philosophically predicted that, with increasing intercontinental traffic and communications, "the color line will mean not simply a return to the absurdities of class as exhibited in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but even to the caste of ancient days. This, however, the Japanese, the Chinese, the East Indian and the Negroes are going to resent in just such proportion as they gain the power; and they are gaining the power, and they cannot be kept from gaining more power. The price of repression will then be hypocrisy and slavery and blood. This is the problem of today, and what is its mighty answer? It is this great word: The cost of liberty is less than the price of repression."

To Trotter, the "grossest calamity" and the "grossest outrage" was "the attitude of the federal government, which is guilty of standing in the position of giving its authority to color proscription." It was on the insistence of the militant Bostonian that the conference adopted the following resolution:

> *We deplore any recognition of, or concession to, prejudice or color by the federal government in any office or branch thereof, as well as the presidential declaration on the appointment of colored men to office in the South, contradicting as it does the President's just and admirable utterance against the proposed disfranchisement of the colored voters of Maryland.*

Professor Seligman of Columbia University and John T. Milholland of the Constitution League agreed that "things are going to get worse before they get better." William L. Bulkley, a New York school principal, was equally gloomy. "We are 46 years from the Emancipation

Proclamation," he said, "and yet today so widespread is this race-oppression that a gathering of this kind is imperative. At the same rate of retrogression, in 46 years more, the then 20,000,000 colored people will be veritable serfs."

BLUEPRINT FOR ORGANIZATION

It was Villard who provided the answer. Reporting for the committee on organization, he proposed the appointment of "a committee of no more than 30 persons who shall be charged with the duty of calling the conference together in 1910 and with forming a permanent organization which shall have still further and vastly more important duties."

The publisher went on to present a tentative blueprint for the new organization. It should have a strong legal department able "to employ the highest legal talent obtainable and to pay the heavy cost of carrying up to the Supreme Court case after case until that shifting and evasive body is compelled to decide whether there shall be two degrees of citizenship in this country, whether there shall be separate laws for one class of human beings and others for different human beings; whether special privilege in its most obnoxious form shall have legal sanction, and whether the Constitution of the United States shall be permanently violated."

There should be a publicity bureau, he said, including "a research section to carry on the work of the kind so admirably done under Dr. DuBois' direction, at Atlanta University, and in cooperation therewith a press section in charge of an accomplished newspaper man."

In addition, he proposed a "political and civil rights bureau"; a department to investigate lynchings and to publicize every injustice to the Negro; an education bureau; and an industrial bureau to "deal with the colored man in relation to labor."

The report called for "the incorporation of a national committee to be known as a Committee for the Advancement of the Negro Race, to aid their progress and make their citizenship a reality, with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto."

Possibly the most pessimistic of the conferees was Milholland who like Bulkley and Seligman saw the condition of the Negro growing worse every year. The Negro, he asserted, "is standing on the very threshold of a physical slavery almost as bad and hopeless as that from which he was emancipated . . . Practically a political serf in a dozen states, without right to vote or liberty to speak, trial by a jury of his peers denied him, and in such imminent danger of lynching that he lives under a reign of terror as awful as that inspired by Ku Klux depredations . . . Passing the bloody massacres of the Reconstruction period, we have

seen year after year, for nearly two decades, no less than three citizens every week lynched or burned or shot to death without the semblance of judicial procedure to ascertain their guilt or innocence."

These were the conditions facing the Negro—and the nation—half a century ago. Not only was the South permitted to carry on its race war unrestrained and unrebuked by the rest of the nation, the region was also penetrating the North, East and West with the virus of its race hate. The Negro was disfranchised in the South and segregation as a way of life seemed secure and permanent. In light of these conditons, particularly the indifference in the North, Bulkley's dire prediction of serfdom for 20,000,000 Negroes by mid-century was not altogether irrational.

THE COUNTERATTACK

There are many reasons why the Bulkley prophecy failed to materialize. One of the most important has been the success of the 1909 conference in launching the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People along the lines of the Villard blueprint. Neither the Association nor any other force has been able to wipe out the race hate which nurtures discrimination and segregation and inspires the lynch mobs. But much of the progress made during the last half-century may be traced directly to the activities of the NAACP.

THEN AND NOW
1909 NAACP 1959

The status of the Negro in America has advanced significantly in the years since the Association was organized. The Supreme Court, which in 1909 was the despair of the race, is now regarded as the bulwark of civil rights and liberties. Instead of dying out, the race has nearly doubled in the 50-year span and now numbers 18,000,000. The life expectancy of the Negro has been greatly extended.

It is now possible for a Negro passenger to travel, either Pullman or coach, from Washington to New Orleans and to eat in the diner without being Jim Crowed, threatened, or ejected from the train. Segregation on city buses and streetcars has also been banned and Negroes and whites ride together in public conveyances in more than 30 southern cities.

Colored persons may now secure accommodations in hotels in Miami Beach, Florida, and in such border cities as Washington, St. Louis, Oklahoma City and certain Texas cities. In the North and West, hotel and restaurant discrimination which was commonplace 50 years ago, is now rare. The practice of segregating Negroes in, or excluding them from, theatres in northern cities has generally been abandoned.

With the expanding urban Negro population, the number of colored persons holding important elective and appointive public office has been greatly increased. In a score of cities across the country, Negroes sit as municipal, state and federal judges. Four Negroes represent constituencies in the House of Representatives. The president of the Borough of Manhattan in New York is a Negro. A sizeable number of colored persons sit in city councils and state legislatures. In the South, where Negroes were almost totally disfranchised 50 years ago, 1,250,000 are now registered to vote. With the aid of white voters they have elected Negroes to councils and local boards of education in several southern cities.

Employment opportunities in private industry and commerce have also been vastly increased. In New York, Chicago and other cities, Negroes hold down jobs as tellers, cashiers and clerks in banks. And in at least three banks in New York and Chicago they serve as members of boards of directors. The telephone company, major department stores and other institutions employ Negro white collar workers as sales personnel and in other capacities. In the entertainment world, the Negro has attained new recognition. They play roles in films and on the stage that in 1909 seemed unattainable. More than 100 colored men and women are now teaching a wide range of subjects in predominantly white colleges. There are more than 400,000 young colored men and women enrolled in the colleges and universities of the country. The color ban in professional organized sports such as baseball and basketball has been broken.

The Negro's struggle for equality is today widely featured in the nation's press and on radio and television. The conspiracy of silence which largely prevailed in 1909 has been ended. Negro achievement also gets increasing recognition in the media of mass communication. Capitalization of the word "Negro" is now general in the nation's press, whereas in 1909 even Villard's liberal New York *Evening Post* withheld this recognition of the Negro's human dignity.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

The cultural and economic progress of the race has been nothing less than phenomenal. Colored men and women have achieved international distinction in a wide range of activities. The earning power of Negroes has expanded enormously, amounting to $15.25 billion after taxes in 1956 according to a *Fortune* Magazine estimate. Despite inadequate schooling in a Jim Crow system, the educational level of the race has been consistently raised. Basic inequalities remain, but, unlike 1909, they are diminishing, not increasing.

As a result of 50 years of fighting for freedom, the NAACP can take pride in the role it has played in achieving the following results:

- *Abolition of lynching*
- *Revival of Negro voting in the South*
- *Enactment of Fair Employment Practices Acts in 15 states and 26 cities*

THEN AND NOW
1909 NAACP 1959

- *Enactment of Fair Housing Practices Acts in 12 states and 30 cities*
- *Passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first such measure enacted by Congress in 82 years*
- *Enrollment of more than 2,000 Negro students in southern state universities*
- *Affirmation of the right of Negroes to serve on juries*
- *Banning of segregation in public elementary and secondary education*
- *Abolition of judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants in housing*
- *Banning of discrimination in private housing in New York City*
- *Development of a national climate of opinion favorable to desegregation*
- *More favorable presentment of the Negro in the media of mass communication, with diminution of the use of the Negro stereotype*
- *Expanded Negro membership in the organized labor movement*
- *Enlarged employment opportunities for Negroes*
- *Greater recognition of Negro achievement*
- *Establishment of the right to a trial free of mob atmosphere*
- *Abolition of segregation in the armed services of the United States*
- *Recognition of the Negro's political strength*
- *Better training and enlarged horizon for Negro youth*
- *Effective collaboration with non-Negro groups on civil rights issues*
- *Development of a more militant spirit among the Negro masses*
- *Improved health standards with enlarged facilities for training for health services and for treatment in health facilities*
- *Invalidation of state statutes requiring racial segregation in education, transportation, housing and recreation.*

The NAACP has been directly responsible for many of these gains and has contributed in some measure to all of them. Viewed in the light of conditions 50 years ago and the gloomy outlook at that time, they represent impressive advances. Most of them could not have been realized without such an organization as the NAACP to provide skilled leadership and give guidance to the Fight for Freedom.

1909 - 1959

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

requests the favour of your presence at a

Meeting

celebrating the

Fiftieth Anniversary

of

The Call

for a national conference

Founding The NAACP

Thursday afternoon, February twelfth

Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine

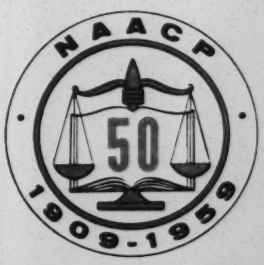
two-thirty o'clock

at the

Community Church of New York

40 East Thirty-fifth Street

New York City



HI / IDF/B

Speakers

Lloyd Garrison

Arthur B. Spingarn

Dr. Channing H. Tobias

Roy Wilkins

Guests

Descendants of Founders

Officers and Members of

the NAACP

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY CALL 1909

The celebration of the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, widespread and grateful as it may be, will fail to justify itself if it takes no note of and makes no recognition of the colored men and women for whom the great Emancipator labored to assure freedom. Besides a day of rejoicing, Lincoln's birthday in 1909 should be one of taking stock of the nation's progress since 1865.

"How far has it lived up to the obligations imposed upon it by the Emancipation Proclamation? How far has it gone in assuring to each and every citizen, irrespective of color, the equality of opportunity and equality before the law, which underlie our American institutions and are guaranteed by the Constitution?

"If Mr. Lincoln could revisit this country in the flesh, he would be disheartened and discouraged. He would learn that on January 1, 1909, Georgia had rounded out a new confederacy by disfranchising the Negro, after the manner of all the other Southern States. He would learn that the Supreme Court of the United States, supposedly a bulwark of American liberties, had refused every opportunity to pass squarely upon this disfranchisement of millions, by laws avowedly discriminatory and openly enforced in such manner that the white men may vote and black men be without a vote in their government; he would discover, therefore, that taxation without representation is the lot of millions of wealth-producing American citizens, in whose hands rests the economic progress and welfare of an entire section of the country.

"He would learn that the Supreme Court, according to the official statement of one of its own judges in the Berea College case, has laid down the principle that if an individual State chooses, it may 'make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market place at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested.'

"In many states Lincoln would find justice enforced, if at all, by judges elected by one element in a community to pass upon the liberties and lives of another. He would see the black men and women, for whose freedom a hundred thousand of soldiers gave their lives, set apart in trains, in which they pay first-class fares for third-class service, and segregated in railway stations and in places of entertainment; he would observe that State after State declines to do its elementary duty in preparing the Negro through education for the best exercise of citizenship.

"Added to this, the spread of lawless attacks upon the Negro, North, South, and West — even in the Springfield made famous by Lincoln — often accompanied by revolting brutalities, sparing neither sex nor age nor youth, could but shock the author of the sentiment that 'government of the people, by the people, for the people; should not perish from the earth.'

"Silence under these conditions means tacit approval. The indifference of the North is already responsible for more than one assault upon democracy,

and every such attack reacts as unfavorably upon whites as upon blacks. Discrimination once permitted cannot be bridled; recent history in the South shows that in forging chains for the Negroes the white voters are forging chains for themselves. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand'; this government cannot exist half-slave and half-free any better to-day than it could in 1861.

"Hence we call upon all the believers in democracy to join in a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

This call was signed by: Jane Addams, Chicago; Samuel Bowles (Springfield *Republican*); Prof. W. L. Bulkley, New York; Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York; Ida Wells Barnett, Chicago; E. H. Clement, Boston; Kate H. Claghorn, New York; Prof. John Dewey, New York; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta; Mary E. Dreier, Brooklyn; Dr. John L. Elliott, New York; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Rev. Francis J. Grimké, Washington, D. C.; William Dean Howells, New York; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Prof. Thomas C. Hall, New York; Hamilton Holt, New York; Florence Kelley, New York; Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York; Helen Marot, New York; John E. Milholland, New York; Mary E. McDowell, Chicago; Prof. J. G. Merrill, Connecticut; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, New York; Leonora O'Reilly, New York; Mary W. Ovington, New York; Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, New York; Louis F. Post, Chicago; Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, New York; Dr. Jane Robbins, New York; Charles Edward Russell, New York; Joseph Smith, Boston; Anna Garlin Spencer, New York; William M. Salter, Chicago; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York; Judge Wendell Stafford, Washington; Helen Stokes, Boston; Lincoln Steffens, Boston; President C. F. Thwing, Western Reserve University; Prof. W. I. Thomas, Chicago; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York *Evening Post;* Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Bishop Alexander Walters, New York; Dr. William H. Ward, New York; Horace White, New York; William English Walling, New York; Lillian D. Wald, New York; Dr. J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Rodman Wharton, Philadelphia; Susan P. Wharton, Philadelphia; President Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College; Prof. Charles Zueblin, Boston.

Fiftieth Anniversary

Founders' Observance

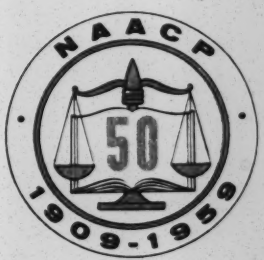
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

41-18-7

February 12, 1959
2:30 P. M.

Community Church of New York
40 East 35th Street
New York City

Presiding
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Chairman, National Board of Directors
N. A. A. C. P.



PROGRAM

Organ Music ..... ARTHUR FRANTZ
Organist, Community Church

Star Spangled Banner ..... AUDIENCE

Invocation ..... DR. DONALD HARRINGTON
Minister, Community Church

Solo ..... CAROL BRICE
"Ride on King Jesus"
spiritual arranged by Harry Burleigh

The Call ..... MRS. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

Presentation of Relatives and
Descendants of Founders ..... DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER
Vice-Chairman,
National Board of Directors

Messages from Living Founders .. REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

Remarks ..... ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
President, NAACP

Address ..... LLOYD K. GARRISON

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing" ..... AUDIENCE

Remarks: "The Task Ahead" ..... ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary, NAACP

Benediction ..... DR. CHARLES L. WARREN
Minister, St. Mark's Methodist Church

BIRTH OF AN IDEA

"In the summer of 1908," wrote Mary White Ovington in 1914, "the country was shocked by the account of the race riots at Springfield, Ill." An article by William English Walling published in *The Independent* magazine of Sept. 3, 1908, reported the horror of the bloody riot in which scores of Negroes were killed and wounded and suggested the need for a "large and powerful body of citizens . . . ready to come to their aid."

After reading the article, Miss Ovington got together with Mr. Walling, Dr. Henry Moskowitz and Oswald Garrison Villard. They decided something should be done to meet Mr. Walling's challenge. On Feb. 12, 1909, the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a call, signed by 53 white and colored men and women, was issued proposing "a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

Signers of the Call

The call was signed by the following persons: Jane Addams, Chicago; Samuel Bowles (Springfield *Republican*); Prof. W. L. Bulkley, New York; Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York; Ida Wells-Barnett, Chicago; E. H. Clement, Boston; Kate H. Claghorn, New York; Prof. John Dewey, New York; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta; Mary E. Dreier, Brooklyn; Dr. John L. Elliott, New York; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Rev. Francis J. Grimke, Washington, D.C.; William Dean Howells, New York; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Prof. Thomas C. Hall, New York; Hamilton Holt, New York; Florence Kelley, New York; Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York; Helen Marot, New York; John E. Milholland, New York; Mary E. McDowell, Chicago; Prof. J. G. Merrill, Connecticut; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, New York; Leonora O'Reilly, New York; Mary W. Ovington, New York; Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, New York; Louis F. Post, Chicago; Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, New York; Dr. Jane Robbins, New York; Charles Edward Russell, New York; Joseph Smith, Boston; Anna Garlin Spencer, New York; William M. Salter, Chicago; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York; Judge Wendell Stafford, Washington; Helen Stokes, Boston; Lincoln Steffens, Boston; President C. F. Thwing, Western Reserve University; Prof. W. I. Thomas, Chicago; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York *Evening Post*; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Bishop Alexander Walters, New York; Dr. William H. Ward, New York; Horace White, New York; William English Walling, New York; Lillian D. Wald, New York; Dr. J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Rodman Wharton, Philadelphia; Susan P. Wharton, Philadelphia; President Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College; Prof. Charles Zueblin, Boston.

LIFT EV'RY VOICE AND SING

Lift ev'ry voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring.
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us.
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod.
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,
We have come, treading our path through the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who has by Thy might
Led us into the light.
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forgt Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand.
True to our God
True to our native land.

Words by JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
Music by ROSAMOND JOHNSON

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R.C.A. Building, Radio City, New York, N. Y.

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: FEBRUARY 13, 1959

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF NAACP OBSERVED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.--America is undergoing a, "constitutional revolution," which is, "remaking its social and economic fabric," in a short time under peaceful conditions, Lloyd K. Garrison, great grandson of the Abolitionist leader, William Lloyd Garrison, said in the keynote address at the 50th anniversary observance of the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The ceremony was held here on Feb. 12.

Warning of setbacks, Mr. Garrison, chairman of the Association's national legal committee, went on to point up a positive future. "The new American democracy," which will be the truest and best ever known, "is already in sight and no man or group can stop its coming or dim the splendor of its image," he said.

That "the NAACP is not going out of business," as recently suggested on a national TV hookup, was reiterated in remarks by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's national board of directors, who presided at the meeting.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins added that weight of today's equality struggle is being borne by the Negro himself in comparison to the early days when white persons predominated in the NAACP.

"These dear, dauntless, brave people have lifted themselves literally by their own bootstraps," Mr. Wilkins asserted of the Negroes who have made their way through, "lynching, proscription, hardship and humiliation, often with their government's face turned from them.

"They have been comforted by their faith in themselves and sustained by their faith in God," Mr. Wilkins said. He added that the NAACP task ahead differs only in degree from that faced on Feb. 12, 1909, when the call, resulting in the Association's formation, was issued.

Reminiscences of the Association's early days were presented by Arthur

B. Spingarn, national president and oldest living active officer, who compared the NAACP budget in those days with the present. Mr. Spingarn also recalled the role of the early officers of the Association.

The Lincoln Day call of Feb. 12, 1909, was read by Mrs. William English Walling, widow of the journalist whose magazine article on the race riots in Springfield, Ill., in August 1908, was instrumental in prompting the organization of the NAACP.

Yaw Gyebi, representing the Ghana Philatelic Agency, presented to Mr. Wilkins samples of a new series of Republic of Ghana postage stamps commemorating the 150th birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

Relatives and descendants of the founders of the Association were presented to the audience of more than 500 by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. Other participants in the program included Miss Carol Brice, contralto; Arthur Frantz, organist; the Rev. Donald Harrington, minister, Community Church; and the Rev. Charles L. Warren, minister, St. Mark's Methodist Church.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

July 8, 1959

Dear Friend:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People takes pleasure in inviting you to attend its 50th Anniversary Convention to be held in the Coliseum at 59th Street and Columbus Circle, New York, New York, July 13-19, 1959. The Convention opens Monday evening, July 13, with addresses by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, NAACP Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias, Borough President Hulan Jack. L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York City branch will preside.

Senator Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania Republican and consistent supporter of civil rights legislation will be the principal speaker at a session on civil rights, Tuesday afternoon, July 14. The following morning a Minnesota Democrat and staunch advocate of equal rights Senator Hubert Humphrey will address a session on political and legislative action.

A ninety minute dramatization, entitled "Fifty Steps Toward Freedom" is scheduled for Tuesday night, July 14 in the Coliseum. Arthur B. Spingarn, president and senior officer of the Association will preside.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers of America and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will address the Convention Labor Session Wednesday afternoon, July 15. Problems confronting Negroes in employment and in trade unions will be discussed also in this session.

Other features of the Convention, aside from public addresses, workshops and business sessions, include a life membership luncheon, a women's luncheon, and the regular convention Freedom Fund report dinner. Mrs. Daisy Lampkin and Mrs. Margurite Belafonte will speak at the women's luncheon on July 14. The following day, Dr. George E. Cannon, head of the life membership drive in New York City and Kivie Kaplan, national co-chairman of the life membership committee, will be the luncheon speakers. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood will preside at the Freedom Fund report dinner July 16, at which Thurgood Marshall will be the principal speaker.

All the sessions, save the closing mass meeting, Sunday afternoon, July 19, will be held in the New York Coliseum. The convention will close with a huge rally in the Polo Grounds. There will be songs by Mahalia Jackson, the gospel singer, and addresses by Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and Jackie Robinson, businessman, newspaper columnist and former Brooklyn Dodger star.

As a member and supporter of the NAACP, we hope you will find it possible to attend some of these meetings.

Sincerely,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

41/10F/8

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

September 4, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You are cordially invited to be present Friday morning, September 11 at 10:15 o'clock when the 44th Spingarn Medal will be presented to Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington.

The place: a corner of the first class lounge of the liner, United States, Pier 86, 46th Street and the Hudson River.

The presentation will be made by Bennie Goodman, famed orchestra leader.

The ceremony will be brief and will start promptly at the hour set since the United States sails at noon. Please allow time for traffic, pier congestion, and finding your way to the lounge.

The gold Spingarn Medal is regarded as the most distinguished award of its kind. It was instituted by the late J.E. Spingarn, for many years a principal officer of the NAACP, to be awarded "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

Mr. Ellington was awarded the medal for his achievements as a composer and orchestra leader in the field of popular music, a career extending over a period of more than thirty years.

The medal is customarily presented at the annual conventions of the NAACP but Mr. Ellington's schedule prevented his attendance this year, hence the ceremony on the ship that is taking him to Europe for another of his many tours of that continent.

Please pardon this mimeographed letter, but arrangements have had to be made on an emergency timetable.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

rw/mdj

N

December 6, 1959

The Bookkeeper
NAACP
20 West 40 Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me the bill covering your payments for my hospital arrangements.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

A118/38

S

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 East 32nd Street • New York 16, N.Y. • MUrray Hill 3-2080

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Chairman, ROCKWELL KENT • Sec'y-Treas., R. A. RESIKA • Admin. Sec'y, THEODORE BAYER • Executive Director, RICHARD MORFORD

July 16, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-17-112

Dear Doctor DuBois,

In recent meeting of our Board of Directors over which Rockwell Kent presided and at which nine members were present, we made tentative plans for the Annual Rally for Peace and Friendship to be held in November.

On behalf of the Board I extend the Council's hearty invitation to you to participate in this Rally to be held on Sunday evening, November 22 in Carnegie Hall. This traditional occasion will be honored by your presence. The audience of New Yorkers will eagerly hear your message, even more eagerly than ever because of your recent visit to the Soviet Union.

We would be grateful for your acceptance of our invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

S

41-17-146

July 17, 1959

Mr. Richard Morford
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East 32nd. Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Mr. Morford:

I have your letter of July 16th. If I am able, I may speak briefly November 22nd., but I am not at present certain enough to make a definite promise.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 East 32nd Street • New York 16, N.Y. • MUrray Hill 3-2080

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Chairman, ROCKWELL KENT • Sec'y-Treas., R. A. RESIKA • Admin. Sec'y, THEODORE BAYER • Executive Director, RICHARD MORFORD

August 17, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Doctor DuBois,

We are very pleased by your tentative acceptance of our invitation to participate in the Annual Rally for Peace and Friendship in November.

I must say to you at once that since I first wrote we have adjusted the date in order to clear a major conflict. The Morning Freiheit have a memorial meeting scheduled, which is customarily held in the last week in November, but they had given no public notice! The Council really would have preferred an earlier date in November to correspond more nearly to the anniversary dates of November 7 and November 16. Happily Carnegie Hall negotiated a switch of dates with another customer.

Therefore the Council Rally is now set down definitely and finally for Sunday evening, November 15.

You would want to know that we have a tentative acceptance from Dr. Lamont, that Mr. Kent will preside and speak. And that we are awaiting a response to an invitation extended to Professor W. Appleton Williams of the University of Wisconsin who would handle the broadly political emphasis and discuss American-Soviet relations, present and future.

This seems to us a wonderful quartet of distinguished persons appropriate to this traditional occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

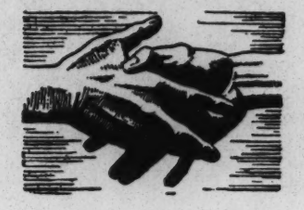
Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

41-18-102

54 1

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.



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Chairman, ROCKWELL KENT • Sec'y-Treas., R. A. RESIKA • Executive Director, RICHARD MORFORD

November 2, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Doctor DuBois,

41-17-105

We are distressed over the fact that you are not able to be present at the Annual Rally for Peace and Friendship on Sunday evening, November 15 in Carnegie Hall.

We would be most anxious to have you send a message which could be read at this meeting. All of our people are so eager to know your conviction concerning the state of world affairs and of American-Soviet relations at this time of anniversaries and your estimate of the prospects for world peace.

I dare to hope that in the midst of your preparations for the Western trip you can prepare this message. Perhaps it could be something more than telegraphic length - perhaps a full page.

We shall be regretful that you are not able to come in person but we shall be deeply grateful for and honored by your participation in the Rally through this message.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

A S

To the Meeting of the National Council of

American-Soviet Friendship, November 15, 1959

Soviet - Friendship

Friends:

I am indeed sorry not to be here to greet you in person. The importance of meetings like this can hardly be overestimated. We have just had a forward push toward peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and yet we cannot forget that the cause of peace has as yet no organized advocacy in this country. We not only are still spending so much in preparation for war that we have not enough for schools, for fighting disease, for encouraging literature and art, but crime and moral decadence are staring us in the face. What is the reason? War. After every war comes moral disaster. Remember the First World War? In 1919 Dean Inge asserted: "We are witnessing the suicide of a social order." George Santayanna added: "Civilization is perhaps approaching one of those long winters that overtake it from time to time." Lord Grey, British Foreign Secretary, said: "Recent events have shown us with horrid clearness Europe sliding surely, though it may appear slowly, toward the abyss." H.G. Wells said: "Destruction is not threatening civilization; it is happening to civilization before our eyes." Sir Auckland Geddes declared: "In Europe we know that an age is dying." Mr. Francis Gribble concluded that the historian of the future "will write that, some time in the early part of the Twentieth Century, the last and most highly organized of the world's civilizations deliberately committed suicide."

A meeting like this is a desperate attempt to save the world after it has taken a long step toward disaster.

W.E.B. Du Bois

48-8-8

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 East 32nd Street • New York 16, N.Y. • MUrray Hill 3-2080

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. Elmer A. Benson, Charles A. Collins, Virginia W. Epstein, Shirley Graham, Dr. Harry Grundfest, Rosemary Haskell, Dr. W. A. Hunton, Albert E. Kahn, Rev. Wm. Howard Melish, Elizabeth Moos, Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Berenice Noar, Dr. Henry Noyes, Dr. Emily Pierson, Curtis Ritter, Dr. Holland Roberts, Eslanda Goode Robeson, Arthur Schutzer, Joseph P. Selly, Jessica Smith, Rev. Wm. B. Spofford, Prof. Dirk J. Struik, Pauline Taylor.

Chairman, ROCKWELL KENT • Sec'y-Treas., R. A. RESIKA • Executive Director, RICHARD MORFORD

November 17, 1959

Dear Doctor DuBois,

We are grateful that you sent message to the Rally. We placed it in the hands of Dr. Hunton who read it in very articulate fashion so that I am sure it made an impress upon the audience. Dr. Hunton went forward from this point with his own remarks concerning the responsibility of the two great powers in their relations with Africa to demonstrate their true belief, if they possess it, that the peoples of Africa shall achieve full independence and freedom. I am certain this theme of Dr. Hunton would carry out your own thoughts and that you would be happy that Dr. Hunton took part in this Rally in your absence which we all regretted.

41-17-106

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

[19597]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

G

Fri. May 15

W.E.B. Du Bois
c/o Cedric Belfrage
16 Talbot Square
London W 2, England.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you got our cable at Stockholm. This letter confirms the cable message that three of us to whom your wrote — John McManus, Jessica Smith and Richard Morford — have met and are undertaking to bring into being a larger committee to sponsor a welcome-home meeting and presentation of the peace prize. We are all delighted that you are to receive this richly-deserved award.

41-17-67

We shall require an authorization for an ad hoc committee here to select someone to make the presentation . Among the names we discussed are those of Dr. Linus Pauling, Rockwell Kent, Van Wyck Brooks, Shirley Graham DuBois, Rev. William Howard Melish, others, but none of these can be asked without our knowing what is the correct procedure. Also, if none of those presently in mind can be available to make the presentation, other names will have to be considered.

Hence it will be best if the committee here arranging the meeting might have authorization to propose an individual to make the presentation, with the understanding that such choice would be subject to final approval by the awards committee.

Will you undertake the necessary correspondence to settle this matter, and let us know the result?

As to the date:

As our cable said, July 4 is not a possible date; it falls on a holiday weekend which makes it impossible for many people to participate. We propose as the earliest likely date, Thursday June 25. If your schedule rules out that evening, the next choices would be Wed. or Thurs. July 8 or 9. It is our intention to engage a hotel ballroom for the occasion, hence we should have this matter settled as soon as possible.

We are planning to meet with others on Wed., May 20, to arrange a sponsoring committee. Perhaps by that time we could have the question of the date settled. Please send your reply to me at the Guardian; I am sure Cedric Belfrage will cable it to me if you wish.

All our respects and good wishes to you both,

John McManus

John T. McManus

357

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

G

May 28, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois: I'm sorry we missed you in London by one year, but it is still a wonderful city. I have just read your Song of Songs on China, arrived today, and we'll carry it in the next issue (dated June 8). It was a lovely piece, and just the way I feel about China without ever having been. But since I married China, it is at least half-way. China does something to people--at least to those who are open to it. I didn't intend to say this, but the stream of association, from your article to my own home, makes it quite natural. My wife has so many of the qualities you describe in the Chinese and I know that in her 17 years there, despite the foreign quarter walls, she absorbed so much of the feeling of love of people, and things, and the stupidity of malice and envy. It shows in her drawings too. I have seen photographs of the portraits she did when she was in her teens in China: the English and the Americans, except for an occasional person like Pearl Buck, were not pleasant to look upon. But her Chinese were beautiful, from the old beggar, to the priest, and to Mei Lan-fan, the actor, who came to sit for her. And the animals (including a camel on the grounds of Peking University) were the loveliest of all.

41-17-66

But that's a digression. I am sure that this time in London will give you a chance to rest a bit more and to digest what must have been such a grand (if exhausting)experience. We rooted for you all the way. And we cheered when Mr. Lenin gave you his prize. Anna Melissa Graves was in yesterday, up from Baltimore for a brief visit, and we talked about it.

I know that you have much more to say and to write about China, and I hope you will save some of it for the Guardian, and for us in person. Cedric says we must hear Shirley's story of how she and Essie hauled down the flag. The flags are at half mast this day for Foster Dulles, and I think it most symbolic of all that Onkel Konrad ist eingeflogen from Bonn to mark the day.

Looking forward so much to seeing you both. Please tell Shirley that the plant we took from your yard all but died, but with love and care was nursed back to health and will be waiting to return as perky as ever.

Our warmest thoughts,

Jim Aronson

357

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

July 16, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Welcome home indeed. I have not called you and Shirley in the belief that you have much to do to adjust to Brooklyn and in the feeling that you have had countless visitors. I would like very much to see you soon and will call you.

Enclosed you will find a typed and edited (preliminary) copy of your piece on the Soviet Union. We had wanted to use it but there are a couple of sentences which we thought we would wait to have you clear up. You will note, on page 2, two sentences marked. At one point you said your visitors asked you to help persuade Roosevelt to recognize the Soviet Union. In the next paragraph it seems that this event took place in 1926. I wonder if you could clear that up for us. Also, I would appreciate it if you would read through the story again and make any changes you think necessary; please note a few editorial deletions.

I am enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience and ask you to return the copy as soon as you can.

Our warmest regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Jim Aronson

James Aronson,
Editor

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

41-128

(L)

SAME LETTER SENT TO:

MISS JESSICA SMITH
"New World Review"
34 West 15 St.
NYC

MR. RICHARD MORFORD
Nat'l Council of Amer.-Soviet
Friendship
114 East 32 St.
NYC

November 5, 1959

41-18-54

Mr. James Aaronsen
"The National Guardian"
197 East 4th Street
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Aaronsen:

You will be glad to know that at last we have arranged for the Lenin prize presentation.

The International Committee has agreed that the prize will be given in San Francisco on or about January 15th and the arrangements are to be made by Mr. Holland Roberts. He is making final preparations and will make the matter public soon. Until then it would be better to say nothing about it.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEdB/erd

December 16, 1959

40-5e-16

Mr. James Aronson
National Guardian
197 East 4th Street
New York, New York

My dear Aronson:

Here is an article on the Rockefeller Plan. It may not fit into your editorial plan and of course it is too long. I have rewritten it several times and tried to shorten it, but have not been able.

Do not hesitate to return it if it does not fit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

A

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

633 WEST 155 STREET
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

November 23, 1959

To the Members of the Institute:

The next regular meeting and dinner of the National Institute of Arts and Letters will be held on Tuesday evening, December 15, 1959 at 6:45 P. M.

Please note that we will meet at the

Harvard Club
27 West 44 Street

Cocktails in the East Room
Dinner in the President's Room
3rd floor

There will be a discussion of the candidates for membership in the Institute, who have qualified in their respective departments.

Please make every effort to attend and designate on the enclosed postal card whether or not we may expect you.

Very sincerely yours,

Léonie Adams

Léonie Adams
Secretary

11/18

9

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

633 WEST 155 STREET
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

November 30, 1959

To the Members of the Institute:

I enclose herewith a list of nominations for the Institute Council for 1960, as prepared by the General Nominating Committee.

You will note that the names of two of the incumbent Vice-Presidents -- Louis Bouché and Eric Gugler -- who have served the maximum three-year term, do not appear on the slate. In their stead, the Committee has nominated Pietro Belluschi and Peggy Bacon. The other members of the Council have been re-nominated.

May I bring to your attention Article VII (Sections 1 and 2) of the By-Laws which describes the method of making substitute nominations, if so desired, by the membership. The election of officers takes place at the annual meeting on January 27, 1960.

Very sincerely yours,

Léonie Adams

Léonie Adams
Secretary

N

MEMO TO USA MEMBERS OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

1. During a visit to Mexico in December, 1959, I had talks with two members of the Mexican Peace Council. The Mexican Peace Council has been re-organized since the Stockholm meeting in May, 1959. The new chairman is J.L. Tamayo, Bartolache 1931, Mexico City 12, DF, Mexico.

2. Discussion with Tamayo :

   a. A regional meeting in Mexico City with participants from North American countries and observers from elsewhere would help to strengthen the peace forces in Mexico.

   b. Will the new government of President Lopez Mateos welcome such a conference?

   c. Would such a conference secure adequate representation from other North American countries ? (Note: It is easier for peace workers to get into Mexico than into the United States. The disorganized situation in Cuba rules out Havana.)

   d. How much would such a conference cost and how could it be financed ?

   e. If such a peace conference could be held before April, 1960, it might have an effect on Summit Conference decisions. It should not be held, however, until thorough preparations have been made.

3. Discussion with Heriberto Jara, 116 Avenue 16 Septembre, Veracruz, Mexico, who was previous chairman of the Mexican Peace Council. General Jara has played a leading part in Mexican affairs during and since the revolution of 1910, was nine years Governor of Veracruz Province, Minister of Defense, etc.

   a. There should be a peace conference in the Western Hemisphere. Probably one in North, one in South America.

   b. Under existing conditions, Mexico City would be the logical place for a North American Conference.

   c. General Jara will be in Mexico City early in January and will discuss the possibilities. Because of a recent serious operation and a bad heart, General Jara's activities are somewhat limited.

   d. If it is found practical to hold such a conference in Mexico, there should be a small gathering of representatives from as many North American countries as possible to authorize the calling of the conference.

   e. Best time for the conference - the autumn of 1960, after USA election.

4. With both Tamayo and Jara we discussed the attitude of the State Department. Both felt that the Mateos government would resent interference by Washington in a matter of this kind. President Mateos, at home and in his recent USA visit, has spoken emphatically for disarmament and peace.

Scott Nearing

Harborside, Maine

12/26/59 SN

41-18-121

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

September 29, 1959

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

Enclosed please find check in the sum of $435.85, which represents fifty percent of royalty payment received today from the Soviet publishing house Izdatelstve Inostrannoi Literatury, for the forthcoming Soviet edition of your ORDEAL OF MANSART. We have been advised that the Soviet edition is scheduled to appear in December.

We are also pleased to inform you that the second book of the trilogy starts running the middle of next week, and we hope to have finished copies before the end of October.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,
NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

Joseph Felshin

jf/f

P.S.: We mailed a set of corrected page proofs to the above Soviet publishing house so that they may start translating as soon as possible.

11/28/59

Dear Dr. DuBois -

Here is the list of organizations, periodicals and individuals to whom (and which) copies of your new book were mailed for review, promotion and foreign publication purposes.

Jos Felshin.

P.S. We are mailing you 25 more copies as ordered by Shirley.

December 6,1959

New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Please deliver to me at this address and charge to my account:

1 dozen copies ORDEAL OF MANSART
2 dozen copies MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL

all packed in one box.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

41/8/32

December 8, 1959

40/9/80

New Century Publishing Company
832 Broadway
New York, New York

Messrs. Aptheker and Felshin

Gentlemen:

Errata on MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL

I have found 19 errors in the book of which 5 are serious. I read this proof carefully when the page proofs were sent me and I think that many of these corrections were made, but of course I cannot be sure.

The corrections are as follows:

Page 55 line 3 from the bottom: oby should be changed to obey
line 9 from the bottom: estra should be être
Page 117 last line should read: "Heard that the child was beautiful and white"
Page 121 line 3: tonerres should be tonnerres
line 16: after matter should come "of"
Page 132 last paragraph should read: "Jean's troubles" etc.
Page 134 line 10: would is misspelled
Page 154 line 15: complaint should be complain
Page 156 line 8: enough is misspelled
Page 162 last paragraph line 2: civilization is misspelled
Page 179 line 11 from the bottom: last word should be intrigued
Page 182 line 14: cerokks should be Scroggs
line 19: the last word should be excludes
line 21: ceroggs should be Scroggs
Page 202 line 12 from the bottom: 2nd word should be to
Page 253 line 5: last word should be treatment
Page 270 line 9: Christ abighty should be Christ a'mighty
Page 297 line 7 from the bottom: should read thought instead of though
Page 300 line 9: 3rd word should be wiped
Page 308 line 12: prohibition instead of pohibition

2- Errata on MANSART BUILDS . SCHOOL

Page 335 line 4: puzzled instead of juzzled
Page 337 line 21: 2nd word should be control

In case of books sent abroad for translation, these corrections should be sent to the translator.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

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Scheduled for publication December 10, 1959. Cloth only. Price $4.00

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4/11/60

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[New Times]

РЕДАКЦИЯ ЖУРНАЛА

НОВОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Издание газеты „ТРУД"

Gorky ST 18 1

Москва, ~~Калашный пер., 19~~ . ЕЖЕНЕДЕЛЬНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ Телефон Б 3-07-67

№ N

Moscow, 8 September, 1959

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You are, of course, well aware of the fact that on December 2, 1959, it will be exactly one hundred years since John Brown, the great Abolitionist, was executed for his attempt at liberating the Negro slaves.

The "New Times" weekly magazine on international affairs would highly appreciate an article by yourself on this major event in the United States history, which has enormous present-day meaning.

Please inform us by air mail if you agree to contribute. The article should be about 8 typewritten pages and sent to the "New Times" by November 15.

41-116-1

Yours very respectfully,

N. Sergeyeva

(N. Sergeyeva)
Editor-in-Chief

РЕДАКЦИЯ ЖУРНАЛА

НОВОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Издание газеты „ТРУД"

Москва, ул. Горького, 18-б Телефон Б 3-07-67
NEW TIMES, 18-B, Gorky Street, Moscow, K-50

USSR

№ ..... 16. November 1959 г.

41-18-205

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have just received and read with great interest your story of the crucifixion of John Brown. We intend to publish it in one of our earliest issues. The article came just in time. Thank you very much indeed.

With best wishes,

Stanislav Menshikov

S. Menshikov
Member of the Editorial Board

N

NEW WORLD REVIEW

34 West Fifteenth Street • New York 11 • Chelsea 3 0666

October 20,1959

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our deepest thanks to you for the beautiful and eloquent article "The Dream of Socialism " which we are very happy to have for our anniversary issue.

41-18-119

I am sending along the galley proofs in case you would like to look them over, and would beg your indulgence on just two points. I made slight changes before sending the manuscript off to the printer, since we had to get it to him before there was a chance to take them up with you, and of course they are subject to your approval or further change which can be made in the page proof. First is the phrase that Khrushchev has spoken clearly and frankly to "the most reactionary and warlike nation on earth." Just as a matter of survival - because we want very much to go on publishing - we try to avoid sweeping condemnations of this kind, although we certainly pull no punches in our condemnation of policies which can be described in these terms. But phrases of this kind, whether written by ourselves or our authors have in the past been pulled out and used to try to deprive us of second class mailing privileges, etc. I have suggested instead "a nation which has long depicted him and his country as its prime enemy, " which seems to fit in logically. If you do not care for that, please insert what you would wish in its place, but please , with some modification of the original formulation !

The second phrase is that the preparation for war is still supported by "The vast majority of Americans." I would urge instead , "vast numbers of Americans." I believe that when Americans understand the real situation, they do not support preparation for war. Our arms program has been drummed into them for years as a matter of defense. Every time they have had a chance to speak out for peace, as in the Korean War, Indochina, the Middle East, Taiwan Straits, etc., the majority expression has been against war, even though as you indicate there is no organized peace movement of the kind there should be. And you do say clearly that the attitudes of our government are not "the conscious aggression " of the American people. So I would hope very much that you would be willing to accept this modification too.

I hesitate greatly to suggest any change at all in what you have written - it means so much to us to be able to publish anything written by you - and what you say is of such great importance.

My very best wishes and gratitude -

Jessica

S

NEW WORLD REVIEW

34 West Fifteenth St. • New York 11 • Chelsea 3-0666

November 6,1959

111-7-14

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you so much for your note letting me know about the arrangements for the Lenin prize presentation - I had already heard rumors about them, so I'm afraid it isn't a very well kept secret ! But I shall say nothing until the matter is made public.

Of course I am glad that the arrangements have finally been made, and I am sure it will be a fine and inspiring occasion. Naturally I am sorry that we here shall not have a chance to participate in such a joyous occasion, but I am sure the San Franciscans will make the most of it.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith

[NY-CCNY-MDC]

C

October 25, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Please excuse our delay in getting off this letter -- we have been kept busy with a busy schedule of programs. The world, it seems, affords little spare time to those who would keep up with it. Since your appearance at City College last year -- which attracted more students and faculty member than any political program in recent years -- there has been a steadily increasing interest at City College in the programs of the Marxist Discussion Club. With just the minimum amount of publicity on our part we have drawn crowds of well over fifty at every program. These have included such topics as Africa, Khruschev in the USA, and Soviet foreign policy. Generally, the speakers have been relatively unknown to the student body -- although they have been well-qualified -- and have had to compete with "gala" programs of half a dozen or so othe r organizations on campus. The fact that audiences for the Marxist Discussion Club have been increasing -- almost regardless of the program -- cannot be over-estimated. The world of tomorrow is becomming a real challenge to students of today.

41-18-181

Because of this, and because we are the only Marxist Club on any campus in the entire United States, we feel a special responsibility to present the student body with programs and speakers who are qualified and who have something important to say. We are no more interested in sponsering counter-revolutionary "Marxists," than anti-socialist "socialists." Moreover the college administration has barred all those convicted under the Smith Act from appearing at the College, thus excluding most of the leadership of the Communist Party of the United States. Still, we feel determined to bring the viewpoint of socialism -- the socialism that has become a way of life for a billion citizens of the world -- to the student body.

In this regard, there is probably no more qualified, more respected man than yourself. Your winning of the Lenin Peace Prize, and even moreso your recent trip to the People's Republic of China only serve to increase the already great incentive which has brought so many thousands of American students to hear you wherever and whenever you have spoken throughout your life.

We wish to extend to you an invitation to speak again at City College as soon as it is convenient for you -- preferably on your recent visit to China, however naturally the choice of topic is up to you. The only time which the administration allows for speakers is from 12 to 2 on Thursdays. We understand that you are committed until December. We could arrange a program on December 3, 10, or 17 whichever is most convenient for you. We will, of course, arrange for transportation to and from the campus. With regard to a fee, although we are given no monies from the administration and so generally cannot pay any, we are determined not to let such a consideration prevent us from securing your appearance at our college, and we will follow whatever suggestion you make on this point.

We are confident, if we hear from you soon enough on the date and topic, that we can launch a large and successful publicity campaign, secure a large hall, and draw somewhere around 500 students and professors -- and possibly even some of the press. With warmest regards to you and your wife, we hope to hear from you shortly.

Sincerely yours,
Fred Jerome

320 2nd Ave.
N.Y. 3, N.Y.

CCNY
Fred Jerome, vice-president MDC

C

October 28, 1959

41-18-157

Mr. Fred Jerome
320 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Fred:

Answering your letter of October 25th., let me say that I can speak for you December 10th., and that my charge will be fifty dollars. Let me know if this will be satisfactory.

My best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[New York Provisional Organizing Comm.]

October 9, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The New York Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party is planning a meeting in commemoration of the 42nd Anniversary of the Soviet Union on Friday, November 6, 1959. This affair will take place in a hall in the borough of Manhattan.

The New York Provisional Organizing Committee was organized as a result of a National Conference held in this City on August 16-17, 1958 -- groups of our organization actively function in many states in the United States.

We would appreciate knowing whether or not you are available for public speaking, and whether or not you could see your way clear to speak at our meeting of November 6th? We would, also, appreciate an opportunity to discuss this matter personally with you.

You can reach me at 114 West 87th Street, New York City.

With best personal regards,

Kenneth Bruton

K. Bruton, Chairman
New York Provisional Organizing Committee

Helen Roman

Helen Roman, Org. Sec'y

[New York Provisional Organizing Comm...]

13

October 19, 1959

41-18-55

Mr. Kenneth Bruton
114 West 87th. Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Bruton:

I regret to say that in November I am speaking in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, and cannot therefore attend your meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

L Padmore 3

41-17-3

With every Kind thought
and all
Good Wishes for
CHRISTMAS
and the
NEW YEAR

22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh St.
London NW1

To our esteemed friends Dr Thurs W.E.B Du Bois

Congratulations on your Peace Prize
Award. Read of it today in the British
Press. Very busy organising the defence
of our friend Kenyatta & others. All adherents
of Pan African Congress. Africa is on the move
& nothing can stop the forward march. My new
book "The Gold Coast Revolution" will be out
in March. Discussing the publication of your
biography Sincerely George + Dorothy P.

(PECK)

J

November 9, 1959

41-18-210

Dearest Theodora:

I'm not to be trusted. Already I've broken my word. The Lenin Prize must be presented on or about January fifteenth, in San Francisco! Please forgive me. I could not help myself.

Yours with love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

February 23, 1959

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Please accept our heartiest congratulation. We congratulate you on your 91st birthday, on your tremendous contributions in the cause of world peace, and on your remarkable achievements in the struggle for the liberty of the Negro people and against racial discrimination.

Here, we present to you our warmest welcome to your coming to China. We, students of new China, always have a deep sympathy for the American Negro people and the oppressed African people who lead a miserable life, and are carrying on an arduous and imdomitable struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We fully support you and have a strong faith in the victory of your just cause for a complete emancipation from oppression and exploitation. We hope that you will convey our best wishes and genuine friendship to the people of America and Africa.

We wish you health and longevity!

We wish you greater successes in the cause of accelerating the progress of mankind and depending world peace.

Yours sincerely,

The Students of the Western
Language and Literature Dept.,
of Peking University.

[Phi Beta Kappa]

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa

1811 Q Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

9 January 1959

Dear Fellow Member:

In his Phi Beta Kappa address, "The Spirit of Learning," Woodrow Wilson defined the purpose of a liberal education as preparation for the whole of life rather than for some particular part of it. His definition takes on added significance as American parents take stock of school and college curricula today. For among the many needs of American education at present, the most pressing is to re-establish goals and standards.

Phi Beta Kappa stands for the ideal of excellence in scholarship. For nearly two hundred years the Society has been encouraging scholarly endeavor in the liberal arts and sciences, holding to the belief that a liberal education, again in Woodrow Wilson's phrase, best reflects the image of life and thought.

The Phi Beta Kappa chapters and graduate associations maintain local programs of scholarship awards and public lectures with contributions from members of the Society who live nearby and take active part in the life of the group.

The United Chapters - the union of chapters and graduate associations - is responsible for activities of concern to the Society as a whole. Among these are the examination of institutions seeking a chapter, publication of The American Scholar and of the membership quarterly, The Key Reporter, as well as sponsorship of the Christian Gauss Award, a prize of $1,000 offered annually in the field of literary scholarship, and the new Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar program, now in its third year. The distinguished Scholars who take part in the program make a series of visits to Phi Beta Kappa institutions, meeting informally with students, holding classroom discussions, and giving one public address. The six participating Scholars in 1958-59 are Thomas S. Barclay, Professor of Political Science, Emeritus, at Stanford University; Edwin G. Boring, Edward Pierce Professor of Psychology, Emeritus, at Harvard University; Catherine Drinker Bowen, biographer; Theodore M. Greene, Professor in the Humanities at Scripps College; John D. Hicks, Professor of American History, Emeritus, at the University of California; and Elvin C. Stakman, Professor of Plant Pathology, Emeritus, at the University of Minnesota.

For support of these and other activities in behalf of liberal scholarship, Phi Beta Kappa turns, naturally, to those who wear the key. A contribution of $5 or more will enroll you as Sustaining Member for one year. May we count on you to complete the enclosed registration slip and return it with your contribution soon?

Sincerely yours,

Carl Billman

Carl Billman
Secretary

check mailed 7/15/59

P. S. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

CABLE ADDRESS
PHILO, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

TELEPHONE
CHapel 3-5265

Philosophers Anonymous
of
New Mexico

923 Third St., N. W.,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

September 27, 1959.

41-18-236

W. E. B. Du Bois,
% Guardian,
197 E. 4th St.,
New York 9, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

It is always a pleasure to read your articles concefning racial and economic problems, with special emphasis on African -Negro contributions toward world order.

It is hard to set moral standards for people going through hell. We are not, like you, historians of great consequence, and thus wonder if in the coming new world, we shall be forced to resort to Mosaic "eye-for-eye" and "tooth-for-tooth" vengeful justice.

The writer recalls Eugene V. Debs whom he regards as America's greatest socialist-labor inspirer, always stressing that we are all products of imperfect systems of economics and boosting the economic interpretation of history. Thus we hope that Premier Khruschev's visit to America, will be a practical demonstration of progress trying to overcome "answering murder with murder."

We further think that even all-loving (?) Christ , if resurrected -messianicly, would no longer "whip the money-lenders". He might resort to "Jew-jutsu", system of defense. We purposely missed the two other spellings of muscle-wrestling, because many of our members believe the Jews were God's Chosen People, but they were not told what they were chosen for. They must still struggles with the Angles or Angels of Los Angeles, aCity that deserves a Sodom-Gemorrah transformation. Jews can be the worst capitalists but also the best of communists. All peoples are God's children. I got most of my religion through Paul Robeson's hymns-"So why not every man?"

Albert Gulden

P

December 2, 1959

41-18-225

Philosophers Anonymous
923 3rd Street, N.W.
Albuquerque,
New Mexico

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of September 27th and for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

July 20, 1959

Richard V. Pierard
2611 B Garvey Avenue
Alhambra, California

41-17-147

My dear Mr. Pierard:

I have just received your letter of September 30th., 1958, having been out of the country for the last eleven months.

I think it would be best for you to write to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th. Street, New York, for any information concerning my connection with that organization. My own statements concerning it can be found in my book "DUSK TO DAWN", published by Harcourt Brace in 1940, chapter eight. The book is no longer in print, but probably can be found in most libraries.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

CHARLES PODSEN
LAWYER
2834 BRAGG STREET
BROOKLYN 35, N. Y.
—
NIGHTINGALE 8-1518

Re: A Labor Garden
of
Liberal Verse.

June 5th, 1959.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
#31 Grace Court, Bklyn., NY

41-18-224

Dear Doctor:

Such simple, straightforward truth as your report in the Na. Gdn. is anathema to our super-patriots. When the Eastland-Johnson gang have succeeded in lynching the U. S. Supreme Court (The Nine Old Men!) even that vacillating, paper shield will be gone. China is a real Miracle; Red China finally assures the survival of socialism and the ultimate attainment of communism.

However, I am not writing merely to congratulate you on the Peace prize (which I do), your reports from abroad &c., but also to ask a service, in giving which you will get a lot of chuckles and perhaps help to enlighten a few of those millions of our own people who so greatly need enlightenment. I have a lot to ask of a man of your age (I'll be only 70 in July): To read, criticize and edit my liberal verses - UNDER 100 pages! (yes, just under-there are 99!) typed and neatly loose-leaf bound, and - when they have been groomed to meet a possible publisher also to find one. I know the problem is not so much the printing but the distribution; there is no market for common sense here. Your introduction or foreword would go a long, perhaps the entire, way to a publisher. We are on soc. sec. and while I am more anxious to serve than to make a profit, IF some profit results from my labors (and yours) I shall not protest too much. Reminds me:

"Come on McCarthy, whet your sword;
You know you're working for the Lord!
And if your labors bring some dough
Why shouldn't it belong to Joe?"

Let me send you the M/S with return, postpaid folder; then take all summer to browse through it at your own leisure - and - please use the enclosed return card to say what you can or must.

Cordially,

Charles Podsen

P.S. What a pile of mail must be awaiting you! No use sending you samples. To me, all are typical samples; all have content except a few humorous ones and even they have something to say; a few-very few-are emphatic-"The Golden Rule to Make you rich is: Always be a son of a bitch" on an economic slant or regarding the Coronation in England; The many millions shout and gape at everything in regal cape. "Perhaps have their 'superiors' apertureless posteriors." Controversial! Of course. I may, some time in the past, have sent you something apropos and if I di you will remember me as VENI VIDI.

[PRATTIS]

THE Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Centre Ave. MUseum 3-2000
PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

Office of the Editor

August 20, 1958

Mrs. Shirley DuBois
c/o Cedric Belfraze
16 Talbot Square
London W.2., England

41-12-102

Dear Shirley:

This is just a note to express the hope that you and Dr. DuBois reached London in good health and that you are enjoying yourselves there. I am sure the trip over on the Liberte was pleasant.

I would like to say that over here all goes well, but you know better than that. You are aware that the U.N. General Assembly is tied up in a knot and that our Congress is trying to adjourn with much important business undone. Now that you are away, you can perhaps take a more detached view of these things than we can here.

I am curious as to how the new DeGaulle constitution is going to effect the political status of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa and other French territories in Africa below the Sahara.

Please take care of yourself and your good husband.

Yours very truly,

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUB. CO.

Prattis

P. L. PRATTIS, Editor

PLP:emb

SOCIÉTÉ AFRICAINE DE CULTURE
PRESENCE AFRICAINE

PARIS. le 4 Février 1959

2067/C

Monsieur W.E. DU BOIS
c/o CEDRIC BELFRAGE
16 Talbot Square
LONDON W.2.

41-18-4

Cher Monsieur,

Nous espérons fermement que vous serez parmi nous au 2e Congrès des Ecrivains et Artistes Noirs, et souhaitons recevoir de vous un rapport sur un thème particulier qui vous conviendrait, par exemple:

L'IDEE DES ETATS UNIS D'AFRIQUE

ou un autre sujet de votre choix, mais conforme cependant au plan général du Congrès que nous vous remettons ci-joint, et aux différentes circulaires que vous avez du déjà recevoir.

Pouvez-vous nous faire savoir de toute urgence si vous pourrez nous envoyer ce travail avant la fin de Février.

Nous l'espérons beaucoup et vous prions de croire, Cher Monsieur, à nos sentiments les meilleurs .

Alioune Diop

Alioune Diop
Secrétaire Générale de la S.A.C.

[redacted] DORIAN 38-39 C.C.P PARIS 15.232.74
42, Rue Descartes, PARIS-V°
Tél. ODÉON 57-69

JN Pritt

P

10. 5. 59. Hotell Malmen, Stockholm.

39-46-193

Dear Mac,

Dr. du Bois and his wife will arrive at London Airport next Saturday, 16th May, by B. E. A. flight BE211, due in to London Airport (Central) at 7.10 p. m.

I do not believe that the Immigration people will cause any trouble; but I would be very grateful if you would bring your experience of such troubles and of the means of combating them to bear on the matter, and form a view on the matter. Then, IF you think it is worth while taking precautions, send someone to the airport to meet them, AND send me a cable here giving the name of that person (and nothing else) and I will give them that name, so that if there were any trouble they could just ask for that person to be brought in.

Cedric Belfrage will be meeting them, in all probability; but if there is need of anybody I feel that it should be someone other than a "marked" friend, and someone with some experience of how to deal with such matters.

Yours ever,

Malcolm Purdie, Esq.,
Inter-Allied Exports Ltd.,
Cheapside,
London, E. .

[РУКАСОВ]

83268

Дорогая редакция!

Сегодня в газете „Правда" от 4 мая 1959 года я прочитал статью лауреата международной Ленинской премии „За укрепление мира между народами" Уильяма Дюбуа. Очень она меня тронула, и я решил написать письмо.

О, как было бы хорошо, если бы в Америке было побольше таких умных, здравомыслящих людей, как Уильям Дюбуа.

Пусть чаще бы они ездили к нам, смотрели бы во все глаза на то, что мы создаем, какое прекрасное, светлое здание появляется на шестой земли.

Смотрели бы и рассуждали так, как этот лауреат. И народу своему рассказывали бы нашу правду. И мы еще быстрее бы стали преображать нашу любимую Родину. Еще краше, еще прекрасней стала бы она в невиданно короткий срок.

Только бы не война, — на устах у каждого из нас, — и через десяток лет Вы не узнаете нашей страны.

Мы знаем: в Америке считают, когда Советский Союз догонит США, считают на основании статистических данных и знают это „точно". Я лично не верю в эту точность, что тем, которые считают, не понять слов Дюбуа: „я не знаю другой

40-82-6

такой стране, где число самоотверженных граждан-патриотов было бы столь велико. Повсюду мешает, что это его личное мнение, не основанное на официальных данных.

40-80-7

Я не знаю, могут ли быть на этот счет официальные статистические данные, но я, да простят меня за эту нескромность, с гордостью утверждаю, что это так, нет другой такой страны.

Я работаю в коллективе паровозного депо Харьков-Забайкальский. Какой это дружный, спаянный коллектив, я не представляю себе жизни вне этого коллектива. Какая жизнь бурлит у нас, какие замечательные люди, вам не понять этого, а мне не объяснить.

Помню в прошлом году, меня ругали на пленуме горпрофсоюза, что на строительстве жилых домов люди работают больше восьми часов. Пробудить пять часов, а они не уходят, не один. Дома строили своими силами. Слесари, токари, паровозники, старики и молодежь, мужчины и женщины, брали топоры, кельмы, лопаты и шли на стройку. Это после трудового дня. И работали целыми вечерами и я вместе с ними.

И один за другим сдавались дома. Сколько семей получили прекрасные квартиры.

А вспоминается лето прошлого года.

У нас случилось несчастье. После обычных

дождей, реки вздулись и ринулись на наш поселок. Вода отрезала целые улицы, сколько мужества и героизма проявили тогда наши люди. Помню на краю поселка, водой стало разрушать дом одного пенсионера. Старик со старушкой, перекрестившись, не зная что делать, надворные постройки унесло, дом трещит, вот, вот его понесет, вода до окошек. Это заметили рабочие нашего депо В. Карпавичев и И. Абраменко, которые бегали по насыпи железнодорожного полотна. Связав несколько жил, они бросились в бушующий поток и вплавь раму, спасли стариков.

А сколько героизма проявили пожарники. Автобазу отрезало водой, не пройти, не проехать, вал воды все сметает с пути. И надо случиться, автобаза загорелась с одной стороны.

Пожарные машины подойти не могут на пять десять метров. Что делать? Руководители пожарной команды ищут решения, а в этот миг один пожарник схватив в зубы шланг бросается в воду. Сколько людей смотрело на этот подвиг. За ним бросился другой. И через несколько минут, машины стали подавать воду к месту пожара.

Пятая была молодцами.
Не перечислить всех героических поступков, которые были совершены в эти дни.
А взять последние месяцы. Они вообще перевернули всю нашу жизнь.
Темпы в работе удвоились, утроились.
Теперь работаем по-новому, по-коммунистически, — заявляют лучшие наши цехи, коллективы заводов.
Сколько это движение породило героев из среды „самоотверженных граждан — патриотов".
Бригада цеха кромовки первая в области подхватила этот замечательный почин и получила почетное имя бригады коммунистического труда.
Такие люди нашего дела, как слесари Черных П.И., Калашников Г.Г., Емельянов А.Т., фрезеровщик Черепанов М.В., газосварщик Потехин П.Ф., машинист Новоселов И.Г. и многие другие, являются представителями золотого фонда нашего рабочего класса. Я горжусь ими. Их много, большинство. И не нужна здесь статистика.
Я от души приветствую лауреата международной Ленинской премии „За укрепление мира между народами" Уильяма Дюбуа, и желаю ему еще долгих лет жизни на благо человечества.
И большой, большой привет его семье.

П. Быхалов
Пред. ик завод. дело
Черниговск. - Байкаловский

7.V.59г.

40-8с-9

M

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES
JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

October 29, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In April 1960 the Association of Social Science Teachers is celebrating its Twenty-fifth Anniversary here at Johnson C. Smith University. As a part of this celebration the above magazine is getting out a special edition. The topic for discussion in this issue will be Patterns of Change in the American Way of Life in the Areas of Economics, Political Science, Sociology, History and Psychology.

41-18-104

As you will recall you were present at our initial meeting held in 1935. You discussed for us at that time A Philosophy of Race Segregation,

I am writing to ask if you will be kind enough to let us have an article or a statement to appear in this special Anniversary Edition. We are asking those who contribute articles to limit them to 6000 words. Fewer than 6000 will be satisfactory. Also we ask that all manuscripts reach us not later than March 1, 1960. You may write on any topic referred to above or any other matter which you may feel to be appropriate for an edition of this kind.

We hope that you can find it convenient to be present with us on this occasion.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes and highest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

T. E. McKinney
Editor

TEMcK/mj

The Future Program of the Association

[Quarterly Review]

M

November 9, 1959

T. E. McKinney, Editor
The Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

41-18-29

My dear Mr. McKinney:

I have your letter of October 29th. I had already planned to prepare early in the year an article on "A Future Program for American Negroes." This might be adapted to the needs of your review. However, I want to make this an article of some importance and to get as wide reading as possible. Will you kindly send me a copy of one of your last editions and some idea of your circulation.

You do not mention your rate of compensation for writers and I realize that it is quite possible that you have none, but of course mere writing today is mostly business and unless I can count on some compensation I should at least want to have my article printed as a pamphlet.

I should be glad for any suggestions on your part.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Quarterly Review of Higher Education among Negroes]

M

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, North Carolina

December 15, 1959

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

41-18-93

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter under date of November 19.

The article which you are to prepare on "A Future Program for American Negroes" is of genuine interest to me and I know it will be equally as interesting to the members of our Association.

I have delayed in answering your letter with the hope that I could find funds from somewhere to offer you an honorarium to let us publish it in our magazine. We have never offered compensation for writers who contribute articles. I feel, however, that an exception could well be made in your case. I am dissapointed that so far I have been unable to find any funds I could use for this purpose. Do you think your article will be ready for distribution by March 30, 1960? If so I will let you know the approximate number of persons who will attend our Association and would be glad to have some one here sell them to those who attend the Conference. I believe that we could get about a 100% sale. On the other hand if you can in any way find it possible to be with us during the Conference we will take care of all of your expenses while here in Charlotte. The members of our Conference would be more grateful to you than I can express. Will you please estimate for me the amount of money that will be necessary to bring you to Charlotte. I am asking for this figure so as to see if I can find enough members in our organization who will be willing to underwrite your expenses here. In my opinion it will be most unfortunate for all of us if you cannot get to our Conference, expecially if the only difficulty is that of money.

I shall appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience. You will find enclosed a self-addressed envelope for reply.

Very truly yours,

T. E. McKinney
Dean

TEMcK/mj
Encl.

Dec 20

Box 113

The Alabama State College

Montgomery 1, Alabama

FOUNDED IN 1874

R

July 6, 1959

41-18-253

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Congratulations! I have just read of your return to this country and I have seen the short piece in the National Guardian. I would like very much to compare notes with you on what I saw in India and you in China. Will you be "at home" during the last two weeks of August?

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of my Crusader Without Violence. I welcome your frank appraisal of it, privately and in whatever you write.

Regards to Shirley.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick

LDR:bcd

Dr. W. E. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

The Alabama State College
Montgomery 1, Alabama
FOUNDED IN 1874

August 6, 1959

41-17-8

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to the Saturday Review after I read Rowan's maddening review. I hope that others will also write about this.

I expect to be in New York for about ten days beginning Saturday, August 22. Hope to see you then; will call.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick

LDR:bcd

Dr. W. E. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Enclosure

August 4, 1959

(Please Print)

Dear Mr. Editor:

Perhaps the height of irresponsibility is reached by Carl T. Rowan in his review of the biographies of W. E. B. DuBois and Martin Luther King (SR, Aug. 1) when he calls DuBois an "irascible black racist."

41-17-9

It is true that Dr. DuBois is at times irascible but it is difficult to see how anybody who is familiar with him personally or his career could describe him as a racist. His whole life is a testimonial to the contrary.

Born in Massachusetts, he was educated at Fisk, Harvard and Berlin where most of his teachers and schoolmates were white. Subsequently at Atlanta University, where the faculty was mixed and the student body Negro, (as at Fisk), Professor DuBois initiated and sustained for a dozen years what is generally regarded as the first "scientific, objective" sociology that the South knew. He left Atlanta to help found the NAACP which was more racially mixed then (in 1910) than it is now.

DuBois always fought racism--black or white. He was termed a "mulatto collaborator with white folks" by Marcus Garvey, who stirred the masses of American Negroes with his advocacy of "black ideals," ranging all the way from "Black Cross Nurses" to a "Black Star Line" of steamships that would transport his followers to Africa.

As a scholar, educator and editor of the Crisis magazine, DuBois never restricted himself to the company of Negroes--or even Americans! His reputation as a writer is worldwide.

Moreover, my Crusader Without Violence does not contrast DuBois and Martin Luther King; rather, King is a further development, with a new emphasis, of course, of the continuing struggle for equality and world culture.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick.

Editor
The Saturday Review
25 W. 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

educational seminar. New issues such as the control of atomic energy or outer space deserve open exploration and exposition in the U.N., but political arrangements should remain largely subdued and guarded.

Mr. Pearson shares Mr. Lippmann's fear that the U.N. has become too much the forum for the ventilation of acid and acrimonious grievances and too little the mechanism for the quiet accommodation of disputes by negotiation or preventive treatment. The General Assembly has not served well enough as a theatre of reasoned debate, nor has it been able to strengthen the means by which disputes can be headed off—chiefly through the creation of a permanent U.N. Emergency Force with earmarked contingents from the small and middle powers. Neither for private negotiation nor for public clarification has the U.N. been at the best service of diplomacy. There is both too much frenzy and too much contrived controversy in the conduct of the United Nations. Unfortunately, these thoughts deserve more sustained discussion than Mr. Pearson can give them in this short volume.

While recognizing the inherent advantages and strengths of a totalitarian system in pursuing foreign-policy objectives, Mr. Pearson still sees that dictatorship has disadvantages: the need for it to be almost constantly "on the stretch" and the tendency for its leadership to become isolated from public opinion and public support. Democracy does have reserve strength and an ability to rise to great occasions, even if its average performance may be rudderless.

The most important reminder in Mr. Pearson's lectures is that the international "competition" is a competition of alliances. Russia's allies are acquiescent, silent, and bludgeoned, while ours are often outspoken and critical. Yet precisely in this fact lies the demonstration of the values enshrined in a free system. In crisis we tend to find unity and strength from our alliances. Debate and even disagreement turn out to be safety valves, while for the Russians its satellites in time of crisis are sources of anxiety, uncertainty, and trouble. The test of a free alliance, such as NATO, is it can seize its opportunities before it must act under the compulsion of deep crisis or disaster. This is precisely the stage at which the NATO alliance has now arrived after a decade. From Mr. Pearson's pages we receive renewed assurance that diplomacy need not be a mere exercise in futility and that there are alternatives for action in international affairs beyond an inquest into failures.

THE REJECTED

Heart of a Passionate Dilemma

"W. E. B. DuBois: Negro Leader in Time of Crisis," by Francis L. Broderick *(Stanford University Press. 259 pp. $5), and* ***"Crusader Without Violence: A Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr.," by L. D. Reddick*** *(Harper. 243 pp. $3.95), personify the colored man's quandary: whether to fight hate with hate or with love. Carl T. Rowan, a staff writer for the* Minneapolis Tribune, *is the author of "Go South to Sorrow" and "The Pitiful and the Proud."*

By Carl T. Rowan

AT THIS crucial juncture of history, when racial passions circumscribe so much of the hope of mankind, there are many who pray that American Negroes, in settling their own destiny, can help lead the world to racial sanity. White Americans who share this hope ought to read these two books, for they spell out in stark detail the complex, frustrating forces that weave and warp the minds of Negro leaders.

To most of white America, William Edward Burghardt DuBois and Martin Luther King, Jr., are two peas from the same pod—just two Negro spokesmen crying aloud in that old wilderness of racial segregation. These biographies make it clear that except for race and for their mutual dislike for the heel of the white man, DuBois and King are not at all alike.

DuBois is an old man whose cup of racial bitterness runneth over—a nonagenarian brooding out his last days in a desperate admiration of things Russian and an irreconcilable hatred of things white American. King, a mere thirty, is a bright new intellectual general in America's racial wars, unique in that he offers the refuge of love to those who might follow DuBois down that forlorn trail of bitterness.

The contrast between these two leaders goes to the very heart of the Negro's dilemma—and perhaps to that of a Western world trying to establish rapport with the emerging masses of Asia and Africa.

Will the long-dominant white man respond to the colored man's campaign of love, compassion, of turn-the-other-cheek-in-the-face-of-provocation? Can the Negro, through passive resistance, so shame the advocates of white supremacy, so thoroughly prick the consciences of America's white power structure, that an age-old citadel of color caste will crumble? Dr. King thinks so.

OR MUST the Negro meet white racialism with black racialism, white arrogance with black arrogance, white chauvinism with black chauvinism? Must the Negro's peaceful efforts to find dignity and equality in a predominantly white society forever crash in frustration, pushing sensitive, articulate Negroes toward rejection of Western political institutions and virtually all that they stand for? Dr. DuBois thinks so, and no doubt would point to his tragic, fantastic life as proof.

Yet, as one reads Mr. Broderick's

—From "Crusader Without Violence."

Martin Luther King—"refuge of love."

—Wide World.

W. E. B. DuBois—"trail of bitterness."

excellent, scholarly biography of one of the most amazing American personalities of the century, one cannot help but wonder how different might be the Negro's fate, how altered the hearts and minds of white America, had Will DuBois himself been less the haughty, arrogant aristocrat, a little less the irascible black racist.

MARTIN Luther King brings to his mission a belief in the power of religion to move men; DuBois brought an open contempt for organized religion. The Montgomery pastor seems to know the difference between being courageous and being pugnacious; DuBois never did.

While Professor Reddick's book lacks depth and too often rambles too far away from the subject, it does show that Dr. King has tact and a sense of public relations—and that he believes that through a campaign of love white men can be imbued with a sense of good will, even for black men.

In the present American mood of "moderation," many will be quick to rationalize that DuBois is an "extremist" who did more harm than good and that Dr. King's tactful, moral approach is what was needed all along. The sum impact of Mr. Broderick's book is this warning: W. E. B. DuBois has spent seventy adult years in the racial wars, seeking to make a pact of dignity with the white man; Martin Luther King has been in the front lines less than half a decade.

Mr. Broderick's biography, which is remarkably free of prejudices generated by Dr. DuBois's latter-day flirtations with the Soviet Union, ought to leave white America with this one thought: white America will determine whether the Montgomery preacher's visions of love-force crash on the same rocks of despair as did the programs of Will DuBois.

It is disturbing to wander through seven decades of this Negro scholar's life, watching the cancer of racism nibble away at his proud soul, ultimately to push him into the camp of the Communists, whom he had lashed so mercilessly only thirty years earlier.

Will DuBois had come to believe that even enlightened white Americans preferred an accommodating Negro who bowed in everlasting gratitude for small favors to one who stood manly and made demands. He had concluded that "the price you must pay to earn your living in America is that of humiliation and inferiority," that "politicians and capitalists deliberately cultivate race prejudice for their own ends."

In moments of exasperation, DuBois even urged Negroes to return violence for violence. "If we are to die, in God's name let us perish like men and not like bales of hay," he cried after a bloody lynching at Coatesville, Pa., in 1911. Later, after a Florida lynching, he asserted that such atrocities would cease "when the cowardly mob is faced by effective guns in the hands of people determined to sell their souls dearly."

We have heard these cries echoed recently by Negroes exasperated over a Mississippi lynching and a Florida rape, but Negro leadership—to which Dr. DuBois now has relinquished every claim—insists that the Negro will not resort to violence.

The Negro leaders who reject Dr. DuBois's counsel in this respect (men like Dr. King and Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) have succeeded in making the American Negro the most patient and peaceful of all the world's oppressed people. Yet, even these leaders must recognize the truth in one of Dr. DuBois's angry conclusions: that there is no "royal road" to the Negro's emancipation—"It lies rather in grim, determined everyday strife."

Because the stakes are so great today for all mankind, one puts down the DuBois biography with a passionate hope that the strife will be neither so grim nor so daily as Will DuBois expects. And one cannot escape the concomitant hope that love can—indeed, *will*—be the powerful, saving force that the young man from Montgomery thinks it is.

The Sin of Mental Apartheid

"The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective," by Kyle Haselden *(Harper. 222 pp. $3.50), and* ***"Christians in Racial Crisis," by Thomas F. Pettigrew and Ernest Q. Campbell*** *(Public Affairs Press. 196 pp. $3.50), bare the deepest wound dealt the Negro: his ostracism from the white House of God. Robert Root, head of the religious journalism program at Syracuse University, is the author of "Progress Against Prejudice."*

By Robert Root

DURING the 1957 school crisis, several Negroes in Little Rock were turned away when they attempted to attend a white church service. An out-of-state writer observed that perhaps they "mistook this church for the House of God." That wry critique points up one of the keenest ironies of the contemporary race struggle. While integration advances in restaurants, factories, and even schools, the real citadels of American segregation are sororities, fraternities, country clubs—and the churches.

Deploring that, the Reverend Kyle Haselden, a Charleston, W. Va., Baptist pastor, hurls scathing words at the unbrotherly brotherhoods. He writes from a background of eight South Carolina generations in a style that is fresh, vigorous, and warm without sentimentality. And he views the Christian church not as the mere acquiescent victim of racism but as creator of sinful segregation.

According to Mr. Haselden's documented account, churchmen in slave days purposely taught Christianity to Negroes as an opiate. To this day the stereotyped "good Negro" has only the docile virtues of his faith. Ironically, when the Negro gets Christian vigor, whites say he is "uppity" or under an alien doctrine, rather than that "the Gospel has borne its fruits in him."

One of the wisest parts of the book is the middle section of diagnosis. Mr. Haselden defines discrimination as unjust interference with a man's right to *have*, and asserts that government must act to assure this right. In spite of Sumner, stateways do change folkways; he points to the success of school integration in West Virginia, where officials supported the law, in contrast to Arkansas, which had Faubus.

Stereotyping, which interferes with a person's right to *be* as man and individual, represents a white attempt to make the Negro vanish. Segregation is denial, on irrelevant grounds, of the right to *belong*. Negroes may be willing to settle for "having" without "belonging." But he warns that the real racial danger of the age is probably in spiritual alienation, in "mental apartheid."

In his specifically Chris-

The Alabama State College

Montgomery 1, Alabama

FOUNDED IN 1874

November 10, 1959

41-18-245

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am most grateful for your review of Crusader Without Violence. I liked it almost as much as your piece a few weeks ago on George Padmore. He was a significant man, whose worth we can all appreciate though we need not have agreed with him at every point.

I am sending the attached letter to the Guardian, partly to keep the ball a-rolling, i.e., to widen the discussion of the message of the book. Also, I sincerely believe that King has been looked upon as a non-resister whereas he is a non-violent resister. As you realize, there is a world of difference between these points of view. Moreover, he is about to cut loose from almost everything else, including his church here, so that he can devote full time to positive mass action in the South.

Please let me add, in another connection, that I am doing a piece, that I hope the Saturday Review will print, on the way white writers are moving in to exploit the expanding market for books on the Negro's theme. I realize some of the dangers of what I am about to write, but I feel that the risk must be taken. As you know, some of these writers are competent and serious; most of them though are out for whatever cash or fame they can pick up, without too much regard for truth or understanding.

Please give my best to Shirley and ask her to send me things that you and she write and that I am not likely to see on the news-stands and in the book stores down here.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick

LDR:lbf

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

November 10, 1959

(Please Print)

Dear Mr. Editor:

It is an honor that my book, Crusader Without Violence, was reviewed in the November 9 issue of the Guardian by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. That he praised it is especially pleasing, for if such a distinguished mind had concentrated only upon the book's shortcomings, that would have been a compliment to it's thematic importance.

942-81-14

Even so, one correction must be made by way of extenuation. It is incorrect to discuss the current, non-violent resistance movement of Southern Negroes as non-resistance to segregation and exploitation. Most definitely, it utilizes such weapons as the economic boycott, picketting, legal action, registration and voting, mass demonstration, education and propaganda, etc. All of these are organized forms of resistance. The only weapon that Dr. Martin Luther King and his followers decline to use delibrately is violence as an instrument of social change.

In Crusader Without Violence, I attempted to point out that leaders in the struggle for equality, have not yet mobilized anything near the full strength of the masses of the people. Dr. King himself admits this and will soon be making a new move that many of us feel will accelerate positive mass action.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick

c.c. to Dr. DuBois

LDR:lbf

Editor,
National Guardian
197 East Fourth Street
New York 9, New York

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN

Providence 3, Rhode Island

Museum of Art

4/18/62

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Two hours in the library have produced nothing about S. J. Eddy. Perhaps Miss Lillian Swan, 2 Angell Street, who knows the old local scene quite well, could help you. I am sorry we cannot help you.

Sincerely yours,

John Maxon
DIRECTOR

JM:em

14 July 1959

B

Rinehart
& COMPANY · INCORPORATED
Publishers

232 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16 • N. Y.

November 30, 1959

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

41-18-58

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have taken the liberty of sending you (under separate cover) a copy of THE NEGRO VANGUARD by Richard Bardolph, published by Rinehart on November 23rd. The object of the book is not only to trace one of the most fascinating strands of American social history--the Negro's rise from slavery to positions of prominence in every major sector of the national experience--but also to call the attention of both Negroes and whites to the Negro American's potential.

To do this, the author traces the achievements of outstanding American Negroes from 1770 to the present, examining family and economic backgrounds, educational influences, the role of accident, the importance of sympathetic white people, etc., against a backdrop of prevailing social currents.

At this time of attempted integration, especially when the position and prospects of the American Negro are a focal point of particular interest and confusion both here and abroad, THE NEGRO VANGUARD should do much toward enlightening misinformed friends and confounding unfriendly critics. It is a hopeful book of solid information, and will provide no fodder for extremists.

Should you have the time and inclination, we would be most grateful for your reaction.

Cordially,

Sybil R. Hall

Sybil R. Hall
Publicity Director

SRH/mb

A.A.ROBACK
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

September 1, 1959

41-17-238

Dr. William E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For a commemorative volume on the occasion of Albert Schweitzer's 85th Anniversary, I am inviting first the surviving contributors to the Jubilee Book which I edited and brought out in 1945, and am naturally calling on you to contribute a brief essay on any topic you like appropriate to the occasion.

It is good to know that you are just as active and militant as ever, and even (from the column, I believe, in the National Guardian) getting more pleasure out of your victuals than many a man in the prime of life.

Personally I am interested in your answering the question of what would become of the whites in Africa, if the indigenous race were to receive all the privileges of the whites i.e.; Is not fear at the root of apartheid and other repressions?

I hope you can let me have the article by the end of the year.

Sincerely,

A.A. Roback

41-18-239

September 10, 1959

Mr. A. A. Roback
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Roback:
Answering your letter of September 1, I should be glad to write for you a short statement on the future of the whites in Affica if the indigenous races become independent.

I will have the article ready before the end of the year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

A.A.ROBACK
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Nov 15, 1959

Dear Dr Du Bois:

The vitality which your article displays is that of a young man, and therefore your fortune is enviable. By the same token your temperamental outburst, apparently uncurbed by a consideration of the purpose of the volume in which your really important essay is to appear, and, indeed, of your own objective, as well, is such that I am placed in a quandary.

I hope you will be patient enough to deliberate the whole matter and imagine the article, printed as it is, with myself as editor, and statesmen like Theodor Heuss, prelates of the Church, et alii as contributors. I am not the kind to pander or soft-pedal and have been regarded as a sort of firebrand myself, to my detriment; but just ask yourself this time whether your aim is to antagonize the readers, who will put you down as a ranting fanatic, or to win the sympathy of your cause on the part of the readers by a moderate tone , simply setting forth the facts and stating your opinions as to what the future holds. Are you just interested in giving the whites a piece of your mind? Would that not be too egotistic a step, in the light of the whole situation?

There is so much that can be debated: 1) Were the slave-snatchers followers of Jesus, or just ruffians, who might have gone to Church too? 2) What about men like Jehudi Ashmun, who were martyrs on behalf of the Negroes, and who were always in danger of being killed by the very ones whom he was trying to save? 3) The communistic propaganda is certainly out of place here. I am not sure that Stalin or any of the other Soviet leaders would have been fair to the Negroes, if there were 15 millions of them in Great Russia. I know only too well how innocent people who were escaping from the Nazis, were thrown into labor camps worse than any dungeon, many of them dying from exposure and exhaustion. What about the Yiddish writers who were liquidated and the extermination of Yiddish culture? You surely are aware of these things. You can't tell me that I get my information from anti-Soviet sources, because I read leftist journals and I have many friends who related their experiences in USSR -- first-hand information. The few Yiddish writers who survived the holocaust still cannot publish in Yiddish. If USSR would help the Negro republics, it would be in order to gain a political foothold there. The annexation of the Baltic states and the domination of other States are certainly symptoms of imperialism.

I do agree with you on the cultural débâcle in this country, as a result of the rule of the masses to whom the leaders in every walk in life cater$. My compensation is less per hour than that of a common laborer, let alone a linotyper or electrician.

The core of the topic has been treated a bit cavalierly. Granted that the Negro statesmen are reasonable, will they be able to stem the passions of the millions of childlike natives who will seek revenge? Incidentally, on page 1, the reference to "85 million black corpses" is not clear to me.

In fine, would you allow me to tone down the article so that it is less vehement in utterance? I think, too, the irrelevancies about Dulles and the sublimity of Communism ought to be eliminated. If I were editing a journal, I should let anything you write stand, but my task here is a bit more delicate. Every editor exercises some rights. You will, I hope, take a judicious attitude in that respect.

I do think yours is an important article, and I do want to print it despite the criticism that I shall incur.

Sincerely yours

Arthur Goodman

842-81-14

R

December 4, 1959

Mr. A. A. Roback
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

41-18-252

My dear Mr. Roback:

In answer to your letter of November 15th, may I say that I realize your difficulties as editor and the character of the audience to whom your book is addressed. I have, therefore, rewritten the article and it is enclosed. I think this is as far as I can stretch my principles.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

41-18-250 [1959]

128 Mt. Auburn St.

A. A. ROBACK
~~8 Prescott Street~~ 128 Mt. Auburn St
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am certainly glad you will be taking up the problem I suggested for the Schweitzer book. It will, I am sure, be the answer to many misgivings.

Your vigorous penmanship (signature) is to me a sign of continued vitality, as is the fact that you did not plead the necessity of rest.

Looking forward to your essay (the longer the better) I remain

Faithfully
A. A. Roback

A.A. ROBACK
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dec. 7, 1959

Dear Dr. Du Bois: —

I hope your eyesight is as good as your brain tissue and that you'll not find my writing illegible.

This is an acknowledgement of the revised paper and the correction of "Johnson" to "Johnston" — received this morning.

It is gratifying to see that you are still learning and still far from the immaturity of second childhood. Your alertness and promptness would put to shame many a young man. Are you using the Bofgemoletz or the Romanian Lady Physician's elixir?

39-10-45

The tone of your article is very much improved. Of course, I'll be sharply rebuked for printing it, even in its present form, but I can bear the brunt, not being encumbered by an editorial board.

(1) You say African contributions & investigations have been ignored, but as not fought fared well at the hands of historians? As to being ignored, the Jews have been faring even worse. In my Jewish Influence in Modern Thought and History of American Psychology I have thrashed out the issue. The latter work was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize, but my indictment — the frankest yet — very likely lost it for me.

(2) Can you supply the source for your statement about Ketchener and the Mahdi (U.S.) and Liverpool (S) — not that I doubt your words, but because I'll have to answer questions and wish to be prepared.

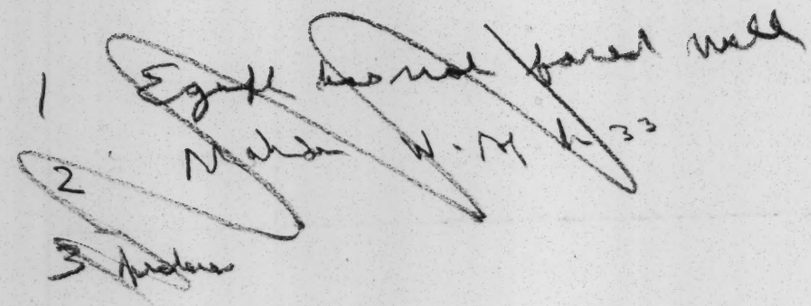
Seaver, whom you mention, will be one of the contributors. He is at present in U.S. touring and lecturing.

I wonder what you would think of U.S.S.R. if there were 3 millions Negroes there whose press was suppressed, and whose writers were sent to slave camps or shot (some who extolled Stalin in verse and prose) and whose language could not be used in print, although the books of surviving authors could be translated into Russian and published.

(3) In case I decide to use pictures of contributors, I'd like to have a photograph of you and your spouse, Shirley.

Thanking you for your understanding attitude, I remain

Sincerely
Abe Roback



December 8, 1959

Mr. A. A. Roback
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Roback:

41-18-249

I am glad you think you can use the article. In answer to the questions:

No. 1. "Has not Egypt fared well at the hands of historians?"

No, it has not. Certain parts of Egyptian history have been carefully studied, but most of the Egyptologists have been more insterested in regarding Egypt as not a part of Africa and in trying to separate the inseparable history of Egyptians and the other black folk of Africa. This has been especially the object of American students.

No. 2. With regard to Kitchener and the Mahdi, let me refer you to Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, My Diaries (N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 1921) v.1, pp.311, 313, 317, 319, 322, 323-24.

No. 3. I will send you a picture of myself and my wife, Shirley Graham within a few days.

With regard to Jews in the Soviet Union, I have no statement to make. Personally, I have found no evidence of injustice toward them and I have met large numbers of Jews who agree with me. I am sure that there would be in the Soviet Union as there has been elsewhere, strong opposition to the assumptions of the Jewish Orthodox Church. Whether or not this is part of the alleged attack on Yiddish I do not know. It goes without saying I am opposed to all forms of racial or religious discrimination. Also I am opposed to the most of that which is called religion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

A.A.ROBACK
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dec 30, 1959

Dear Dr DuBois:

Surely the portrait of yourself and Mrs DuBois must have been taken many years ago, for you might easily pass for a man of 60 in the photograph you kindly sent me.

The delay in acknowledging it was due to my hunting up the data about Kitchener and Liverpool. Eventually I found the Blunt Diaries, and I read a good deal of volume 1, but also some of his Secret History. I also consulted some of the Kitchener biographies and accounts. Naturally there is a conflict of opinion, but I take it that the Mahdi's grave was tampered with and the body minus the skull thrown into the river. The motivation was complex, certainly not in keeping with civilized profession, even if it were true that the Mahdi, as the imperialist writers have it, turned out to be a sadist, a rapist who killed his victim's brothers. But are not nearly all warriors cruel and murderous; and what about Stalin and the French in Algeria, not to speak of the Nazi fiends? As to Kitchener and Chinese Gordon et alii, the ruling class naturally are grateful to them and thus reward them for their "patriotism". Why single out the British?

41-12-214

Blunt, who looks like a mature Leonid Andreyev with the ardor and fervency of an ancient prophet was not without his own prejudices. He stresses the Jewishness of Disraeli and Gambetta (although the latter has not been proven to be of Jewish extraction) and never misses an opportunity to sneer at the Jews and express his admiration of the Arabs. Incidentally, He looks very much like the late Dr Steinberg, Commissar of Justice under Lenin, who in his late years acted as a gadfly against Israel. I have many letters from him. A memorial volume will soon be off the press.

The Liverpool story was new to me, but is it not true that it was the natives in Africa themselves who sold the slaves? Naturally the whites bought them, but they could have been sold anywhere. Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and even Abyssinia indulge in slavery. The tendency to wrest power and exploit is universal. At the same time there are good people in all nations, even among the Germans.

Your unfamiliarity with the plight of the Jews in USSR surprises me. You seem to be unaware of the frame-up of the foremost Jewish medical men, who but for Stalin's death, would have been shot , of the mass execution of Yiddish writers, who were most loyal to Stalin, sang odes did some of them to his greatness, of the plan to settle all the Russian Jews in Siberia, and the present cultural genocide of USSR Jewry. I am not referring to religious practices but to teaching and writing in Yiddish. The suppression of a flourishing culture, which already had been almost destroyed by Hitler, is certainly nothing in favor of the communistic regime.

You may be interested in some of the enclosures. Only the letter need be returned.

With the best wishes for a Happy 1960, and regards to both of you, I remain

Cordially

Aaron J. Roback

Dear Dr. DuBois and Shirley
I hope all has gone well
and that you and Prof. Bernal have been
together! We are hard at work here.
all good wishes
Halland Roberts

September 9, 1959

Prof. John D. Bernal
Commodore Hotel
42nd St. & Lexington Ave.
New York City, New York

Dear Friend:

We are very happy that you are in New York and have the possibilities of talking with members of the Peace Council there. I wish I were there to welcome you but I am sure that you are in touch with:

Anton Refrigier
317 W. 89th Street
New York 24 - Telephone TR 7-4371 - also
Woodstock, New York - Telephone OR 9-2178

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York

John W. Darr
158 Waverly Place, New York City - Telephone WA 4-6981

Scott Nearing
Harborside, Maine.

I still have hopes that I may reach New York before you leave. Several of the leading peace workers with whom I consulted before I went to the Bureau meeting and with whom I have talked since my return are much interested in the World Peace Council. It might be possible to arrange informal talks with them while you are here.

My proposal to them was that we arrange informal exchange visits between peace workers in the United States and other countries. They were receptive as you will see from the enclosed copy of a letter from the National Administrative Secretary of the Women's International League, Mrs. Mildred Olmstead. I am sure she would be very cordial if you cared to call her and it might be possible you could see each other.

Robert Gilmore is at the Friends Service Committee office at 237---3rd Avenue - Telephone GR 3-5998. As you probably know, he is also in active leadership in SANE and works closely with Norman Cousins, and other leaders.

I am very hopeful, that John Darr and Anton Refrigier can help you meet these and other peace leaders so that there will be a start on exchanges of views while you are here at this key juncture in world affairs.

Here in California our work and preparation for Premier Khrushchev's visit is going well here, and is opening out into many channels. It can prove to be a major turning point. There is much more than we can do with the small forces now at work, but we are making a beginning.

Every good wish

Holland Roberts

HR:ri
OP/34;cio
Encl.

41/8/13

October 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Roberts: .

You are of course aware that so far we have not been able to arrange for the public presentation of the International Lenin Peace Prize. They wanted me to come to Moscow and receive it with the others last May. But I thought the award ought to be made in the United States and be made the occasion of a peace meeting. This was assented to. The cash prize was paid into my bank on July 15. Since then we have explored the possibility of a peace meeting. The Khrushchev visit made it seem unwise to interfere in any way with his broad plan. The Moscow commitee however asked that the chairman of the prize commitee be allowed to come here for the presentation. A visa was ednied. The commiteee also approached cer Americans of prominence visiting in Moscow, without sucess.

41-18-25

It has now occurred to me that perhaps it would be possible to stage a peace meeting on the Pacific coast, with the presentation of the medal and diploma as one fearure. What do you think? I shall be speaking in California in November: the eleventh (?) at Fritchman's church and on the 19 and 20 in San Francisco at a Negro church. and Wallerus I would be free the 16th, 17th or posibly the 19th. Is anything possible/? Kindly let me hear from you. Shirley joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

[1959]

41-17-136

mp30
moscou 56 23 1620

lt du bois 341 peking hotel peking

dear dr du bois heartiest birthday greetings and
warmest wishes for your health happiness and further
success in you noble work for peace friendship and
wellbeing of all peoples of the world
holland roberts
ivor montagu
duncan jones
w morrow
james endicott eugenie cotton
isabelle blum paul robeson korneychuk +

coll 341

Thank you for your
Christmas greetings.
think of you often—
May 1960 bring you
joy + health—
Whether away this
coming winter?
Edith + I go to Calif
in January for three
weeks.
Late in February
Ann Cook + I are
sailing to Hotel on the
Bay for a month—
Love
Helen Rosenfels

Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for a Happy New Year

HELEN ROSENFELS
217 Linden Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

[1959]

240-b-04

[1559]

HELEN ROSENFELS
217 Linden Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for a Happy New Year

R

thank you for your
Christmas greetings -
think of you often -
may 1960 bring you
joy + health -
Whether away this
coming winter ?
Edith + I go to Calif
in January for three
weeks
Late in February
Ann Cook + I are
going to Hotel on the
Bay for a month -
Love
Helen Rosenfels

40-9-242

55-3901

CREATED BY ALICE DALY FOR Colortone Artists U.S.A.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

July 13, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th Street
New York City, New York

41-18-254

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hope to publish a book on Negro leadership and would like to use a 125 or 150 word quotation from Souls of Black Folk, p. 3.

"...gifted with second-sight in this American world,--a world which yields him no true self-consciousness, but only lets him see himself through the revelation of the other world. It is a peculiar sensation, this double-consciousness, this sense of always looking at one's self through the eyes of others, of measuring one's soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity. One ever feels his two-ness,--an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder."

Would you kindly permit me to use this; naturally, I would acknowledge in print the source.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Elliott M. Rudwick

ELLIOTT M. RUDWICK
Assistant Professor.

July 20, 1959

41-18-255

Mr. Elliott M. Rudwick
Assistant Professor
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

My dear Mr. Rudwick:

In accord with your letter of July 13, 1959, you have my permission to use the quotation from the "SOULS OF BLACK FOLK", page three.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

R

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

September 19, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you so much for giving me permission to quote from page 3 of Souls of Black Folk. To me that passage is one of the most beautiful in American literature.

I have decided to discuss your early life at some length as a background to the Niagara Movement. I have used the Francis Broderick transcriptions of some of your early papers and letters (by the way, the Broderick notes are now in the Schomburg collection) and I would be very happy to receive your permission to paraphrase parts of them. I wish to make it clear that I do not intend to use direct quotations. The following are the sources which I would like to draw upon:

4-18-5

"An Open Letter to Southern People"
"Political Serfdom"
"What the Negro Will Do"
"Harvard and the South"
"Does Education Pay?"
"A Program for a Sociological Society"
(All of these were written by you before 1900)

There are also some letters:

Bumstead to Du Bois, November 26, 1904; Ware to Du Bois, April 22, 1908.
(These deal with the financial difficulties in publishing the Atlanta University studies.)

Du Bois to Washington, April 17, 1901; Washington to Du Bois, November 28, 1902; W.H. Smith to Du Bois, December 1, 1902; Du Bois to Robert T. Lincoln, October 29, 1903; Washington to Du Bois, December 14, 1903.
(These deal with the efforts to get Pullman car accommodations for Negroes).

Du Bois to G.R. Parkin, January 21, 1903; Parkin to Du Bois, January 28, 1903; Washington to Du Bois, February 3, 1903.
(These deal with the efforts to gain fellowships fromthe Rhodes Foundation).

Du Bois to Clement Morgan, October 19, 1903; Bumstead to Du Bois, December 5, 15, 1903; Du Bois to G.F. Peabody, December 28, 1903; Bumstead to Du Bois, January 26, 1904.
(These deal with the aftermath of the Boston Riot).

Ans Sept 26 '57

R

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

G.W. Andrews to Du Bois, November 2, 1903; Du Bois to Andrews, November 3, 1903. (Also on Boston Riot aftermath)

The following materials deal with the development of the Niagara Movement:

41-18-6

A.B. Hart to Du Bois, April 24, 1905; J.S. Brown to Du Bois, May 15, 1905; Du Bois to Brown, May 18, 1905; Du Bois to Hart, October 9, 1905.
"Minutes of the Niagara Movement", August 18, 1906.
"Report of the Committee on Education", 1906.
Morgan to Du Bois, May 13, 1906; Du Bois to "Niagara Membership", May 16, 1906; Du Bois to J.E. Milholland, March 27, 1907;
A.C. Humphrey to Du Bois, April25, 1907; Du Bois to Humphrey, May 2, 1907.
Du Bois to "Dear Colleague", April 10, 1907; Secretary and Committee Reports of Niagara Movement, April 1, 1907.
Du Bois to Henry T. McDonald, March 18, 1907.
Minutes of the Third Niagara Conference, August 29, 1907.
Niagara Movement to the Constitution League, August 29, 1907.
Niagara Movement to Senator Foraker, August 29, 1907.
Du Bois to I.M. Rubinow, November 17, 1904.
Clement Morgan to C.E. Bentley, November 20, 1907.
M.W. Ovington to Du Bois, October 8, 1907.
J.M. Barber to Du Bois, November 9, 1907.
Du Bois to Executive Committee and Sub Committee, late 1907.
Du Bois to F.L. McGhee, late 1907.
Du Bois to Executive Committee of N.M. late 1907.
Report of Executive Committee and Sub Executive Committee of Niagara Movement, January 11, 1908.
Du Bois to Harry S. New, June 1, 1908.
Du Bois to Milholland, March 28, 1908.
Du Bois to Milholland, March 20, 1908.
J.M. Waldron to Du Bois, February 11, 1908.
A. Walters to Du Bois, March-April, 1908. several letters.
Ovington to Du Bois, April 24, 1908.
Report of the Niagara Secretary for Pennsylvania, August-Sept, 1908.
Du Bois to G.W. Crawford, July 31, 1909.

Thank you ever so much for your kindness.

Most sincerely,

Elliott M. Rudwick

[SAN FRANCISCO SUN-REPORTER ...]

42-1F-1

THE SUN-REPORTER PUBLIC AFFAIRS BUREAU

Proudly presents

DR. AND MRS.

W. E. B. DUBOIS

in a public lecture

"BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN AND CHINA"

Third Baptist Church - 1399 McAllister Street

San Francisco, California

Wednesday, November 18, 1959 - 8:00 p. m.

PROGRAMME

Carlton B. Goodlett, M.D., *Chairman*
Publisher, The SUN-REPORTER

INVOCATION and WELCOME . . . . . Reverend F. D. Haynes
Pastor, Third Baptist Church

ANTHEM—"Lift Every Voice and Sing" James Weldon Johnson-Rosamond Johnson

Mrs. Vera Abels, *Soprano*
Mr. William D. Allen, *Accompanist*
(Audience participating)

LECTURE . . . . . Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

"The Soviet Union and the Smaller Socialist Countries"

OFFERING . . . . . Remarks by the Chairman

LECTURE . . . . . Shirley Graham

"The People's Republic of China"

SOLO—"Let Us Break Bread Together" arr. William Lawrence

Mrs. Vera Abels, *Soprano*
Mr. William D. Allen, *Accompanist*

ANNOUNCEMENTS—

BENEDICTION . . . . . Reverend F. D. Haynes

☆ ☆ ☆

Public reception immediately following the meeting for Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois in Fellowship Hall.

Hostesses: The Samaritan Club, First A.M.E. Zion Church.

THE SUN-REPORTER PUBLIC AFFAIRS BUREAU
proudly presents

Dr. and Mrs.

W. E. B. Du Bois

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST RENOWNED HUSBAND-AND-WIFE LECTURE TEAMS

in a public lecture

"BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN AND CHINA"

SHIRLEY GRAHAM (Mrs. Du Bois), already famous for her biographies of Booker T. Washington, Paul Robeson, Dr. George Washington Carver, and numerous other books, as well as a music drama and a children's opera, has added to her laurels a resounding success on the lecture platform. Mrs. Du Bois, who received her Master's degree from Oberlin College, studied also at Yale's Drama School, New York University and Paris' Sorbonne. For her contributions to American letters, she has received the Julian Messner award, the Anisfield-Wolf award and the National Academy of Arts & Letters award. Mrs. Du Bois will speak here on the subject of the People's Republic of China, from whence she and the doctor recently returned.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS has appeared in every issue of **Who's Who in America** since its inception in 1898. A Harvard graduate and pioneer in historical and sociological research, he has authored more than a score of books and is one of the chief founders of the NAACP. He and Mrs. Du Bois have newly returned from a year abroad, which included a long stay in Russia, visits to its satellite nations and to China (despite U. S. State Dept. prohibition), where the doctor met with Mao Tse-tung and other leaders — and where he was feted at a State dinner on his 91st birthday. The doctor, whose long tour brought him honors from some of he world's great universities at which he lectured, will speak here on the Soviet Union and the smaller socialist countries.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH —:— 1399 McALLISTER ST. —:— SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1959 —:— 8:00 pm

PUBLIC RECEPTION FOLLOWING IN FELLOWSHIP HALL

A PAPER OFFERING WILL BE TAKEN NO ADMISSION CHARGE

S

MICHAEL R. SELIGMAN
1909 WEEPAH WAY
LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA

41-17-119

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was asked to bring this to you in Berlin last week. Please be so kind as to acknowledge it both to him and to me — hope you enjoy it.

Best Regards

Michael Seligman

S

437 West 162 Street
New York 32, N.Y.
July 15, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I worked as a reporter and copy desk editor on the Norfolk Journal and Guide, published my own newspaper in Charlotteville, was city editor at the Baltimore Afro- American Newspapers, and managing editor of the New York Amsterdam News before I decided to return to the classroom as a teacher of Social Studies in a private K-6 school. But several out of town newspapers asked me to do an on-spot coverage of the NAACP convention this week, and that is why I am writing to you.

41-17-124

After reading Negro newspapers and magazines since I was ten years old, it is hard for me to think about NAACP without thinking about you and your record there. I mentioned this to Henry Moon Monday morning and asked how a " 50th Anniversary Celebration" could be held, in good conscious, without your presence, since you are so close to the convention site.

Mr. Moon said you had been " remembered" in all of the official literature distributed by NAACP because " we don't try to rewrite our history like they do in some countries." So I concluded my point had been missed.

I was gratified to learn that hundreds of others must have felt as I did because when your name was mentioned during the skit on Tuesday night, the applause was the longest and loudest heard so far this week.

--more--

Coverage which concerns me most will be the behind-the-scenes, human interest highlights of the convention based on personal interviews and observations during the seven days.
And I would like very much to include an " interview by mail" with you.

I know that you are busy and I suppose tired too, after such an extended trip so I did not call you for a telephone or personal visit.

41-17-125

I have listed several questions which I certainly would have included if the opportunity had been available to talk with you. The envelope is enclosed for your convenience and my deadline is Saturday. Any cooperation that you can give me will be greatly appreciated and I do hope to have the chance to personally talk with you before the end of the summer.

Respectfully yours,

T.J. Sellers

T.J. Sellers

FROM: T.J. Sellers TO: Dr. W.E.B. DuBois [Enc.]
RE: " Interview By Mail" as per letter
DATE: 7-15-59

1. Looking back over the fifty years, you must be proud of the overall record of NAACP because you had much to do with building the framework and charting the course. Are there any "slip-ups", any errors in judgement, any mis-directions by the NAACP, important enough for you to spell out at this time ?

2. For a long time you and the late Dr. Booker T. Washington sort of dominated the stage as the outstanding Negro leaders in America. In your opinion, and based on contributions made to race progress, who are the top ten Negro leaders America has produced during the past 50 years ?

41-17-126

3. Concept of race leadership has changed somewhat during the past 30 years and spokesmen have come from the various fields. Is there any one living Negro man or woman today that you would pick as the leading " spokesman" for American Negroes ?

4. Just before he left for home the other day, First Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov of the Soviet Union said America would eventually turn to communism. Do you see a trend in that direction ?

5. C. Vann Woodward , who teaches history down at John Hopkins University, said it was " only a blunder" on the part of communist leaders which prevented Negroes in America from embracing this political philosophy more than they did. Do you agree with Dr. Hopkins' observation ?

6. Several years ago, the Hon. Ako Adjei, who was Minister of Justice and chairman of the delegation of Ghana to the 12th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization,

-more

said in a speech at U.N.:

" We consider that there can be " aggression" against humanity, even when armed force has not been used. We also consider it to be an " aggression" against humanity even where within a state, fundamental human rights and freedoms are denied to any section of the national community on the ground of race and colour as it is in the case of some countries of the world today.

" Perhaps within the framework of this reasoning it may be necessary for us to reconsider and redefine our approach of " aggression" as a concept in the field of international relations."

Query: Would appreciate your comments on last paragraph.

41-17-127

##

July 20, 1950

Mr. T.J. Sellers
437 West 162nd. Street
New York, New York

41-17-128

My dear Mr. Sellers:

I have your letter of July 15th. I regret to say that I do not think there is any reason at this time why I should make any statements concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or Negro leadership.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Heyn

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

A Collection of Works by Writers in the English Language

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · BERLIN W 8 · GLINKASTRASSE 13-15

December 28 1959

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

47-68-4

Dear Shirley and Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Seven Seas book which I mailed out to you today is by way of my greeting to you for the New Year.

I have sent you this particular book, because I think you will like it and because I am proud of Seven Seas for having produced it... and there is the added reason of my hope that it will strengthen peace and good will for 1960!

My affectionate best to you for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/r

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 225851 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

V 15/34 Bm 1732/59 III

(M)

Ausust 6, 1959

Mrs. Maya Shishkanova
Gorky Street 1/17, Apt. 13
Moscow, USSR

Dear Maya:

We arrived safely at home July 1st., and were welcomed cordially by friends and foes. The latter was a bit astonishing. The government did not take our passports and the chief of custom services welcomed us openly. My daughter and her daugher and her great grandson were there, and a host of friends, including many lawyers. I wrote you July 8th., but I was waiting for the book to send with the letter, so that the letter was never actually mailed. So this one goes instead. I hope that your sojurn in the hospital was pleasant, and that you are all right now. We both miss you very much, and are thanking you for all your kindness. I am sending you herewith, a copy of my "IN BATTLE FOR PEACE", you remember that we talked about it. I hope you will get permission to translate it, and have it published. I think the people of the Soviet Union would like to read it. Also, I am writing an autobiography, which ought to be ready by the beginning of next year. I think this will be something that Russians will want to read. Please tell me with whom I should get in touch concerning it, and to whom I should send a copy of the manuscript, as soon as it is finished. My love to your parents and son, from both myself and Shirley, and to you a kiss.

41-18-109

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

5

July 17, 1959

41-17-145

Miss Diana Slaughter
C/O 5825 Woodlawn 1309X
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Miss Slaughter:

I have just returned from eleven months abroad, and have just seen your letter of December 2, 1958. It was of course too late to speak for your group. If sometime later I am in Chicago, I might be of service, although if that happens I am afraid you would have to extend your interest a good deal further than serving a "responsive and sincere audience".

Thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

July 20, 1959

102-49-209

Mr. George Slavov
31 Parensov
Sofia C
Bulgaria, Europe

My dear Mr. Slavov:

Your letter of August 21st., 1958 has just reached me because of my absence in Europe and Asia. You may get copies of the last two volumes of my historical trilogy by writing to Masses and Mainstream.

I am sending you herewith a copy of my "BATTLE FOR PEACE". I am afraid these are the only books that I can direct you to, however if you will correspond with "FOREIGN LITERATURE" in Moscow, you will find some of my books are being translated there.

I hope these references will be of some use to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Shirly Graham,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

July 27th, 1959 - Sofia
George Slavov,
31 Parensov, Sofia,
Bulgaria, Europe

41-17-103

Dear Sir:

Thank you cordially for your letter of July 20th. I am indeed very much happy to learn of your decision to help me by sending BATTLE FOR PEACE.

I shall write to MASSES AND MAINSTREAM for your historical trilogy, and if they would be so kind as to help me I should be the happiest fellow.

May I ask you for another help? I would like to know the addresses of some prominent contemporary Negro poets: the simple reason is that I am interesting deeply in the American Negro literature and I am planning to compile an anthology of verses. I have already translated a great many verses but I think it would be better to get in contact with their authors. Will you put my name in one of your leading newspapers. Maybe I am one of the few in this country that popularize the Negro poetry.

I shall write to you again as soon as I receive the parcel containing your precious book.

Thank you once more for your friendly attention, dear Sir, and please be assured of my best regards.

Very sincerely yours: G. Slavov

P.S. May I beg you for your photo? And a short sketch for our literary newspaper?

[Social Science Forum]

1

3425 Powelton Ave. Apt. B-8
Philadelphia 4, Penna.
September 11, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
c/o National Guardian
197 E. 4th Street
New York 9, New York

41-18-271

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Last year the Social Science Forum Committe of Philadelphia successfully sponsored a series of five public forums on such subjects as China today and the fight for school integration, featuring speakers like Maude Russell and Joseph North.

Due to continued need in this area for education of this nature, the Forum Committe is planning another series for the '59-60 season.

We would like very much to have you speak on the subject of peace, including in your discussion the possibilities of peaceful coexistance and the strength of forces for peace. We have tentatively selected the title "Peace - A New Era" but we generally leave the exact title and content to the discretion of the guest speaker.

The projected date for this forum is November 13. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Please advise us whether you can come, if the date is convenient for you, and the amount of your fee.

Yours truly,

Dan Rubin, Secretary
Social Science Forum Committee

R U

October 19, 1939

41-18-240

Mr. Dan Rubin,
Secretary
Social Science Forum Committee
3425 Powelton Ave. Apt. B-B
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Rubin

I am seeing your letter of September 11th. I beg to say all my dates for speaking during this fall are taken. I might possibly be able to speak for you in the spring.

You might write me later about this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

3425 Powelton Ave. Apt. B-8
Philadelphia 4, Penna.
November 7, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of October 19. Would it be possible for you to reserve the second Friday evening of March, April, or May to speak at one of our Forums?

Yours truly,

Dan Rubin, Secretary
Social Science Forum
Committee

41-1 202

41-18-243

November 9, 1959

Mr. Dan Rubin, Secretary
Social Science Forum Committee
3425 Powelton Avenue - Apt. B-8
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Rubin:

If I am still in good health I may be able to speak for your forum the second Friday evening of May. My charge will be fifty dollars and expenses.

Please write me early in January so as to confirm or drop this possible engagement.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[SOHYO]

CAMERA REPORT

"People Living in the Valley of Tears"

October, 1959

General Council of Trade Unions of Japan

(Sohyo)

Preface:

Typhoons hit the islands of Japan every year. And every year, more people are victimized; more disasters are suffered by people. More than 5,000 persons were killed due to Typhoon Isebay which hit Tokai district at the end of September this year. Hundreds and thousands of houses were still under maddy water and much more people were desperately in need of clothes, foods, houses and so on, even weeks after the visitation of the typhoon.

People are still being exposed to the menace of raging rain, wind and high tide. Should they accept the disasters as their own destiny? Are those miseries beyond human control ----- in the days when people are exciting over the successful landing of the lunar rocket?

"If the banks had not been washed away!" -----The disasters, those immense losses ----- they were not beyond human power. They could have been prevented, if the Government ------ The agonies of the people are touching, and their protests are growing to the Government which has forgotten about the happiness and welfare of the people.

Just as typhoon-victims, are the people in mining districts suffering from clothes, food, and every thing. Depression in coalmining industry hit northern Kyushu, Joban and Hokkaido coalmining districts. More than 50,000 coalminers have been made jobless in northern Kyushu alone. That is, some 200,000 persons, including their families, are in desperate struggle for their lives. And yet, the number of the destitute is in increase. These snaps will show you the real picture of their lives. We don't mean to ask for your sympathy by showing them. We want you to know the reality of our lives.

Page 1.

".....there's no place like home....." People living in coalmining districts never know what "sweet home" means. "Had we only time and money to repair walls, we could work and eat something with it! We can not blame our baby for weeping over milk days in and days out. If only we could work!"

Page 2.

Left: Coalminers' flats. Heavy show fall leaves doors broken and walls fallen every year. Yet, without those broken walls, they might have been frozen to death in the severe coldness!

Right: A care-lined forehead of a grandma tells the age-long sufferings of coalminers' wife.

Page 3.

A part of miners' flat. Stables can be much better than the houses where miners do live.

Page 4.

There is no wardrobe, because there is no need of having one. Those clothes on the bamboo pole are all that they have. They have nothing to pawn except their certificates for Livelihood Protection subsidy.

Page 5.

Left: Paper boxes are used for closet. There are no doors, no ceilings, not oven paper doors.

Right: Most of the children have not shoes on them. They are small for their ages, and have swollen abdomens due to mulnutrition.

Page 6.

Left: Rashes come out in spots all over children's bodies. They are also due to lack in nourishments.

Right: Electricity and water supply are cut because they can not pay for them. They drink water from the well, but the water turns black when it is made into tea.

Page 7.

There are scarcely any families that have three meals a day. Most of them have taken no fish for the past two or three years. Therefore, they feel so weak physically and could not keep standing if they tried.

Page 8.

When it rains, children cannot attend school because they have no umbrellas. More than that, they are valuable "labor force". They must take care of little ones while their parents are away from home for work. They must eat before they think of education. More and more children stay away from school for long period. At one of the secondary schools in mining districts, there are 36 out of 806 children who are away from school because they have to help their parents at home.

Page 9.

Left: Most of the children want to attend school, but they have to go to hillside to gather twigs with their parents. Every body talks of coming play-day or school excursion at school, and they can't stand with it.

Right: There is no place for children to enjoy themselves. Funnies or "paper-theater" are the only thing that they can enjoy. When some one happens to buy some cakes for ¥ 5, crowds of children, including grown-ups, gather around the one who buys the cakes.

AD/9/47

Page 10.

It is so difficult to live, but they must live. In some villages, there are no dogs, no cats, and even no rats. They all have been eaten up. A boxful of scrap coal is sold for ¥ 60. But now, it takes 12 hours to fill half of the box. How can they manage to live in the days to come?

Page 11.

Left: Miners' wives may get jobs under the Government's Unemployment Measure, and are paid ¥ 275 per day. But, the Government places strict restriction upon the number of work force on the ground of shortage in budget. And when they get jobs, their pay of that day is taken away from the allowance given to them under Livelihood Protection measure. But still, ¥275 take home pay is an attraction to them because they can use it right away.

Right: There is nothing left in the near-by hills that can be eaten, so they go up on the hills to hunt for grass or corns to eat.

Page 12. "We want job!" A Livelihood Protection Union was set up in Tagawa colliery in April, this year, which, backed by the members of All Japan Day Workers' Union and District Trade Union Council, staged collective negotiations with the authorities of the Welfare Office.

Page 13.

The destitutes protected under the Livelihood Protection Law and the day-workers (who get daily job under the Unemployment Law) joined the discharged miners' negotiation talks with employers. "Our living is worse than that of dogs or cats," "Our children can't enjoy school excursions. Don't you think that any steps should be taken to give all the children equal opportunities?"

Page 14.

Left: Miners are fighting against the worst working conditions. It was the miners of smaller sized collieries that have been the targets of the capitalists' attack. But more and more workers of larger enterprises are being discharged this year. Besides, some 35,000 miners are scheduled to be dismissed in the near future. Working conditions are extremely bad now, but what will happen if fired. "Our place of work is a 'hell'. 'Hell' to those who are fired, and 'hell' to those who remain at workshops." For the improvement of working conditions stood up the miners.

Page 14.

Safety regulations are entirely ignored in the majority of coalmines. Miners are always under the threat of danger.

Page 15.

Left: Miners are all ears to the organizer's talk. "Unity is the key to defend our living!"

Right: Miners are in struggle to repel the capitalists' attack through dismissal, "rationalization" drive. To win the miners' struggle means the defense of our living.

Page 16.

"We fight till we win!"

Conclusion:

The living of the miners are in extrememisery. It is getting worse and worse every day. "We are now faced with a life and death question." Workers backed by the general public have started mass representations to the prefectural, municipal governments. The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) has decided to concentrate its energy to fighting for the defense of miners in the course of its autumn struggle.

10/9/48

5

41-17-134

中华人民共和国邮电部

电报

报头 MP33 F MOSCOU 45 23 1730 [redacted]-ETATURSS

备註 DEL 0554 0079 7391 1648 (112) 5714 DR ETC

名址 DR DUBOIS C/O SINOPEACE PEKING

电文

DEAR DOCTOR DUBOIS WE CORDIALLY WISH YOU MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF DAY GREETING YOU AS GREAT FIGHTER FOR LIBERATION OF AFRICAN [redacted] PEOPLES AND FOR WORLD PEACE AND WISHING YOU GOOD HEALTH AND MANY YEARS OF LIFE

SOVIET AFROASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

SVC 1830/K63

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[Soviet Anthropology]

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time received is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1939 JUN 9 PM 8 30

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CDV648 33 PD INTL=ZL MOSCOU VIA WUCABLES 9 1740=

=LT WILLIAM DUBOIS=

31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN (NY):

=LET US GRATULATE YOU WITH GREAT REWARD EDITORSHIP JOURNAL SOVIET ANTHORPOLOGY WOULD BE VERY GLAD TO GET YOUR PROMISED ARTICLE WAITING CABLE ANSWER SINCERELY YOURS=

NESTURKH=

Ch 18 of my autobiog

41-116-C

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Soviet Anthropology]

N

November 9, 1959

41-116-8

Dear Mr. Nesturkh:

When I reached New York last July, I found amid a mountain of mail which had accumulated for eleven months, a cablegram from you dated June 9, and saying: "Journal Soviet Anthropology would be glad to get your promised article." It was simply impossible to answer definitely until now. I have an article entitled "A New Deal For American Negroes: which is the eighteenth chapter of my just finished and unpublished autobiography. It is the story of my plan to make a wide and continous study of the American Negro along all social lines; how this plan was received by scientists and how I was prevented from carrying it out. It is 18 pages of typescript, letter size, double space. If you think it will suit your needs, I will send it to you, soon after I hear from you. I am very sorry for this delay.

With highest respect,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Soviet Anthropology]

N

Редакция журнала
„СОВЕТСКАЯ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ"
Адрес: Москва, К—9, Моховая, 11, Институт антропологии МГУ.
Телефоны: Б 9-89-82; Б 9-68-43; Б 9-99-14, доб. 86 и 2-84.

Moscow November 24, 1959

To Professor Doctor
William E. Burghardt Du Bois

41-116-9

Dear and esteemed
Professor Doctor !

Recently, November 20, I received a letter from you dated November 9 and with great satisfaction I learned the very agreable news that your article on American Negroes is being prepared for our journal "Soviet Anthropology".

The Editorial staff of our journal have been interested in your essay and now we would like to get the manuscript for printing.

We remember with pleasure your visit together with your wife Shirley Graham to the Moscow State University Anthropological Institute and Museum (Eleven Mokhovaia Street) February 5 this year: your impressive lecture and Mrs.Shirley Graham's wost interesting speech had made a profound impression on our anthropologists' audience.

With highest respect,
Very sincerely yours,
Editorial Staff General Secretary
М. Ф. Нестурх (M.F.Nesturkh)

news from

THE SOVIET EXHIBITION

NEW YORK COLISEUM ▪ JUNE 30 - AUGUST 10, 1959

Organized in accordance with the agreement on exchanges in the fields of culture, technology, and education signed by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. on January 27, 1958

PRESS BUREAU:
SOVIET EXHIBITION
N. Y. COLISEUM
JUDSON 2-8748

August 5, 1959

41-18-203

You are cordially invited to attend a cocktail party being held in Room 408, Second Mezzanine of the New York Coliseum, at 6:00 p.m., Friday, August 7, 1959.

Among the distinguished visitors present will be V. V. Belousov, Vice President of the Soviet committee for the International Geophysical Year; Valentin P. Kataiev, prominent Soviet writer and editor-in-chief of the magazine "Youth"; Nicolai N. Blokhin, Director of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Treatment; Evegni P. Unksov, Director of the Central Research Institute of Machine Tool Technology; and Yakov D. Romas, leading Soviet artist and creator of the canvas "On a Raft" now on display at the Exhibition.

We look forward with great pleasure to your attendance.

Enver Mamedov
Press Officer

Michael Kotov

[c. 1959]

Dear friend,

We are sending you by a separate parcel a book "Let us Live in Peace and Friendship", a collection of speeches made by our Prime -Minister N.S.Khrushchov and greeting speeches by U.S. officials during his visit to the USA. We hope you will find it interesting.

With best wishes,

Soviet Peace Committee

44-121-14

S 2623

41-17-135

mp29
moscou 60 23 1621

lt du bois 341 peking hotel peking

dear friend soviet peace partisans cordially congratulate you on your birthday stop from the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health happiness and new energy in your fruitful acitvities for consolidating universal peace and friendship among nations with friendly greetings

page 2
on behalf of the soviet peace committee

nikolai tikhonov mikhail kotov

coll 341

СССР

СОВЕТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ЗАЩИТЫ МИРА

Адрес: Москва, ул. Кропоткина, 10. Телефон Г 6-94-36.

№ ——— „1" May 1959 г.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Room 130, Hotel "National"
Moscow.

Dear Friend,

We wholeheartedly congratulate you on your being awarded the International Lenin Prize For Promotion of Peace Among Nations as a deserved recognition of your many-sided activity on behalf of peace throughout the world.

The Soviet peace champions well know your literary, publicistic and scientific works imbued with a spirit of freedom, social justice, equality and friendly cooperation among people.

41-11B-3

You have done and are doing much so that friendly relations between the Soviet and American peoples, on which the future of the world depends to a great extent, should grow stronger from day to day.

We are wishing you from the bottom of our hearts good health and vigour, and further success in your noble efforts for world peace.

Yours respectfully

On behalf of the Soviet Peace Committee

Nikolai Tikhonov

Mikhail Kotov

RESOLUTION

of the Soviet Public Conference for Disarmament on the Cessation of Nuclear Tests

We, participants in the Soviet Public Conference for Disarmament, have discussed a problem that troubles all mankind today -- that of reaching agreement on ending nuclear weapons tests.

The people of the Soviet Union, like all friends of peace throughout the world, note with a sense of satisfaction that the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and Great Britain have refrained from making nuclear explosions for quite some time. The whole world knows of the Soviet Government's statement that it will not resume nuclear tests unless the Western Powers do so first.

However, all men of goodwill are alarmed by the fact that the nuclear powers have not to this day concluded an agreement prohibiting all tests of nuclear weapons for all time. Lately their alarm has been heightened by statements in the United States indicating that there is a danger of nuclear tests being resumed.

Public opinion in the Soviet Union shares the righteous indignation of world public opinion at the atomic weapon test carried out in the Sahara by the French Government in spite of the appeal made by the U.N.General Assembly. This act of the French Government cannot but complicate the three-power negotiations that have been proceeding in Geneva since 1958 on a nuclear test ban agreement. It plays into the hands of all opponents of disarmament, into the hands of all supporters of the atomic arms race.

Agreement has been reached between the Powers on many important questions, and the road to the conclusion of such an agreement has in substance been cleared. The obstacle to agreement is the reluctance of the United States to prohibit underground tests of nuclear weapons on the pretext that not all underground nuclear explosions can be detected, although it is well known that the Geneva Conference of Experts in 1958 recommended sufficiently effective methods of control over all underground nuclear explosions.

Soviet public opinion like public opinion in other countries, cannot recognize that argument as sufficient ground for refusal to sign an agreement on ending all tests of nuclear weapons. When an agreement is signed, it will place upon its signatories a great responsibility for its strictest observance.

After an agreement on ending nuclear weapons tests is concluded and a system of control is instituted, no governmen

is likely to effect an underground explosion secretly and thereby risk exposure and disgrace in the eyes of all nations. Technical experts at a number of conferences have established that it is fully possible to detect various explosions, and have determined the basic structure of an appropriate system of control. Modern science offers extensive possibilities of resolving any technical details so far unsettled.

The only right thing to do in the present circumstances is to conclude the earliest possible international agreement on ending nuclear tests and to establish a system of control in accordance with the recommendations of the experts. The further rapid development of science and technology and the practical experience accumulated in the operation of that system will subsequently enable the system of control to be perfected.

Soviet public opinion expresses the sincere hope that an agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests everywhere and for all time will be concluded at the Geneva conference. This is expected by peaceful people throughout the world, and by world opinion.

4111/30

SOVIET PUBLIC CONFERENCE

FOR DISARMAMENT

A P P E A L

of the Soviet Public Conference for Disarmament to All Peace Forces Throughout the World

Acting upon the will of the Soviet people, the Soviet Public Conference for Disarmament addresses the following Appeal to all peace forces throughout the world:

The question of general and complete disarmament confronts mankind with utmost urgency, because the continued nuclear armaments race is the road to war, which would be disastrous to all mankind. Disarmament is no longer a daydream, but the only sane way out of the existing dangerous situation. That is the reason why the clear and realistic proposal on general, complete and controlled disarmament submitted by N.S.Khrushchov on behalf of the Soviet Union to the U.N. General Assembly met with the support of world public opinion. The decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. to reduce the Soviet Armed Forces by another 1,200,000 men is a practical measure that can appreciably facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament. The Soviet public calls on the Western Powers to follow this example.

Disarmament negotiations are to begin very soon. However, there are still many obstacles to agreement. The conceptions and customs of the cold war are still alive in many minds. Some groups in the world still urge that the armaments race be continued. There are still political and military leaders who do not wish to abandon the state of an armed peace. However, with modern weapons what they are, an armed peace is a terrible menace to all mankind, for any accident may lead to irremediable disaster.

Speedy and just solution of the disarmament problem demands that all friends of peace, all men of goodwill, find a common language and join hands for united action.

We wholeheartedly support the appeal of the World Peace Council to concentrate all efforts on achieving general and complete disarmament.

We welcome the fact that mutual understanding was achieved at the East-West disarmament conference in London attended by representatives from sixteen countries and that the conference unanimously approved the idea of general and complete disarmament.

We note with deep satisfaction that the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and other peace organizations are highly active in the United States.

We welcome the noble efforts of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain.

We support the Appeal of the Committee of Indian Par-

H/116/27

liamentarians for Peace and welcome the fruitful work of the Japan Council Against A- and H-Bombs.

We highly appreciate the efforts of the various political, pacifist, religious and other organizations and movements in all countries working to end the threat of war for all time.

On behalf of all Soviet people, with a full sense of our responsibility, we say to all peace forces, all friends of peace throughout the world:

Let us join efforts!

Let us contribute to the success of the forthcoming negotiations on general, complete and controlled disarmament!

Let us put aside all that may divide us!

Let us rally to the simple and humane call: Down with Arms! Long live peace!

4/11/58

SOVIET PUBLIC CONFERENCE
FOR DISARMAMENT

S

July 14, 1959

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Pursuant to our phone conversation, (with Mrs. DuBois), I am enclosing a fact sheet on the case of Manolis Glezos. His trial began on July 9th, together with 19 others before a Military Court.

41-17-143

The accused are being defended by a group of eminent Greek attorneys and the following lawyers are present as observers: W. Harvey Moore, Q.C., Vice President of the Haldane Society, Britain; Messrs. D. Lambert and Aroneanu, Federation for the Rights of Man, France; and Messrs. Mario Berlinguer and Mario Senaro, members of the Italian Parliament. The leading Defence Counsel for Glezos is former Minister of Justice (now a Liberal Member of Parliament) D. Papaspyrou.

There are 57 defence witnesses of whom six are former Ministers and 16 are Members of Parliament. There are four prosecution witnesses, three of whom are policemen.

In addition to the protests listed in the fact sheet enclosed, there have been added dozens of individuals, trade unions and periodicals in the last week. Leaders of every center and right wing party in Greece have protested. President Voroshilov of the USSR cabled King Paul about the "concern felt by Soviet political leaders".

Even the NEW YORK TIMES and WORLD TELEGRAM referred to Glezos as "Greece's national hero" and the man who "won the hearts of the Greek people" in their news items last week.

If you desire further information or details, please call me. We believe the trial will end within the next day or two; therefore I most sincerely urge your immediate response to this appeal. Won't you please cable Greece (Premier Karamanlis, Athens) or let me know if your name may be added to the cable that will be sent Wednesday.

Sincerely yours,

Norma Hanan Spector

Norma Hanan Spector
MAin 2-0763

SPECTOR
224 St. James Place
Brooklyn 38, New York

July 15, 1959

41-17-40

Mrs. Norma H. Spector
224 James Place
Brooklyn 38, New York

My dear Madam:

I would be very glad to have my name used as one who is joining in the defense of Manolis Glezos.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

926 - 17th. Ave. N.
Nashville 8, Tenn
June 29, 1959.

S

41-17-122

Mrs. Shirley Graham
and
Dr. D. Graham McCanna,
Thirty-one Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Friends,

The thought that perhaps a letter that I wrote to Dr. McCanna dated June 17th may not have reached either of you leads me to send you this message. It was in answer to one from Dr. McCanna dated May 12th.

Impaired health makes it extremely difficult to write. Lack of vitality is the trouble, sometimes it is great then again lighter but always interferes with writing.

Now this is the burden of both the former letter and the one that I am now trying to write you.

I care a great deal for Dr. Dubois and do not want him to be disturbed by certain things.

The word had come to me that, his belief is that Communism is the ideal government and so the solution of Integration.. Now, a friend told me that Dr. Dubois is not a Com-

communist. That changes the whole basis on which a good part of the letters that I wrote to Fisk April 10, 1948, were written, followed by a telegram: Dr. DuBois has a perfect right to his own opinions, beliefs, but the question was whether it is best that Fisk University should seem to sanction communism by giving its highest honors to one upholding that view. Now, it is all changed. Every body is happy and I, of all people, do not want Dr. DuBois to be saddened by a shadow over what should be all cheerful and bear some reward for his entire devotion to the cause of human rights.

The dedication services of the two new buildings

and change of name for a third were beautiful. I wish that Dr. Dubois could have been present.
The Student Union Bldg. was named for my father, Adam Knight Spence. That is very satisfactory to me. He always cared for every individual in Fisk, from the children through the Senior year and when they had gone out into the world.
He was Principal from 1870 to 1875, graduated the first college class. Then from 1875-1878 he was still in charge of the university while the "newly elected President" was across the Atlantic attending to the affairs of the Jubilee Singers.

the health of their great Director had failed after so many years of terrific strain.

From 1878 on & the end Pres. Cravath and my father worked together. Those latter days included the time of Du-Bois' stay in Fisk.

41-17-123

I might say that my father went Rome in April of 1900 and Pres Cravath in September of the same year.

The indescribably great Helen Clarissa Morgan became in actual fact the administrative force in the University. Absolutely unassuming, she possessed the intellect, the wisdom. She ate so little, we wor-

dered how she carried her burdens, 1869-1907 she was with us.

Dr. Dubois knew her well. The "Old Guard" were those who gave the ideals which Fisk has kept through most of the years.

Now, please, dear Friends send my letters and the grams to me.

A good deal of the material will be still sent to him, probably revised, his great work, the old Fisk etc.

In my letter I enclosed four 4 cent stamps to cover postage.

If you will do so, please

send ~~them~~ the letters and I will then send to you the postage which you put on them.

If, by chance, Dr. Dubois has returned please make known to him the sentiments of these two letters.

Did the letter (by air mail) of June 17 reach you?

Please answer soon and relieve my distress.

Most sincerely

Mary E. Spence.

S

July 20, 1939

41-17-148

Mary Spence
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mary:

As you probably know, I have been abroad for eleven months. During this time you wrote me, and my step son replied. At present, however, I have not found your letters as yet among the mass of mail that awaited me, so I am writing immediately to know if there is any thing important that I should attend to.

I returned too late to visit Fisk this spring, but if I am well I may come down in the fall.
I hope this will find you in good health, as it leaves both me and my wife; although I am beginning to feel the weight of years.

With best love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

S

926-17th. Ave. N.
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Aug. 3, 1959

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois
Thirty-one Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

41-17-120

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Thank you, for your most kind and beautiful letter. I am thankful and glad that you are safely back home and that your health is better than it was part of the time when you were away.

Also, it makes me happy to

know that those whom you love most are with you. Mrs. Dubois, with whom I would be glad to have more acquaintance, your fine daughter, the grandchildren, your stepson, who send me such a pleasant letter.

How we thank our Heavenly Father for such blessings as these!

Now this letter is just a note to express my appreciation of your message.

The latter was somewhat long reaching me. In this state of rather low vitality, I do not go over to the University P.O. as often as I used to. Usually there is some one to bring mail over

but this time July 30 was the day that I sent for mail it. Since then much has happened to prevent writing.

In this old house, repairs have been needed for several years but my health has been such that I simply could not stand the strain.

At last, it was necessary and you "could not see such a sight in your life."

Plaster "torn off" in every room. In some spots a foot and a half of it on the floor.

Dust on every thing even when covered. Wipe it off and soon there is another white layer.

The workmen are fine, have

[4] coverings for floor and furniture.
Tomorrow will be the last day.
Then when walls, and woodwork are painted
floors evened off and painted
the apartment will look real
well.
Another hindrance to writing
is the low vitality. As all
muscles are affected so are
those of the hand. Sometimes
I can not write at all.
Dear Friend. There is so much
to say, but the idea of this
letter is to tell you why so
long a time has passed by
since your fine letter was
received I hope to write as soon
as this pressure is over.
The subject of the early letter
was all settled happily.
But so many topics are to

Hope you will plan to come for Jubilee Day or whatever time suits you best.

talk about.

In a letter of Mamma to Miss Watson who had gone to India as a missionary, 1867, she treats quite at length of the "Mennetomba Boys" gives them names, says Bres. Cravath is pleased with their success.

A number of other subjects are in mind.

With love to
Mrs Dubois and yourself,
your daughter and other
members of your family.
I hope to write soon.

As ever.

Mary E Spence

41-17-121

11.5.54

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Dear Dr Dubois

I understand

that in June You are

returning to America via

England. In that case I

do hope that You will

find time to stay here

long enough to enable

some of us to meet You

and hear Your account

of Your remarkable

41-17-129

travels. Such a print
hand impression would
be very helpful especially
at the moment of Cinéscri

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Slinkachu

5

2334 Monroe Street
Gary, Indiana
May 12, 1959

241-67-14

Dear Mr Du Bois,

My name is Theresa Starks, an eighth grader and student of Roosevelt High School.

I am making a scrapbook on Negro authors, and would like to have a picture of you to go in it, also any other added information about yourself.

Thank you,
Theresa Starks

5

July 17, 1959

41-17-141

Miss Theresa Starks
2534 Monroe Street
Gary, Indiana

My dear Miss Starks:

I have just returned from eleven months abroad, and seen for the first time your letter of May 12th. I have no pictures for distribution, but your can use this letter for your scrapbook.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

11

5

2101 Stanley Hills Dr.
Los Angeles, 46, Calif.
December 12, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you will forgive my intruding by letter as I did in the flesh the evening Frances held open house for you and Mrs. DuBois here, with my research concerns. I'm not usually this brash, but I have never had so hard a struggle getting hold of a project and desperation is making me unmannerly.

41-17-113

I'm trying to get the material -- what factual material there is and some idea of how much fiction I will be able to invent -- on the Grimke family, Negro and white, and you were kind enough to give me some leads and tell me a little of what you knew of the two brothers. Now I have a question which no one seems able to answer and which Dick Boyer suggests I ask you. (I would have thought of it anyway, but I feel buttressed by his nudge.)

Archibald Grimke apparently married and had a little girl, because the dedication of his biography of Charles Sumner reads: "To Mrs. Anna M. Day, who has been a mother to my little girl, and a sister to me." This little girl must have grown up to be the poetess because in the Negro Caravan, p. 804, there is a biographical sketch by Angelina Weld Grimke of her father Archibald. Now by a (I hope) significant coincidence in the same Caravan there is on p. 649 in a prefatory note to the selection from Charlotte Forten (Mrs. Francis Grimke), a mention of a Mrs. Anna Cooper, "whom Dr. Drimke appointed literary executor of his wife's and his own works. Mrs. Cooper is completing a book of reminiscences of the Grimke's ..."

I would like very much to know whether this is all one lady, who married twice, and if not, who the Mrs. Cooper is and where she and her reminiscences might be found. I would like also to know who Mrs. Day was, and even more who the mother of Angelina Weld Grimke was, and what happened to that marriage.

Do you know the answers to any of these questions, or have you any notion of where I might start to inquire? I could be answered on a postcard, and so I'm going to put one in. I remember what you said about the number of such inquiries that come floating by on every mail-tide, so I'm going to try to give mine an impetus back home.

I couldn't get my thanks on that page, so I can make them a little more full. Not only thanks for this favor, and for the help you have already given me, but for the books from Dark Princess onward, to which I have turned to begin to till the ground of my mind for this job. I have begun to discover so much that was under my nose, thanks to you, that I really don't quite know how to put those thanks to you.

But anyway, thanks,

Jane Stevens

[Stevenson, Janet]

NOTES ON THE GRIMPKE FAMILY

Henry Grimke, a South Carolina white slaveholder had three sons by a Negro slave woman, Nancy (Weston): Frank J., born Nov. 4, I850, Charleston.
Archibald, born Aug. I7, I849
John

Henry Grimke died in I855, leaving his sons free but under guardianship of his white son, E. Montague Grimke. In I860 or ≠ 6I, thd guardian sold Frank into slavery (and the others?). Frank (and the others?) came noth after the war, to Mass. Frank and Archibald educated at Lincoln, Pa. Archibald married Sarah Eliza Stanley (white? divorced or died?) in I879. Angelina Weld, born in I880, in Boston.

Anna J. Cooper, colored principal of M. St. High School, Washington, D.c., graduate Oberlin, '84, A.M., married Rev. G.A.B.Cooper.

Angelia, Sarah Grimke, members of the same family as Henry (what relation?) became abolitionists; probably helped Archibald and Frank

REFERENCES

WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA, New York, I927. Edited byJ.J.Boris

WILLIAM J. SIMMONS,MEN OF MARK, Cleveland, Rewell & co.,I887

WORKS OF FRANCIS J. GRIMKE,edited by Carter G. Woodson, 4 vol., Associated Pub. Washington, D.C., I942

W.E.B.DuBOIS

Dec 20, 59

See Thomas S Grimke (brother of Angelina & Sarah)
Dorcas Allen Fought for Peace, Wm McMichael 729
1930 (Archer

5

July 20, 1939

Miss Lillian Swan
2 Angell Street
Providence, Rhode Island

41-71-14

My dear Madam:

I have a painting from life of Frederick Douglas, done by S. J. Eddy. It was brought to my office and given me some years ago. I have for a long time neglected to find out details concerning the artist.

Last week I wrote to the director of the Rhode Island School of Design. He replied saying he could find nothing on him, but recommended writing you as "One who knows the local scene quite well." I am sorry to bother you, but if you are able to give me any information concerning S.J. Eddy, I should be deeply obliged.

I want to give this large and excellent portrait to Fisk University in Tennessee, and I would like also to furnish some facts concerning the painter.

I am, Madam,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

41-17-130

House of Commons,

London, S.W.1

14 May 1959

Dear Cedric,

Unfortunately I'll be up in Newcastle-under-Lyme the day Dr DuBois is due to arrive, but if my help is needed in any way I'll naturally do my best.

Yours,

Stephen Swingler

[ТЕМКИНА]

Дорогой доктор Уильям Дюбуа!

Сегодня я прочитала Вашу статью в газете „Правда" и кроме того слушала по радио.

У меня за последнее время несколько раз возникало горячее желание написать такое письмо, какое я сейчас пишу, но я не знала кому. А теперь все для меня ясно. Вы боретесь за мир и я должна Вам написать.

После выступления Вашего президента г-на Эйзенхауэра перед студентами в Америке которое было опубликовано в наших газетах я потеряла покой. Мне хочется, чтобы Вы в Америке сказали, а может быть и показали мое письмо кому следует.

40-8с-3

Я простая, обыкновенная женщина, гражданка СССР, 15 лет я не работаю, занимаюсь своими домашними делами, занимаюсь воспитанием сына, все свое внимание отдаю семье. (Семья моя маленькая – 3 челов. Я, муж и сын. Муж работает – (инженер-строитель) сын 14 лет учится в хоровом училище. Все свободное время отдаю детям, которые учатся в училище. Я и муж-люди беспартийные. Одним словом Ваши Американские граждане не могут сказать

что тут коммунистическая пропаганда
Я нигде не бываю, нигде не состою. В нашем дворе где я живу меня знают и никто не скажет, что я какая то общественная деятельница, Я просто семейная женщина, каких много у нас.
Живу я десятки лет с рождения в Москве, побывала на Украине, за полярным Кругом в г. Кировске, в Азии в г. Джамбуле Видела много, наблюдала много. Как родился сын, никуда не ездила живу в домах, где большинство проживающих — рабочие с трехгорной мануфактуры, т.е текстильный комбинат им. Дзержинского И что мне я вижу?
В квартире, где я живу, кроме меня еще живет 6 человек, из них 4 человека пожилой пенсионер. Старость их спокойная. И так в каждой почти квартире этих домов, а их много, живутся пенсионеры
Когда идем с сыном гулять в Красно-пресненский парк, то видим много пенсионеров, сидят на скамейках, греются на солнышке ведут мирные беседы, гуляют с внучатами. Сердце радуется за них. Много пенсионеров у нас, пенсия приличные. В Майские дни я с сыном

гуляла по улицам Москвы. Как я радовалась смотря на народ. Все были нарядны, празднично одеты, везде чисто, у всех чувствовалось праздничное настроение. И какое гулянье и веселье было! Кто веселился на улицах, танцевала молодежь на площадях, а кто и дома веселился, из открытых окон квартир слышались песни, музыка. А как все готовились к празднику, как тщательно женщины делали уборку своих квартир, какие покупки делали! В магазинах было народу еще больше, чем в обычные дни. Покупали обновки, подарки, яства и вина к столу!

Мои соседи - пенсионеры (жена-бывшая медицинская сестра больницы, муж-получает часть пенсии и работает киоскером, продает книги, журналы, газеты в доме культуры медицинских работников на ул. Герцена) так к празднику они жутили телевизор, когда праздничной работы на этих мероприятиях, кто сам желает поработать, т. к. на работе быстро состарится, среди народа веселее. И сколько я знала пенсионеров, которые хотят работать бесплатно, только бы быть среди народа, т-к они убеждены что сидя дома скорее состарятся! и это верно

Никто у нас не думает, что останется без средств к существованию, без пенсии или без работы! Каждый день по радио объявления - спрос на рабочих, объявление о приеме на работу. Везде требуется народ на работу и в Москве и в отъезд. Это очень, очень важно, что никто не терзается мыслью, что он останется без работы! Это основное в жизни. А сколько наших тружеников справляет новоселье! Сколько строится жилых домов! Все это для народа! Все курорты, дома отдыха, санатории для народа. Выдаются путевки со скидкой и бесплатно. Простые рабочие с трехгорки едут на лучшие курорты. Во время отпуска все граждане получают зарплату. Все наши дети учатся бесплатно в ~~хороших помещениях~~ Все мы ~~получаем бесплатно~~ медицинскую помощь. ~~Если у нас~~ не можем ~~попасть в поликлинику~~, то вызываем врача на дом и врач к нам приходит ~~бесплатно~~. И так для всего народа. ~~Если все~~ перечислить что хорошего делается у нас для народа то письмо окажется мое очень длинным!

Меня никто не агитирует, но сама жизнь, которую я вижу не по газетам а в натуре, заставляет меня говорить „Как я счастлива, что живу в СССР"
Вот подрастает мой сын, дай бог, чтобы он был жив и здоров и если придет время его жениться он выберет себе в подруги жизни негритянку, или Китайку, или грузинку, или еврейку или русскую, я ничего ему не скажу того, что могут сказать у вас в Америке. У нас все нации, все расы полноправны. Как говорится в пословице „Дай бог и совет и любовь" Женился бы между собой дружно, а кто его жена будет, негритянка или русская, ~~что для меня~~ мне неважно, я буду только ~~все~~ ухаживать и за черненькими внучатами и так же их любить, как и беленьких!
Я только еще хочу сказать что дай бог всем народам во всем мире иметь такой государственный строй, какой существует у нас в СССР.
Уважаемый доктор Дюбуа!
Извините меня за мое длинное и конечно не совсем складное письмо, но не могу Вам выразить словами, как бы мне хотелось, чтобы студенты

перед которыми держали речь президент Эйзенхауэр, узнайте о той правде о которой я простая, обыкновенная женщина пишу в этом письме. Меня никто об этом не просил, со мной никто об этом не говорил и никому я об этом сама не говорила. Я хочу, чтобы они узнали, что я не выдуманное лицо, а существую в самом деле и живу я в Москве по Шмитовскому проезду в доме №10, кв 55, моя фамилия Телкина Валентина Петровна, мне 47 лет.

Как мне хочется, чтобы и народ Америки больше знал правды о нашей стране, как хорошо у нас в стране, я знаю как все уверены в своем будущем, как все ненавидят не только войну, но и разговор о ней!

Желаю Вам и Вашей супруге долгих лет жизни в здоровье, всяких благополучий и успехов в благородном деле, которое Вы ведете это — борьба за мир, за счастье людей. 4/V-59г. Валентина Телкина.

C

China

11

[Tientsin Normal University]

Tientsin Normal University,

Tientsin.

Feb. 26th, 1959.

Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois,

Peking Hotel, Peking.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois

We cannot express our grateful feelings in words when we know you have arrived at Peking. Your name is not strange to us at all, for you are popular with all peace-loving people in the world. We have read one of your books, "In Battle For Peace" (The Story of My 83rd Birthday). From your book we know how the American people are struggling for peace and how you, in particular, have struggled courageously for the happiness of your people in your long life. Our two peoples are all peace-loving, generous and industrious. The friendly relations between them, in the words of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, who wrote to Comrade William Z. Foster some-time ago," will eventually break down the barriers put up by Dulles and his like and develop more extensively with each passing day." No reactionary forces can prevent this development of our friendship, and your coming to our country at this time is a strong proof

of this point. How glad we are to have invited you, the peace fighters of the American people, into our country.

We are students of the English Department in the Tientsin Normal University. We hope to exert our utmost and give all our heart to the cause of international friendship and world peace.

41-18-150

Feb. 23rd was your 91st birthday. From the papers, we know that you passed a very happy birthday in Peking. Beg your pardon that we couldn't send you our hearty congratulations in time. Please allow us to wish you happiness and many, many happy returns of the day. May the coming years bring you the greatest of happiness in seeing fruit of your long struggle becoming a reality!

We know you cannot stay a long time in our country. However we believe that during your stay here you will feel at home with us. If you can and if you have time, do, please, stay a little longer than you originally planned.

We also hope to receive some words from you if you have time to write them.

Now, let's extend, through you, our sincerest wishes to the great American people in their struggle for world peace.

We are,

Your very respectfully

Second-year students of the Department of English
the
in Tientsin Normal University

裘桂仁	陈当詞	赵玉兰	
张景树	丁国志	章文	
李永为	杨光午	范君志	
刘文庠	潘日贞	郭笙	潘世宪
王文英	高春長	施丽珠	
公子杰	作小英		

41-18-151

C
China

December 2, 1959

The Second Year Students of the Department of English
Tientsin Normal University
Tientsin, China

My dear Friends:

Nine months ago when I was in China, you wrote me and my wife a very interesting and welcome letter. We want to apologize for being so late in answering your letter, but at the time we were starting on a long trip through your beautiful country and then we had to go to the Soviet Union, to the World Peace Council in Sweden, and to England. We returned home across the Atlantic Ocean and were met by a mountain of mail. Then we had to do some lecturing across the country in order to tell the people of the United States of our wonderful trip which had lasted eleven months.

Now finally I find your letter and am writing although it is possible that the Second Year Students who wrote me are already graduated and another group have taken their place. In any case we want to thank you for your kind wishes and tell you how much we enjoyed the visit and how deeply we thank you.

I was in Tientsin in 1936 for a few hours, but unfortunately we didn't have time to visit you on this trip. However, may I say, our son David Graham DuBois is enrolled as a student in the Foreign Students Department of Peking University. I am sure he would be glad to hear from you and if he could to visit you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

T

594 University Place,
Atlanta 14, Ga.,
Dec. 27, 1959.

My dear Du Bois,

I could not blame you if you wrote to inform me that my name has been cut off your list of friends because of my seeming neglect in expressing appreciation of your kindness in sending me this excellent book — "Manasart Builds a School."

The facts, I hope, may seem to you somewhat extenuating. My wife, Grace and I have been in a continuous contest to absorb this book as each of us wished for himself. We do like to read things together, ordinarily, but reading this book is no ordinary matter. Our time and work are so divided that it is not always easy to do together the things we like to do.

I have not yet finished reading the book, but I shall complete it

41-C 1-14

in a few days. I write now to let you know how much I enjoyed what I have read and how much I am sure I shall enjoy the rest.

My wife joins me in wishing for you and Mrs DuBois the best of everything during the coming year.

Yours affectionately,

Towns.

REDAKCE EDICE
SVAZU PROTIFAŠISTICKÝCH BOJOVNÍKŮ
„ŽIVÉ KNIHY"
PRAHA II, LEGEROVA 22
TELEFON 560-01, 565-41-5

B

Praha dne 13.7.1959.

41-18-11

Mr.W.E.B. Du Bois
care of Cedric Belfrage
16 Talbot Square ,LONDON W 2.

Dear Sir,

during your stay in Prague in autumn 1958 you have given us the right to publish your trilogy The Black Flame in our publishing house Naše vojsko.To prepare the edition of your Trilogy we should like to have also the second and third books,following after The Ordeal of Mansart.We should be very grateful to you for sending us these books,or,if they have not been published yet,their manuscripts.

We thank you in advance for your kind help,

yours very truly

REDAKCE EDICE
SVAZU PROTIFAŠISTICKÝCH BOJOVNÍKŮ
Praha II, Legerova 22
Telefon 560-01, 565-41

Jaromír Hořec
chiefeditor
/Union of Antifascist Fighters/

KNT 02 5171 59

REDAKCE EDICE
SVAZU PROTIFAŠISTICKÝCH BOJOVNÍKŮ
„ŽIVÉ KNIHY"
PRAHA II, LEGEROVA 22
TELEFON 560-01, 565-41-5

Praha dne 13.7.1959.

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
Thirty - one Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York - USA.

41-18-165

Dear Sir,

during jour stay in Prague in autumn 1958 jou have given us the right to publish your trilogy The Black Flame in our publishing house Naše vojsko. To prepare the edition of your trilogy we should like to have also the second and third books,following after The Ordeal of Mansart.We should be very grateful to you for sending us these books,or,if they have not been published yet,their manuscripts.

We thank you in advance for your kind help,

yours very truly

REDAKCE EDICE
SVAZU PROTIFAŠISTICKÝCH BOJOVNÍKŮ
Praha II, Legerova 22
Telefon 560-01, 565-

Jaromír Hořec
chiefeditor
/Union of Antifascist Fighters/

KNT 02 5171 59

July 22, 1959

Mr. Jaromir Hores
Editor-in-chief of the
Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters
Praha 11, Legerova 22
Czechoslovakia

41-18-115

My dear Mr. Hores:

Answering your letter of July 13th., may I say that the second volume of my "BLACK FLAME" called "MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL", will appear in August. As soon as I get copies, I will send it to you. The third volume "WORLDS OF COLOR", is expected in 1960, but I cannot as yet give you an exact date.

In my agreement with you, you told me that payment for the first volume could be made only in Czech currency. To this I agreed, but this will raise difficulties with regard to the second and third volumes. My contract with my publishers here, calls for a division of any income between them and me, for any publication abroad. They will need American funds, and so far as that is concerned, so will I. What arrangements can be made about this?

I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

August 20, 1959

Mr. Jaromir Horec
Chief Editor of the
Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters
Prague 2, Legerova 22,
Czeckoslovakia

41-18-167

My dear Mr. Horec:

I have received three letters from Czeckoslovakia, since returning, concerning my Trilogy, The Black Flame, one March 22nd. came from Nase Vojsko. One on July 15th. from you, and one August 10th. from the Czeckoslovakian Theatrical and Literary Agency, signed by Dilia. I sent one answer, directed I think, to you, but from the last Dilia letter, I am not sure that you have received it.

I made as you say a contract with Nase Vojsko to publish my Trilogy that he had received. The first volume, The Ordeal of Mansart. I have just finished reading the paged proof of the second volume, Mansart Builds a School. It will be published in September, and I will sendyou a copy as soon thereafter as possible. We are planning to publish the third volume in 1960. It is all finished in manuscript, and if you wish, I can send you a copy of the manuscript before the American edition is published.

Our publishers here have had a hard time in carrying out their contract. We have been unable to get publicity, and sales of the first volume have been very low. The second volume may go better. This makes the question of payment for any foreign publication somewhat pressing, especiallly for the publishers. I am under obligation to divide all income from translations with them, and if therefore you could see your way to make returns in American currency, it would be a great help. At any rate since the matter has been started between you and me it would be best to keep it that way, and I will inform the publishers from time to time

I may say also that for Czeckoslovakian readers, a glossary or set of explanatory notes will be very helpful.

(over)

I trust this will make matters clear to both of us.
With best regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

REDAKCE EDICE
SVAZU PROTIFAŠISTICKÝCH BOJOVNÍKŮ
„ŽIVÉ KNIHY"
PRAHA II, LEGEROVA 22
TELEFON 560-01, 565-41-5

Praha dne September 10,1959

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

41-18-113

Dear Mr.Du Bois,

we thank you for your two letters from July 22nd and August 2oth. We understand the difficulties of your publishers and shall do everything in our possibility to comply with your demands concerning the payment of the royalties.

We welcome your suggestion of sending us The Worls of Color in manuscript together with the volume called Mansart Builds a School when it will be published.We liked the first volume of your trilogy very much indeed,and we are looking eagerly forward to the sequels.It would also be of great help in preparing our editorial plan.

We are grateful four your kind understanding and help and wish you much success in your future work,

yours sincerely

REDAKCE EDICE
SVAZU PROTIFAŠISTICKÝCH BOJOVNÍKŮ
Praha II, Legerova 22
Telefon 560-01, 565-41

Jaromír Hořec,Editor-in-chief,
The Union of Anti-Fascist
Fighters,Legerova 22,
Praha 2,Czechoslowakia.

KNT 02 5171 59

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
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66 BROAD STREET, N. Y., TEL. HA. 2-1811

41-18-48

L

P 7 5

CONFIRMATION COPY
THIS MESSAGE WAS TELEPHONED
FROM OUR OFFICE
TO
AT
BY

Mr DuBois
1959 ... 5 PM 11 48

DA127

IKZ39 ZC2 PRB0857

PRAHA 59 4 0932=

LT

WILLIAM DU BOIS THIRTY ONE GRACE COURT BROOKLYN 2 NEWYORK=

PLEASE ACCEPT OUR WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AWARD OF LENINS PEACE PRIZ STOP WE ARE WISHING YOU MANY HAPPY YEARS OF GOOD HEALTH AND FURTHER WORK IN THE CAUSE OF PEACEFUL COOPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD STOP WITH FRATERNAL GREETINGS EVER YOURS

UNION OF CZECHOSLOVA WRITERS

CFM 2 LT WILLIAM DU BOIS 2

A PROPOSAL TO THE SOVIET UNION TO UNDERTAKE A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF AFRICA

Africa has just taken a decisive step at the Conference of Accra towards independence, union and free cultural development. The first efforts of Africans will be in political lines and then for industrial progress and economic organization. Education will receive attention, but resourses will be limited and teachers scarce. I believe that here the Soviet Union can be of great assistance to new Africa.

The scientific study of Africans and their continent is necessary for the guidance of their education and the organization of their culture. This is one of the ways in which the progressive world can help its lagging parts and one in which there are fewest causes for friction and diversity of interest. I suggest therefore that the Soviet Academy of Sciences establish and Institute for the Study of African history, sociology, ethnography, anthropology and all cognate studies. This Institute of the Academy would aim at promotion of scientific research into all the activities, past and present of the peoples of Africa, together with a study of their physical and biological environment.

This series of studies would be carried on with the central idea of the unity of the whole subject and the conviction that history is not separate from sociology or culture from biology, but that all research in such related fields seek the one end of the unified scientific knowledge.

While this enterprise would start and center in the Soviet Union its object would be the welfare and progress of Africa and from the first it should seek cooperation wherever it could be found and especially among Africans. The Institute should by offer of scholarships to Africans and by cooperation with African students and institutions of learning, try eventually to build within Africa, a center or centers of scientific study which would lead in world study and the promotion of world peace.

Realizing now in modern history, the exploitation and almost universal underestimation of Africans have led to wide denial of the very existence of their history and culture, it would be a first duty of this Institute to make known the history of the African peoples and to distribute knowledge of this in libraries and museums; in text-books and university studies; and as common knowledge. No greater work for world peace can be conceived, nor quicker way to convince mankind that no part of it must exist for the exploitation and comfort of the rest at any cost of suffering to black folk.

W.E.B. DuBois

W.E.B. Du BOIS

January 1959

[fragment]

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF AFRICA

(Proposed by W.E.B. Du BOIS, December, 1958)

Africa has just taken a decisive step toward independence and free cultural development. Its first efforts will be in economic and political lines Education will receive some attention but not as much as is needed because of the limited rsources and lack of teachers. I believe the Soviet Union can help the Africans in many ways and in a message to the late Congress at Accra I have stressed several of these ways and emphasized the necessity of African development toward Socialism.

Another matter now comes to my mind: the scientific study of Africans and their continent is necessary for the guidance of their education and the organization of their culture. This is one of the many ways in which the progressing world can help its lagging parts and one ~~[illegible]~~ with the Soviet causes for friction and difference of interest.

I suggest therefor that an Institute of the Academy of Science establish a course of co-operative international and interracial study of Pan-African history, sociology, physiography, ethnography, anthropology and all cognate studies. This department of the Academy would aim at the promotion of scientific research into all the activities, past and present of the peoples of Africa, in their cultural, political and ecogomic organizations; together with a simultaneous study of their physical, psychological and biological environment; their work in literature and art and in all human accomplishment.

This series of studies would be carried on with the central idea of the unity of the whole subject and the conviction that history is not separate from sociology or culture from biology, but that all research working together seek the one end of scientific knowledge.

While this enterprise should start in the Soviet Union and center there so long as this worked for its best sucess, it should from the first seek help, cooperation and assistence whereever in the world they can be found; so as to emphasize in this critical day the uses and practicability of World Peace and friendly cooperation in the great ends of living.

From the first this Institute should seek the cooperation of Africans: of thier states, schools and cultural organizations and particularly of their talent. For this end scholarships should be established for the promotion of study and research among Africans, both at home and abroad.

The cooperation of all African organizations should be sought and welcomed and it should be the distinct object from the first to establish event-

[U.S.S.R.]
2

His Excellency, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union

the honorable, Menshikov,

My dear Ambassador:

You will remember that the presentation of the Lenin International Peace Prise to me has been delayed on account of our inability to secure a suitable person to make the presentation and an occasion when the presentation could be made The chairman of the Peace Prize Committee was refused a visa to come here and preside on this occasion. However Holland Roberts, president of the American Russian Institute in California, and member of the World Peace Council, has offered to sponsor the award in San Francisco as part of a celebration of the forty-second anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union in November. He would secure some prominent person to make the actual presentation or perhaps make it himself. Would this arrangement be satisfactory to the International Commihee? I would be greatly pleased if you would at your earliest convenience secure this information for me and let me know. I shall be in California for a lecture trip during the middle of November. I would have taken up this matter with your cultural attache, Mrs. Mamedov, but I believe she is now in Russia

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W.E.B. Du BOIS

41-18-41

[U.S.S.R.]

41-17-138

July 29, 1950

Mme. Tamira Mamadov
Soviet Embassy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madame Mamadov:

I am writing to set down clearly our understanding concerning the presentation of the Lenin International Peace Prize. It is to be presented here in New York City, on or about September 15th. The following persons have been suggested as ones who might be asked to present this prize:

(1) The Chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee
(2) Carl Sandburg; The Poet
(3) Cyrus Eaton; The Industrialist
(4) Linus Pauling; The Scientist
(5) Mordecai Johnson; President of Howard University

None of these persons have been asked, nor are we certain of what their answer will be if they are asked. We write therefore to inquire if all of these persons are acceptable to the Peace Prize Committee.

It is understood that if the chairman of the Lenin International Peace Prize committee comes, this would involve negotiations on the highest diplomatic level. Since a visa could be granted only by waiving United States law on admission of Communists
Such a request must be initiated in Moscow by the Soviet government, or in Washington, D.C. by the Soviet Embassy. In the other cases a request could come from us, but an initial request from the committee would be more effective.

41-17-139

May we have a decision as soon as possible.
Also it was said while I was in Moscow, that some Russian artists would be in the United States; and if so one or more would be assigned by the Soviet government to take some part in this presentation. Has anything been settled concerning this matter?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

S

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

October 27, 1959.

Mr.W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court,
Brocklyn 1, N.Y.

69/21/17

Dear Mr.Du Bois,

We are sending you herewith your hat which was erroneously left at the Embassy on September 24th and we wish to advise you that the hat you were given here belongs to Mr.Douglas Black, President, Doubleday and Company, Inc., 575 Madison Ave., New York City 22.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

S.B.Chetverikov
Attache

Annette T. Rubinstein
59 West 71st Street
New York 23, New York
—
Schuyler 4-3233

September 4, 1959

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am writing for the United Independent-Socialist Committee to ask whether you will be the keynote speaker at the opening session of our two day conference on 1960 electoral policy. The conference will be held at the Fraternal Clubhouse (48th St. near 6th Avenue) Saturday and Sunday, September 26 and 27.

41-18-252

As you may have noted in the current summer issue of our Newsletter (copy inclosed) our administrative committee is itself of many minds on the question of the most effective electoral action open to socialists and other independents in the coming presidential election year.

We plan to present these different viewpoints to the conference for discussion, and have also invited official spokesmen of the Communist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation, and the Socialist Workers Party, to argue their organizations' several recommendations on 1960 electoral policy from our platform.

The keynote of the conference is therefore not any one action proposal, but rather that of an intensified search for the possibilities of unified and independent political action on the left in the United States.

Our committee is unanimously and strongly of the opinion that your participation as keynote speaker would increase the effectiveness of the conference immeasurably.

It is always such a great delight for any audience to hear you and such a profound honor for any group to have you on its platform that it seems almost impertinent to offer a special reason for our request. But we do feel some little special claim upon your time and energy in terms of your recent happy explorations of the wonderful results of friendly cooperation among the most disparate groups of socialists and others seriously bent on social change.

We do most fervently hope that your reply will be favorable. (We know that it will be a prompt one).

Sincerely,
Annette T. Rubinstein
(for the UI-SC administrative committee)

41-18-257

September 10, 1959

Miss Annette T. Rubinstein
59 West 71st. Street
New York 23, New York

My dear Miss Rubinstein:

I regret to say that I cannot speak for you in September. I am held up from many engagements until the question of the time and place of bestowing the International Lenin Peace Prize is settled. When that will be, I have no idea. After that I have two tentative engagements for the Soviet Friendship Union in California.

I am very sorry indeed not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

246 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK I, N. Y. MU 4-4550

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL VII

VIENNA
JULY 26-AUGUST 4, 1959

NATIONAL STAFF

Chairman, Marvin Markman
Executive Secretary, Joanne Grant
Cultural Coordinator, William McAdoo

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Evelyn Crawford
San Francisco
Michael Folsom
Antioch College
Herbert Gart
Philadelphia
Iris Greenberg
University of Wisconsin
Robert Kaufman
Los Angeles
Alan MacGowan
New York
Lorraine Nowacki
Detroit
Leona Osterweil
Newark, N.J.
Mark Shaffer
Portland, Ore.
Walter South II
Cambridge, Mass.

41-17-80

July 16, 1959

W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are pleased to let you know that the response among young people across the country to the VII World Festival of Youth and Students has been most enthusiastic.

Our delegation will number about 400. The states are well-represented (except for the South) and fields of study range from art to zoology. We will present 9 concerts featuring American songs and dances performed by a chorus, two dance groups and 15 individual artists.

The Festival opens on July 26 with a Parade of Nations into Vienna Stadium and colorful opening day ceremonies. At this time it is customary to read greetings from people all over the world who think the Festival is a good way of helping young people to gain understanding of the world around them.

We would like to ask you to send a greeting to the 20,000 young people who will be present. The greeting can be mailed to:

International Preparatory Committee
Weltjugend Festpiele
Messegelande
Sudportal, Sudhalle
Wien II (Cable: Jugendfest, Vienna)

to arrive by July 25 or it can be sent to us. If you would like us to forward your message we would very much appreciate receiving it within the next few days, if at all possible.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne Grant

Joanne Grant
Executive Secretary

G

July 17, 1959

Miss Joanna Grant
United States Festival Committee
246 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Dear Miss Grant:

Dr. Du Bois Has just returned from abroad, and is at present too busy to make appointments. He may be able to talk with you later.

Very sincerely yours,

M. Lurie
Secretary to Dr.Du Bois

H117106

UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

246 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK I, N. Y. MU 4-4550

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL VII

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Detroit
Leona Osterweil
Newark, N.J.
Mark Shaffer
Portland, Ore.
Walter South II
Cambridge, Mass.

41-12-81

Dr. DuBois —

I would very much like to have a talk with you about your trip to China. I was there in '57 and fell in love with the country. I am very anxious to hear of the changes that have taken place since '57.

May I call you?

Joanne Grant

[U.S. Library of Congress]

July 20, 1959

42-5A-235

David C. Mearns
Chief of Manuscript Division
Reference Dept.
Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mearns:

Answering your letter of August 20th., which I have just seen on account of a long absence abroad, may I say that I am in agreement of the importance of preserving papers.

I have a large collection covering sixty years or more. Arrangements are pending to have them put in the care, eventually, at the library at Fisk University. If that arrangement does not go through, I should be glad to correspond with you.

I may however say incidentally, that I have heard in the past some criticism of the way the papers of Booker T. Washington have been preserved in the library. It is quite possible that this is no longer true.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

July 27, 1959

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We were delighted to learn from your letter of July 20 that you will consider the Library of Congress as the repository for your papers if the arrangement with Fisk University does not work out.

I appreciate your candor in raising the question about the Booker T. Washington Papers and trust that I can answer it to your satisfaction. Because of the immediate demand for access to the collection by scholars, especially by Marquis James, who was preparing a biography of Washington we allowed access to the collection - one of the largest in this Division - before anything approaching a definitive organization of the material had been accomplished. This had the dual effect of pleasing some scholars but arousing the criticism of others because of its lack of organization. As soon as time permitted, the collection was rearranged, boxed, labeled, and a register or finding aid published (I am enclosing a copy of the register). Mrs. Marquis James, who aided Mr. James in the research for his proposed biography of Washington and who informs me that she will complete the book, recently visited this Division and expressed her approval and appreciation of the present state of the collection.

I am also enclosing a set of the newly printed catalog cards of the collection. These were printed under the newly instituted program for a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

Our backlog of unprocessed collections has been drastically reduced in recent years, and has now reached the point where no collection has been here for six months without having received the attention which permits the preparation of a register describing it and which makes it fully available to our readers. This makes it possible for

me to assure you that your papers would receive immediate and definitive treatment soon after their arrival here.

Because of our recent correspondence and conversations with Dr. Arna Bontemps, Librarian at Fisk, I presume to enquire, if you have discussed the disposition of your papers with officers of Fisk. They have under consideration the gift of the American Missionary Society Papers to the Library of Congress, because they have stated to us that they have neither the trained personnel, space, nor facilities to organize, store, and make available to scholars a large manuscript collection. This, of course, is no criticism of Fisk, but simply illustrates that manuscript collections, to be fully utilized, require the service of many specialists as well as special equipment and facilities.

Here, along with other related collections, your papers would serve best the needs of scholarship. In saying this I am confident that I voice the prevalent opinion of historians and biographers.

I hope that you may have an opportunity to visit the Library so that we may discuss the matter and at the same time show you our collections and methods of handling them. If that is not convenient for you, I would be happy to send a member of my staff to visit you, examine your collection, and answer any questions which may arise.

Please feel free to call on me if we can be of any service.

Faithfully yours,

David C. Mearns
Chief
Manuscript Division

Enclosures

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Washington, Booker Taliaferro, 1859?–1915.
Papers, 1882–1942.

443 ft. (ca. 300,000 items)

In Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
Educator, author, leader in the advancement of the Negro race. Eleven large correspondence series, with MSS. of books, articles and speeches, printed matter, scrapbooks, reports, and documents. Photos. Much material relates to Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, the National Negro Business League, and the General Education Board. Important correspondents include William H. Baldwin, Wallace Buttrick, Andrew Carnegie, George Washington Carver, James C. Clarkson, James H. Dillard, Frederick Douglass, William E. B. DuBois, Charles W. Eliot, T. Thomas Fortune, Hollis B. Frissell, Abraham Grant, Leigh Hunt, Seth Low, Fred R. Moore, Robert R. Moton, E.

(Continued on next card)

H1|9|37

MS 59–4

Washington, Booker Taliaferro, 1859?–1915. Papers, 1882–1942. (Card 2)

Gardiner Murphy, Robert C. Ogden, Walter Hines Page, George F. Peabody, John D. Rockefeller, Theodore Roosevelt, Julius Rosenwald, Emmett J. Scott, Anson Phelps Stokes, William Howard Taft, Victor H. Tulane, and Oswald Garrison Villard.
Register published in 1958 by the Library of Congress. Also described in the Library's Quarterly journal of current acquisitions, v. 2, no. 2 (Feb. 1945) p. 23–31.
Information on literary rights available in repository.
Gift of the Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, 1943 and 1945.

1. Negroes. I. Tuskegee Institute. II. Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. III. National Negro Business League. IV. General Education Board.

H1|9|38

Library of Congress

MS 59–4

Sample

Woodson, Carter Godwin, 1875–1950, *collector.*
Negro papers, 1803–1927.

6 ft.

In Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division.
Material relating to the history of the Negroes, mainly in the U. S., collected by the editor of the Journal of Negro history. Includes bills of sale of slaves to Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, certificates of emancipation and of ordination, diaries, letters from Negro migrants, from members of the Frederick Douglass family, from Booker T. Washington, Paul Laurence Dunbar and others.
Unpublished guide in repository.
Gift of Carter G. Woodson, 1929–1938.

1. Negroes—Hist.—Sources. I. Title.

H1|9|39

Library of Congress

MS 52–5

[REMAINDER OF REGISTER NOT FILMED]

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

A Register of His Papers
In the Library of Congress

H 1/19/36

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

40-9-220

July 27, 1959

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We were delighted to learn from your letter of July 20 that you will consider the Library of Congress as the repository for your papers if the arrangement with Fisk University does not work out.

I appreciate your candor in raising the question about the Booker T. Washington Papers and trust that I can answer it to your satisfaction. Because of the immediate demand for access to the collection by scholars, especially by Marquis James, who was preparing a biography of Washington we allowed access to the collection - one of the largest in this Division - before anything approaching a definitive organization of the material had been accomplished. This had the dual effect of pleasing some scholars but arousing the criticism of others because of its lack of organization. As soon as time permitted, the collection was rearranged, boxed, labeled, and a register or finding aid published (I am enclosing a copy of the register). Mrs. Marquis James, who aided Mr. James in the research for his proposed biography of Washington and who informs me that she will complete the book, recently visited this Division and expressed her approval and appreciation of the present state of the collection.

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40-9-221

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Please feel free to call on me if we can be of any service.

Faithfully yours,

David C. Mearns
Chief
Manuscript Division

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

[U.S. Postmaster, New York City]

July 13, 1949

21-81-14

Postmaster
Room 3805
New York 1, New York

Sir:

Will you please cease bothering me with requests as to whether or not I want mail delivered or not.

Please deliver all my mail that comes into your hands.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

ÖSTERR. POST- UND TELEGRAPHENVERWALTUNG

Dienstliche Angaben:

Die Telegraphenverwaltung übernimmt hinsichtlich der ihr zur Beförderung oder Bestellung übergebenen Telegramme keine wie immer geartete Verantwortung.

VIA RADIO AUSTRIA = Eing.-Nr. .....

R WILLIAM DUBOIS C/O INSTITUT

INTERANTIONAL PAIX WIEN =

01174 TZST WIEN

Eing. Nr. .....

am 6 Mai 1959 um ..... Uhr ..... M.

durch: .....

Aus HANOI 383 43 6 1748 = ...

Aufgegeben am ...../..... 19.....

um ..... Uhr

Die obigen Angaben bedeuten: 1. den Namen des Aufgabeamtes, 2. die Aufgabenummer, 3. die Wortzahl (auch in Bruchform), 4. den Monatstag, 5. die Aufgabezeit.

: NO 68 ON BEHALF VIETNAMN PEACE PARTISANS WE WARMLY CONGATULATE

YOU FOR BEING AWARDED 1958 LENIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE PRIZE WISH

YOU GOOD HEALTH TO CARKY ON YOUR WORK FOR SAFEGUARDING WORLD PEACE

VIETNAM PEACE COMMITTEE +

DUBOIS + 6 8 1958 +

T. Tg. 1—1002. B. M. Zl. 36.868

sterreichisch

St.)

tr

Peace on Earth

Good Will Toward Men

from John M. & Seena A. Weatherwax

OVER

B

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass has just published "Forty Years — Memoirs from the Pages of a Newspaper." It is a very exciting and valuable autobiography. If you can review it, please let me know so that a review copy may be sent to you.

41-81-219

With warm greetings,

John M. Weatherwax
737 N. Edgemont St.
Los Angeles 29, Calif.

3

42/59/52

July 17, 1959

Jim Wiggins
Rt. 3, Box 464
Albany, Georgia

My dear Mr. Wiggins:

I have just returned after eleven months abroad, and find your letter. I regret that I have no photographs for distribution at present.

Thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Hi Papa -

Am feeling much better
- still not frisky - Dr. Briggs says
it's after effects of the virus last
6 weeks! I believe him. Hope
you got over your cold and are
free, fine & fat. I hear
heard so I presume all
are well up there -

Lots of love -
Yolande.

[1959?]

Fathers are the grandest folks,
So dear and thoughtful, too--
It seems they're always thinking of
The nicest things to do--
Yes, fathers sure are mighty fine,
Or maybe this should say
They are--if they're all like the one
Who's reading this today!

Hallmark

25V471-1

COPYRIGHT
HALL BROTHERS INC.

41-19C-8
A VALENTINE
GREETING
for Father

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams

2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

Tuesday
Jan 12 29

41-18-213

Dearest Pop. —

Thanks for the nice holiday. It was a welcome change.

I sent a few figures to Stieff & Shirley. She'd like them by 4p.

I enclose the figures copied from my mortgage book so you can see I

really did as I said. The
taxes will be added to the
book - March. Notice the
difference between now and 1958

Mar. 14-1958 — $218.35
Mar. 12-1959 — 242-91
Mar. 1900 - 263.84 #

I guess your tax bill has jumped
too but it seems so unfair.

I'm sorry to tell you
that Mrs Erma Davis died
yesterday. She had been mentally
ill for years so we expected it.

Write soon, Love
Yolanda

P.S. I got a lovely woolen dress from Edwards' today. Hope you have received yours. It will be shipped. I left unceremoniously!!

41-18-214

Date	Interest and Insall Charges	Total payment	Loan Balance unpaid
Oct. 14-59	F. $19.77	T. $70.00	$4,694.52
Oct. 22-59		T. $1,000.00	$3,694.52
Nov 13-59	F. $15.39	T. $70.00	$3,639.91
Dec. 14-59	G. $75.60 (Insurance)		$3,715.51
Dec. 14-59	F. $15.48	T. $70.00	$3,660.99
Jan. 14-59	F 15.25	T. $70.00	3,606.24

* (got bk. back today as me got paid 12th) Am paying this tomorrow - they will fill in the interest & balance. Y.

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams
2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams
2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

July 27, 1959

41-18-07

Dearest Papa—

This is an overdue note to say how happy I was to see you looking so well. You came down those steps so steadily you made me & my arthritis feel quite feeble! Anyway it was grand to have you back. I feel a bit lost without you within calling distance - foolish of my age - I know!

I enclose the photos of the graduations & those taken at the home — how cross you looked

of being photographed - the robe of "Nphrunch"! It is still a nice picture. DeBois says I have a "compulsive" complex about "family photos". Maybe I have - but it is about all I have to hold to.

Here - Baltimore is not important - except the weather is warm & humid. Come down whenever you please - with fans & air-conditioners I'm sure I can make you comfortable!!

I returned the enclosed article - "The Sex Papers" - & remember I left my copy of Wrold - "Dark Water" -

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams

2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

"The Comet" was dead? I was

Taught that there only so many

original plots in literature - Yes?

May this be a coincidence?

Well I'll go mail

this - I hear thunder - & -

Rain I'm scared of.

Yeah - the last edition

of "the Funk News" - a nice

speech by Col Hope Frankl

- the educations - including

the "William Edward Burghardt

Du Bois Dormitory."

41-18-98

I got card from Margaret - She's - the Alps and recalls our trip there together - It seems eons ago.

How is Shirley? I Run her diet is progressing better than mine tho' I'm trying. How's the "Battle of Home"!! Don't forget to save me any duplicate photos you have of the trip Dorothy enjoyed & one I took & we'll have to see some more. She sends love.

Best love to you both

Yolande

P.S. I looked ago - I'd have copy & "Pal Bar".

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams

2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

Monday, Aug. 31.

Dearest Papa,

Between the lines I hope you can read my deepest gratitude and heartfelt thanks for your much needed advice. I will confess to having felt alittle forgotten during the past few years but it wasn't monetary help I missed --just the feeling that I wasn't wanted around too much. Now , its not because its money but because you make this sacrifice for me. I know that no matter what you receive, you need it to get things paid off and for a comfortable unworried way of life. And then there is all that Shirley has done in sacrificing property and watching over your comfort . This involves much obligation and that is why I appreciate this on top of what you always did for me in my earlier life. I have scrambled along fairly well but the mortgage

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams
2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

41-18-100

has caused the trouble. Before that I was doing fi fine. The payments took my summer money and after I didn't have summer school I had to have a payroll loan for each summer. This is what I'm doing. I'm putting $2,000. in the bank while I think and plan. Since I've had the mortgage I've always worried about not having a fund for emergencies. I've managed to keep $300. in bonds but other savings always goes to pay back. Now I might add $700.00 and have $1,000.00 in bonds in the safe deposit box. It would give me a more secure feeling. Then I could use the rest to pay off ~~the payroll~~ Payroll loan or apply it to the mortgage. If I do this I would still put was left after liquidating the payroll loan on the mortgage. I'll go to the mortgage people and see what amount would have a appreciable effect on the principle. I'll let you know what they say . Does all this

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams
2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

41-18-101

sound feasible?

On a lighter note , DuBois and the baby were down for a week. Arthur drove them down and came and got them. The baby is a darling. I'll tell you about his antics some time. I miss rocking him to sleep! I must mail this now. Howis my old typewriter doing? Hope you can read it.

Again my deepest gratitude and love,

Yolande

[illegible]

W

September 10, 1959

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2201 Southern Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland

41-17-1

My dear Yolande:

Sometime after September 15th., and probably near October 1st., I should be down to Baltimore, and stop a few days if you think you will be able to stand it. Until then I must stay in New York in order to settle the matter of the bestowal of the Peace Prize.

I will write you as soon as I have definite information.

Yours with love,

Selassie

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams
2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

Sept. 14, 1959

41-18-96

Dearest Papa -

Received your letter and will be very glad to "stand by" with a visit from you. If you include a week-end - you stay maybe I can take a couple of days off for school time. We have five days each leave a year. (ours)

this way I'd have more time for your visit.

Love to all yourself

Yolande.

P.S Let me know when to meet you. Y.

From: [Williams]

Y

November 9, 1959

41-17-111

Dear Yolande:

We leave tomorrow for the West: Chicago two days; Los Angeles four days; San Francisco, four days; Chicago again and Detroit four days and home November 25th. I've just written Arthur Edward and his parents to have Christmas dinner with us. We're hereby inviting you to join the gang. Please do. If you wish to reach us while gone write, wire or telephone our attorney, Bernard Jaffe.

We're both well. I shall take it easy on this trip. I have only five talks scheduled and those all written. I hope you're well.

All our love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

July 18, 1959

Stephen Wolfe
Telluride Association
217 West Ave.
Ithaca, New York

Dr. W.E.B DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

11-18-257

Dear Dr. DuBois,

While attending a summer seminar on the race issue at Telluride Association on the campus of Cornell University, I have been compiling information to write a paper on your life and writings. I have been impressed by your sincerity, genius, and wit, and I feel a keen sympathy for your life-long crusade. This has been an inspiring experience for me.

With this thought in mind, I hope I can be honest in expressing several questions that have confused me.

How do you justify your belief in Russia's contribution to world peace in the light of its imperialistic foreign policy? Or do you deny that such a policy exists?

What are your present sentiments about the American Communistic movement?

Do you believe that the 1954 Supreme Court school de-segregation ruling is a significant advance for American Negroes?

Do you still advocate "self-segregation" for the Negro in housing, consumer co-operatives, and other aspects of communal living?

Do you feel that your present emphases on World Peace has minimized your interest in the emancipation of the American Negro in any way?

Any information that you might give me concerning your present position, would be greatly appreciated. My paper is due before August 6.

Sincerely yours,
Stephen Wolfe

41-18-208

W

4911 Hamilton
Cincinnati 38. Ohio
August 7, 1959

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Enclosed are the two articles about which I wrote you many months ago. I am sorry for the delay in sending them on to you.

I did not receive the reprints of the earlier article until May this year, and of the second article until two weeks ago. Also I had a baby girl Beth Ann, March 31, and I fear I am not very organized these days.

At present I am working on the final examination for my Ph.D. orals from Bryn Mawr after which I hope to work on the Ohio Valley reconstruction.

41-18-212

However, this will depend on where we will be living, and we intend to move next spring.

I know how busy you are but I would so appreciate any criticisms you might have of these articles.

Thank you for all the help you have given me in the past.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Long Ridgeway
(Mrs. Bruce F.)